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THE NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY

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EDITORS

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HISTORICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1726, 12345)

12309. HEYMAN, JOSEPH K. The importance of private business histories. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 354-358.—The experience of the Denison Manufacturing Company in using a detailed history of the company's activities to aid in planning both current production and distribution suggests the

value of this type of record keeping and record using for other firms. The recurrence of fundamental relationships in business situations, the comparative lack of experience of the typical director, and the faulty memory of the ordinary business man, all indicate that there is a place for private business history, and point to its growing use as an instrument in the more scientific formulation of business policies.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

12310. ROTH-LUTRA, K. H. Ein ergänzender Beitrag zu Rodenwaldts Werk "Die Mestizen auf Kisar." [A supplementary contribution to Rodenwaldt's "Die Mestizen auf Kisar."] *Z. f. Ethnol.*

61(1-3) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 32-45.—This is a test of the new method of graphically representing weighted group differences in a qualification diagram. The method also permits discontinuous marks (Merkmale) to be critically considered and permits also the assembling of groups to form new observation series.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 10619-10620, 10633, 10645, 11799, 11862)

12311. CHATFIELD, CHARLOTTE. Statistical

analysis in food composition studies. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl., J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 153-154.

12312. WILSON, EDWIN B. Mathematics and statistics. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 295-299.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

(See Entry 13216)

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 13702)

12313. H[ILL], J. A. Progress of work in the census bureau. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 90-93.

12314. LOVEDAY, A. Die Arbeiten des Völkerbundes auf dem Gebiet der Wirtschaftsstatistik. [The work of the League of Nations in the field of economic statistics.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-10.

12315. WILLCOX, WALTER F. The eighteenth biennial session of the International Statistical Institute. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 69-71.

AVERAGES

(See also Entry 12380)

12316. GINI, C., and GALVANI, L. Di talune estensioni dei concetti di media ai caratteri qualitativi. [Of some extensions of the concept of average to qualitative characteristics.] *Metron.* 8(1-2) 1929: 3-209.—In a preceding series of studies Professor Gini has studied the question of the measurement of qualitative characteristics and his researches have been facilitated: (1) by the distinction between rectilinear, cyclical,

and disconnected characteristics, and (2) by the application of the concept of measurement not only to the modality of a qualitative characteristic but also to their variations. On the basis of such criteria, the theory of statistical series depending upon qualitative characteristics has made decisive progress. But for such series the concepts of the different averages, arithmetical mean, median, and mode, which are usually defined for series dependent upon a quantitative characteristic, are not sufficiently broad. This article is dedicated principally to this problem, the resolution of which is possible by the application, besides the two criteria mentioned, of that principle of conservation of formal laws which is of large use in mathematical analysis. The problem is immediately solved for series dependent upon a qualitative rectilinear characteristic, which is investigated as a series dependent upon a quantitative characteristic; and also the definition of the mode offers no difficulty. But the definitions of arithmetical mean and of median cannot be subsumed under the traditional form for cyclical series, or for discontinuous series, and should be replaced with other definitions based upon the properties of the arithmetical mean and the median. The result is extensions of these concepts corresponding to the different formal properties which they can assume in place of the tradi-

tional definitions. To each definition corresponds, in general, similar average modalities. The concept of arithmetical mean may also be extended by consideration of its mechanical significance. Finally considering the statistical series dependent upon more than the quantitative and qualitative characteristics, it is possible to extend to these the different concepts of means. In particular an exact concept of the median center of population is given, correcting the concept which has sometimes been adopted. (Compare, for example, Volume I, page 32 of the 14th Census of 1920.)—*Luigi Galvani*.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 11757, 12333, 13104, 13216, 13306⁹ 13319)

12317. AUSTIN, WILLIAM L. The census of agriculture. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl., J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 130-134.

12318. BEALES, LeVERNE. The census of manufactures. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl., J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 121-124.

12319. McFALL, ROBERT J. The census of distribution. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl., J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 125-129.—The act authorizing the Fifteenth Decennial Census provides for the taking of a census of distribution for the first time in history. The term distribution as thus used refers to a count of merchants and a record of the apportionment of merchants and retail and wholesale sales of merchandise among various geographical regions of the United States. The census of distribution will give a classified count of the various classes, types and sizes of retailers, wholesalers and other merchandising concerns in the whole country. It will give a record of total volume of sales and a limited amount of information concerning the kinds of goods sold by these various distributors, the chief limit to such information being the scanty records kept by the rank and file of merchants.—*Hugh B. Killough*.

12320. McKEE, OLIVER, Jr. Counting heads in the Nation. *North Amer. Rev.* 229 (4) Apr. 1930: 483-489.

12321. TRUESDELL, LEON E. The census of population. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl., J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 113-116.—The schedule used in the 1930 census of population will contain certain new questions, as follows: Value of each home, if owned or monthly rental, if rented; whether the family has a radio set; age at first marriage (for each married person); whether or not at work (for each person usually employed with additional questions on a supplementary schedule for those not at work); whether an ex-service veteran, and if so of what war or expedition. To make place for these new questions, four questions carried in 1920 are omitted, namely, mortgage on home, date of naturalization, and mother tongue of father and mother. Another new feature of the schedule is a provision for indicating the home-maker in each family. Additional features in the tabulation will include greater detail in the age classification for counties, a brief classification of the population of townships, and the subdivision of the rural population into farm and non-farm.—*Leon E. Truesdell*.

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 13309)

12322. LINCOLN, EDWARD A. The interpretation of correlation coefficients in terms of de-

parture from perfect correlation. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 284-285.—A table is given and its derivation explained to enable one for a given value of the correlation coefficient to interpret its significance by means of the alienation coefficient, the probable error of estimate, the per cent in the same median deviation, and the per cent of cases which change by certain magnitudes of sigma, viz., .5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0. With this table at hand it is easy to interpret a correlation coefficient in any one of four ways for the 29 values of the correlation coefficient which are tabled by intervals of .05 for values of r from .00 to .90 and and of .01 from .90 to 1.00.—*Walter C. Eells*.

12323. SASULY, MAX. Generalized multiple correlation analysis of economic statistical series. *Papers & Proc., Ninety-first Ann. Meeting Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl., J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 146-152.—Multiple correlation methods as currently used in measuring the interrelations among economic series ordered in time yield, according to the author, only "static" results. The regression coefficients, as derived, simply indicate the relative weights attaching to the various independent variables in the composite determination of the dependent and express a relation that is independent of any point in the time interval studied; that is, they are constant throughout the period covered by the analysis. A closer approximation to actuality, the author feels, can be attained by extending the correlation analysis so that the regression coefficients will be represented as functions of time and by directing attention to the derivatives of the variables, particularly rates of change, the relations between economic series can be more clearly disclosed. An example is given showing how such derivatives may be computed and formulated into multiple regression equations which will indicate the exact dynamic relations sought.—*F. F. Elliott*.

PROBABILITY

12324. BAKER, G. A. Random sampling from non-homogeneous populations. *Melron.* 8 (3) 1930: 67-87.

12325. CANTELLI, F. P. Estensioni del teorema di reciprocità di Fourier; sue relazioni col problema dei momenti e coi più recenti progressi del calcolo delle probabilità. [Extensions of Fourier's theorem of reciprocity; its relations with the problem of moments, and the latest developments in the theory of probability.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 344-352.—*P. Smolensky*.

12326. LINDQUIST, E. F. Standard response error in a measure of improvement. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 229-230.—Where a fallible test is administered to a group of pupils before and after a course of instruction, it is sometimes useful to have a measure of the probable amount of error (due to the unreliability of the test) in the difference between the initial and final scores of a single pupil. A formula for this purpose is derived which, however, is somewhat unwieldy. Therefore four serviceable approximations are secured and the conditions under which they are applicable stated.—*Walter C. Eells*.

12327. SOPER, H. E. Sampling moments of moments of samples of n units each drawn from an unchanging sampled population, from the point of view of semi-invariants. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93 (1) 1930: 104-114.

TIMES SERIES ANALYSIS

12328. SASULY, MAX. The simplest symmetrical expression for rate of change of time series data. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169) Mar. 1930: 72-75.—In the expression for rate of change in a time series some form of interpolation is necessary. Assume a time series

with data y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n corresponding to time periods T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n at equal contiguous intervals of amount t (usually assumed to be unity). The symmetrical and properly centered expression used by Fisher (this Journal, June, 1925, p. 182, footnote 3) is $\delta y_j = 1/2 (y_{j+1} - y_{j-1})$. For percentage changes $\delta y_j / y_j = 1/2 (y_{j+1} - y_{j-1}) / y_j$ should be used. Geometrically this is equivalent to the slope of the tangent to the parabola passing through the three points (T_{j+1}, y_{j+1}) , (T_j, y_j) , and (T_{j-1}, y_{j-1}) at the point (T_j, y_j) . This corresponds to the slope of the straight line fitted to the three points by the method of least squares. This analysis does not apply to the end points but the tangents to the parabolas passed through the last three points at the end point can be used.—C. Whitney.

12329. SZELISKI, VICTOR S. von. Comment on "the variate difference method of seasonal variation." *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169) Mar. 1930: 83-84.—Robb's variate difference method of seasonal variation employing second differences may be considerably shortened by a process of successive integration.—Victor S. von Szeliski.

12330. UNSIGNED. Die Bestimmungsgründe für die Saisonschwankungen des Berliner Marktdiskonts in der Vorkriegszeit. [Factors in the seasonal fluctuation of the Berlin discount rate before the war.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforschung*, 3 (4) 1928: 33-40.—An analysis of seasonal fluctuations of the discount rate in the Berlin market in pre-war times, designed to segregate the "natural" seasonal factors, due to the movement of production and marketing of agricultural products, from the "artificial" ones. As a first step, monthly seasonal indices are constructed by the method of link-relatives. Next, the most outstanding "artificial" seasonal fluctuations, those due to the quarterly settlements in the market, are segregated, by subtracting from the indices for the months of March, June, September, and December, the average of the differences between these several indices and those for the respective months immediately preceding and following. With a view to further refining the results and primarily to allowing for the effects of semi-quarterly settlements and monthly payments, the method of link-relatives is then used to measure variations in the discount rate for quarter-monthly periods, and the method of harmonic analysis is applied to the series of 48 indices thus obtained. The general curve is broken up into one of "natural" seasonal variations, which closely agrees with that of the agricultural movements, with two semi-annual peaks, and a number of curves showing, respectively, the combined "artificial" variations and their several components. The ratio of the strain caused in the market by "natural" factors to that due to all "artificial" factors combined is found to be that of 3 to 2; the ratio of monthly to all other "artificial" variations is one of 1 to 5; the semi-quarterly strain is barely one third of that brought about by the end of quarter settlements.—Alexander Gourvitch.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 12941)

12331. BOWLEY, A. L. "L'études des éléments statistiques les plus instructifs en vue des prévisions économiques à rassembler dans les principaux pays." [Study of the most valuable statistical elements to collect for economic forecasting in the principal countries.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 220-228.—The phrase "elements statistiques" is assumed to include two classes of statistical series: A, those which can be used for forecasting; and B, those measuring the phenomena which are the subject of forecast. Each of these series in turn may be subdivided; the former into, (1) series selected by theoretical analyses, (2) se-

ries selected from purely empirical considerations, and the latter into those (1) for which data exist, (2) for which it is desirable that data be obtained. In any specific case the series selected (A and B) will be determined by the particular phenomenon for which a forecast is desired and by a theoretical or empirical analysis of the factor or factors believed to be related to it. Bowley gives a brief summary of the experience of the London and Cambridge Economic Service in analyzing the relation between various selected series and business conditions in England since 1923. A list of the series used is given at the end of the memorandum.—F. F. Elliott.

12332. FORSYTH, LOUISE. Forecasting financial progress for going concerns. *J. of Business (Univ. Chicago)*, 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 72-91.—(Presents a technique for analysis of the kind described in the title, F. W. Woolworth Company data for 1918-27 being used to forecast financial status for 1928, figures for 1928 then being used to check results.) The analysis of comparative balance sheets and statements of income and expense should be more generally applied to estimated future financial statements. It is feasible to develop estimated financial statements: (1) by the use of statistical methods in projecting past trends revealed by financial reports; (2) by experimental manipulation of the data of past reports, using such devices as the 100% balance sheet. Estimates must consider general business conditions, conditions within the industry, policy and plans of the particular unit. Two or more estimates made by different methods are helpful; estimates with both conservative and optimistic characteristics may be useful to define ranges of expectation. This reduces errors possible from relying upon one set of figures. The period covered by the estimates will vary with the purposes of the estimator and with the quantity and quality of the data. Further experiments are desirable before the methodology can be organized.—M. J. Freeman.

12333. PERSONS, WARREN M. L'études des éléments statistiques les plus instructifs en vue des prévisions économiques à rassembler dans les principaux pays. [Study of the most valuable statistical elements to collect for economic forecasting in the principal countries.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 283-317.—Economic forecasting is a problem which demands not only accurate statistical data and thorough economic analysis, but the element of promptness is of great importance. For this reason, according to the author, reliable samples promptly available are more useful than more extensive data which do not become available for some time after the occurrence of the event. In the United States the Department of Commerce in its Survey of Current Business makes currently available over fifteen hundred separate indicators of business "trends" taken from state, federal and foreign governmental departments as well as from commercial and trade associations, technical periodicals and private organizations. In addition to these the Federal Reserve Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board issues various indexes of prices, production, transportation and trade as well as series relating to money, credit, banking, etc. These governmental agencies, however, do not attempt to forecast business conditions. Following a brief survey of the more important of these series the author gives a brief account of the methods and experiences of the Harvard Economic Service in forecasting business conditions during the past ten years.—F. F. Elliott.

12334. THOMPSON, JOHN G. Forecasting industrial sales. *Indus. Marketing Ser. #5, Amer. Management Assn.* 1930: 3-16.—In this bulletin, an executive of Simonds Saw and Steel Company presents methods of forecasting industrial sales. The first problem, it is

asserted, in forecasting sales is the discovery of some economic factor for which data are reliably and continuously reported and from which it derives its sales. In some other cases this is industrial production or volume of manufacturing. In some cases a single industry is the factor, as for example, automobile production. For many industries forecasts have been made by charting the trend of the interest rates and working out a correlation with this trend.—H. H. Maynard.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 11763, 11794, 11830, 13094)

12335. AXE, EMERSON, W. The Annalist weighted averages of group leaders. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times) 35 (895) Mar. 14, 1930: 596-597.

12336. DICKEY, JOHN W. Note on the reliability of the index of integration. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 231.—In a previous contribution (*J. Educ. Psychol.* 20: (9), Dec. 1929, p. 625) the formula $K = M/\sigma$ was given as a measure of pupil integration within the schools, where M is the mean of the pupils' gross scores on a test and σ is the standard deviation of the same scores. The present note derives standard error and probable error formulas for this equation.—Walter C. Eells.

12337. PERRY, F. GARDINER, and SILVERMAN, A. G. The "ideal" formula for "general pur-

pose" index numbers. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 63-68.—The "ideal" formula is probably the best only under certain definite conditions. In constructing production indexes there are several objections to the "ideal" formula: (1) comparisons should be made each month with all others, rather than binary; (2) perfect comparability of series throughout is impossible; (3) quantity series are heterogeneous, so that corresponding price series are difficult to obtain; (4) many series, which do not represent the entire industry, may have errors introduced into them by raising to 100%; (5) actual market or contract prices, which seem to be called for, may cause duplications; (6) further complications may enter in adjustment for seasonal in the price as well as quantity series. To avoid all of these difficulties and also take account of changing situation, a compromise with the "ideal" formula is here recommended; i.e., "a geometric average of an aggregative with the same weights for the entire period, and an aggregative with weights fixed within a given period."—Lucile Bagwell.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

12338. NEKRASSOFF, V. A. Nomography in applications of statistics. *Metron.* 8(3) 1930: 95-100.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

12339. ANGUS-BUTTERWORTH, L. M. University facilities for the study of geography. *J. Manchester Geog. Soc.* 44 Apr. 1929: 33-48.

12340. THURSTON, C. B., and HILL, C. S. (Standing committee for geography in the secondary schools.) Report on the position of geography in the secondary schools. *Geography.* 15. Part 2.(84) Jun. 1929: 135-138.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 11111, 11126, 12485)

12341. AICHEL, OTTO. Das Verhältnis der Anthropologie zu Philosophischer und Medizinischer Fakultät. [The relation of anthropology to the philosophical and medical faculties.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 6(3) 1930: 253-258.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12342. STEVENSON, PAUL HUSTON. A convenient anthropological record form for field workers. *Man* (London). 30(5) May 1930: 78-81.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 12364, 12365, 12659, 12805, 12830, 12889)

12343. BASSETT, S. J. Remembering and forgetting historical knowledge. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 169-172.—This is a study of the learning and forgetting habits of 64 VII B pupils, measured by objective tests at four month intervals during 1926 and 1927.—O. M. Dickerson.

12344. CARMAN, H. J. Problems of teaching history in college. 3. An experiment in higher education. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 159-162.—The new curriculum in the social studies at Columbia College was planned for those who aim at a profession; for those who wish to become scholars; and for those who merely

desire a good liberal education. A new course called Contemporary Civilization has been in operation for a decade. The first year is a general survey of the social, geographical, and historical information that conditions society. The second is a study—not a solution—of contemporary problems in the United States. During the student's last two years, he majors in some field in which he has developed an interest. Achievement tests are used to bring students of similar ability together.—O. M. Dickerson.

12345. GAY, EDWIN F. The social sciences today: historical records. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 289-294.—[See Entry 2: 11102.]—W. O. Brown.

12346. GOOCH, G. P. History as a training for citizenship. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(771) Mar. 1930: 346-352.—An address at University College, Oxford. The task of history is to enable one to understand the world. This involves instruction in the international aspects of present life, interpretation to the individual of the narrow sphere in which his lot is cast and its significance to the community in which he lives. History also is, as Seeley said, the school for statesmen, a training ground for the testing of policy and the elucidation of principles of rational judgment. History must guide national policy and reveal the position of the League of Nations. Finally, history should display the significance of the factors which go towards making civilization, the standards of order, of liberty and justice, that man has developed.—H. McD. Clokie.

12347. HEATON, HERBERT, et al. Round Table Conferences. Stages in economic history. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 3-9.—N. S. B. Gras. An economic stage is a competitive condition in which a new method or institution first rivals, then threatens, and finally outdistances an old one. The various efforts of Hildebrand, Roscher, Schmoller, and Bücher to formulate stages all need modification. Stages must be closely descriptive of the phenomena in question, and tentative, framed to assist general correlation, suggest factors as well as results, and lift the curtain of the future. *Victor S. Clark.* Stages are tools, not masters. The present stage is marked by the fidu-

ciary administration of capital in production through the mechanism of corporations. *C. R. Fay*. Stages are relative to time and country. Of the German stage-makers the most valuable was Marx, whose Hegelian sequence—feudalism (thesis), bourgeoisie (antithesis), socialism (synthesis)—gives stages both of actual history and dynamic thought. *Leland H. Jenks*. Adherence to stage-theories smothers the infinite diversity of what takes place and the unending continuity of institutions and folkways; it is therefore inferior to the use of historical periods, which possess individual uniqueness and do not repeat themselves. *H. Heaton*. There is no necessary time sequence; a stage is just one way of doing or organizing things; a new stage may supplement rather than supplant an old one; some people have stopped near the beginning of a list of stages, others have skipped at least one stage, and others have actually moved backward, e.g., from agricultural to pastoral production.—*H. Heaton*.

12348. HERRE, PAUL. *Kriegschuldfrage und Geschichtswissenschaft*. [War-guilt and scientific history.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 109-122.—A certain degree of tension exists between the scientific study of history and investigation in the field of war guilt. Historians, particularly in Germany, have avoided study in this field so completely that a circle of non-academic investigators has developed. War guilt is a non-historical problem. But with the flood of material at his disposal, the historian can perform a valuable service in the field of pre-war history. He can insist on objectivity and the relation of cause and effect. To purely diplomatic relations he can add the consideration of such other pertinent factors as public opinion and economic and social data. It is likely that the academic historian because of a broader perspective would reverse many of the conclusions of the war guilt student. It is to be hoped that the historians of Germany especially will give more attention to the pre-war period.—*J. Wesley Hoffman*.

12349. KEHR, P. *Zum ersten Band der neuen Germania sacra*. [The first volume of the new "Germania sacra."] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch.* (21-22) 1929: 360-370.—The new *Germania sacra* must differ in important ways from its 18th century analogues, the *Gallia sacra*, and the *Germania sacra* of St. Blasien; notably it must be carried out not by religious orders but by professional historians under secular authority, and it must be based mainly on documentary rather than literary sources. The governing body is the Institute for German History, a part of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Science, in Berlin. Kehr, the editor, had long had the enterprise in mind, and the preliminary plans were made in the midst of the World War, but only much later could the work be seriously undertaken. The first volume is to be devoted to the bishopric of Brandenburg; the first half volume, now offered to the Prussian Academy, covers the religious establishments of the Old Mark; its editors are Gustave Abb and Gottfried Wentz.—*E. H. Mc Neal*.

12350. PEISER, WERNER. *International Lehrbuch der Geschichte*. [International textbook of history.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 659-660.—A French professor has appealed to the League of Nations for an international textbook of history. The proposal ought to be carried out. Modern history texts are vitiated by national bias. This might be overcome by an international textbook.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

12351. PRESSEY, LUELLA COLE. *The needs of college students in history*. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(5) May 1930: 218-223.—The determination of the needs of college students in history was arrived at through an analysis of the texts used at the Ohio State University. Four questions are answered: (1) What technical words

are essential for an understanding of reading material in history? (2) What geographical background is necessary? (3) What important persons should be familiar to the freshman at entrance to college history? (4) What are the vitally important dates, especially in American history?—*Milton R. Gutsch*.

12352. WEBB, WALTER PRESCOTT. *Are there prime factors in history?* *Hist. Outlook*. 21(5) May 1930: 213-217.—History analyses and describes prime factors and fundamentals appertaining to the state, in its composition, in its aspects, in its activities. They are: geography, time, people, and the organization of the people for the purpose of government. States moving through time, are the primary concern of history. Historical terms, if properly defined and developed, would serve to illuminate the fields of history for both teachers and pupils.—*Milton R. Gutsch*.

12353. WESLEY, E. B. *Experimenting in American history*. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(4) Apr. 1930: 162-164.—This experiment in a 12th grade class in American History consisted in selecting errors and discrepancies of statement found in the various books used and in assigning them to individuals to determine which statement was correct or to discover why there were differences of opinion. The search led to a critical study of the text and reference books, and a discovery of numerous additional errors that had gone unchallenged.—*O. M. Dickerson*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

12354. DÖRFLER, HANS. *Die bauerliche Berufsbildung, ihre Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft in Bayern*. [The past, present and future of agricultural education in Bavaria.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb. f. Bayern*. 19(10) 1929: 453-514.

12355. MILLER, SPENCER, JR. *Adult education and the worker*. *Amer. Federationist*. 37(4) Apr. 1930: 477-482.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 13403, 13566)

12356. ARNOLD, THURMAN W. *Bar and law school unite for research in West Virginia*. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(2) Feb. 1929: 67-68.—The West Virginia Bar Association, in conjunction with the College of Law of West Virginia has started a plan of joint research work on state legal problems in which the College becomes a sort of clearing house for the ideas of the Bar Association. The Bar Association will approve the problems to be studied. The law faculty will be compensated for the time given to this work in the summer, and during the academic year their teaching load will be smaller. So far as possible this work will be carried on at other law schools where specialists in particular subjects studied may be consulted.—*Agnes Thornton*.

12357. BRADWAY, JOHN S. *The nature of a legal aid clinic*. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(3) Feb. 1930: 173-180.—A legal aid clinic provides legal aid to poor persons and at the same time gives law school students a social viewpoint and trains them in the handling of actual cases. A clinic may be organized in conjunction with a legal aid society as at Northwestern and Minnesota, or independently as at Harvard and Southern California. Student attendance may be compulsory as at Northwestern, Minnesota, and Southern California, or optional as at Cincinnati and Harvard. The staff may consist solely of students as at Harvard, or of students under supervision as elsewhere. Money may be secured by grant from the law school as at Harvard, by outside solicitation as at Southern Cali-

fornia, and / or by endowment as in the criminal courts branch of the clinic at Northwestern.—*Margaret Spahr.*

12358. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Legal aid clinic as a law school course. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 320-332.—At the University of Southern California legal clinic, of which the writer is director, each student prepares a written research report that furnishes reference material not easily available, as on the scale of court costs. The main work consists in interviewing clients, making adjustments and preparing cases for the clinic attorneys to handle in court. The faculty are available for advice, and in the small discussion groups the students interchange experiences. Although there is danger that a case may be dragged out for the sake of additional credits, points are assigned on the basis of services performed for clients.—*Margaret Spahr.*

12359. CLARK, M. E. Our relations with our neighbors, a study of American foreign policy. *Hist. Outlook.* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 81-84.—A lesson plan for the study of American foreign policy in a high school course in the problems of democracy.—*B. H. Williams.*

12360. LEWIS, WILLIAM DRAPER. The American Law Institute. *Florida State Bar Assn. Law J.* 3 (12) Apr. 1930: 30-31.

12361. MAGGS, DOUGLAS B. Concerning the extent to which the law review contributes to the development of the law. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3 (3) Feb. 1930: 181-207.—All 43 reviews published by law schools contain leading articles, with comments, shorter notes on recent cases, and book reviews, written by students. Law reviews afford the law teacher a vehicle for his thought and the contributing law student the most valuable part of his legal education, are superior apparatus for instruction and invaluable sources for the writers of briefs, and make practicing lawyers and judges conversant with contemporary thought on legal problems. Law review matter is, to a slight but increasing extent, being viewed by judges as authoritative, and it frequently evokes specific legislation and improves the quality of both legislation and judicial decisions. Law reviews are mines for legislative drafting bureaus and for all persons interested in the social sciences. (Tables showing the citation of law review articles in judicial opinions.)—*Margaret Spahr.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 12588, 12742, 12805, 12818)

12364. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Is history a science? *Technol. Rev.* 32 (7) May 1930: 341-344, 380, 382.—History does not become a science just because historians display a scientific attitude in their work. The basis of a science is precise predictability—after exhaustive research, patience, accuracy, and objectivity have guided us to predict. No predictability, no science.—*J. Aronson.*

12365. FISH, ANDREW. Psychology and history. *Commonwealth Rev., Univ. Oregon.* 11 (4) Oct. 1929: 66-88.—The affinities of history have in the past been with literature; now history is a branch of social science along with anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology. Modified behaviorism coupled with a critical use of Freudian conceptions is the most helpful type of psychology to the historian in understanding social process. Historians have for centuries attempted expositions of the motives of the characters in their story, but have proceeded by an unreliable rule of thumb. The subjective element is reflected by the nature of the raw material in the mind of the writer and in the finished product of history. Although writers may reach a high degree of accuracy and freedom from bias, few can escape the effects of the prevailing intellectual atmosphere. Among the specific benefits of

12362. NEGULESCO, PAUL. Les écoles administratives et la méthode de l'enseignement de droit administratif. [Schools of administration and the method of teaching administrative law.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 4 (3-4) Jul-Dec. 1929: 421-427.—Administrative law developed as a result of the French Revolution, which replaced the police with the rule of law. The teaching of administrative law has occupied a prominent place since the war, as reference to France, Poland, Belgium, America, England, and Rumania reveals. The writer is professor of Public Law at the University of Bucharest. His report to the Minister of Interior resulted in the establishment of the Rumanian Institute of the Administrative Sciences, which began operation in October, 1928. It gives practical training to administrators of all classes. Higher instruction is divided into general administration and financial administration. The writer recommends that the International Institute of Public Law under the auspices of the League of Nations should establish a model school for the teaching of administrative law.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

12363. YOUNG, JAMES T. An experiment in by-product teaching. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (4) Nov. 1929: 1002-1004.—Can the by-product method of teaching be profitably applied to political science? By the by-product is meant "the selection of certain mental powers or habits which are of special importance in the settlement of government questions and the conscious direction of the student's attention to the development of these mental powers." The experiment is concentrated on the following analysis: detailed scrutiny of a subject; dissection into its parts; appraisal or evaluation of the parts; selection of those which are essential. The experiment was performed under the following specifications: instruction in analysis a part of the regular work of the course; concentrated within a comparatively short period; two tests, one before and one after the period of instruction in analysis, to be equally difficult; tests to be outside the field of the course; test focused on ability to analyze; the tests and instruction in analysis given to a large number of students to insure a general average. The first test was taken by 277 and the second by 279 students. The result: 14.9% improvement in the grade for analysis per student was shown.—*Bertram W. Maxwell.*

psychology to history are: (1) history depends on a knowledge of collective behavior for its social usefulness; (2) historians have a special interest in social attitudes and subjective environment, crowd behavior, mental epidemics, public opinion, propaganda, prejudice, leadership, and prestige; and (3) the historian and the psychologist can help each other to determine the rate of the exceptional individual.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12366. WALSH, JAMES J. Pseudo-history and pseudo-psychology. *Current Hist.* 32 (1) Apr. 1930: 91-95.—The new biography and the new history assume that psychoanalysis brings a new insight into human character. Lives of eminent persons have been rewritten in terms of Freudianism. Freudian psychology was actually known to and practiced by the Huron Indians, whose medicine men believed firmly in suppressed desires as the cause of disease. Freudianism is rejected by the majority of German specialists. Whatever is sound in the new biography is derived from the methods of the old—the French classical models of 200 years ago. In the new history determinism looms large, yet it differs but slightly from the old belief that men's lives were determined by the stars. When heredity and environment do not supply explanations, the new history falls back upon endocrinology, although medical research has not yet determined the body economy of the ductless glands. To the extent to which the new history and new biography depend upon studies the validity of which has not been proved, they should be viewed with suspicion.—*O. M. Dickerson.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

12367. BOWIE, WILLIAM. International cooperation in geographical work. *Science*. 71(1843) Apr. 25, 1930: 425-429.—This article (a paper presented before the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History held in Mexico City in September, 1929) is essentially a history of the principal research and exploratory projects carried out by the National Geographic Society in recent years.—*Ray H. Whitbeck.*

12368. HASSINGER, H. Zum Darstellungsproblem in der Geographie. [The problem of description in geography.] *Geog. Z.* 35(9) 1929: 541-546.—Clear and simple forms of expression and description should be employed in all professional discussion and research work in geography. Great care must be exercised in using foreign words and in coining new ones. For the more detailed picture of a landscape which is the result of the interrelation and mutual effects of various forces, nothing, neither maps, diagrams, nor photographs can substitute for language description. The language may be colorful, but the facts given must be scientifically accurate and not colored by personal emotions or moods. While artistic and concentrated vision of a landscape may be used as an introduction or as a synopsis, scientific geography should always call for the presentation of the elements out of which the synthesis was made. It may be that the problem of a scientific or artistic style can be solved only by separating the synthesis of the main text, artistically shaped and scientifically founded, from a scientific appendix (compare A. v. Humboldt's *Kosmos* and *Views of Nature*). The training of students in geographical description should be scientific only. The greatest responsibility rests upon the geographer who deals directly with people or schools. He has to fight both the prejudices of an older generation and the distrust of representatives of other sciences. It is necessary to convince the masses of the importance and necessity of geography as a guide through life, and to show the links between natural and pure sciences.—*Werner Neuse.*

12369. NEWBIGIN, MARION I. The Mediterranean climatic type: Its world distribution and the human response. *South African Geog. J.* 12 Dec. 1929: 14-22.—Of the five areas of Mediterranean climate, South Africa and Australia differ so widely from the other three that from the standpoint of human geography they should not be grouped with them. The Mediterranean Region, Southern California, and Central Chile are, however, distinctly comparable. Each had developed winter grown cereals, subtropical fruits, especially the vine and fruits for drying, and live stock; and these three activities were all favored by the climatic conditions. Greece, as representative of the Mediterranean Region, has found it impracticable, however, for geographic reasons, to increase any one of these three activities sufficiently to enable the purchase of desired imports. Therefore they now export chiefly "Turkish" tobacco, which, despite rather unfavorable climatic conditions, is produced successfully because of the skill of the field workers. Central Chile produces grain, fruits and meat for the workers in the nitrate fields, but their success is not conspicuous. Southern California before 1860 exported chiefly hides and skins. Then wheat became an important export. Recently dried and citrus fruits have been exported in large quantities. But it appears that despite the seeming success of southern California,

the agricultural workers themselves have fared poorly. Indeed the European immigrants are less well off than in Europe where they at least could supply most of their own needs and were not compelled, by the exigencies arising from extreme specialization, to leave unutilized their traditionally varied skill. It appears, therefore, that the Mediterranean Regions are not favored by their climate to the degree commonly assumed. Seldom can skilled labor yield a dependable export surplus after the needs of the cultivators are satisfied. Prosperity, if present, generally depends on adventitious, not intrinsic, causes.—*Stephen S. Visher.*

12370. PHILIPPSON, ALFRED. Methodologische Bemerkungen zu Spethmanns dynamischer Länderkunde. [Methodological comments on Spethmann's "Dynamic Geography."] *Geog. Z.* 36(1) 1930: 1-16.—Spethmann's *Dynamic Geography* is a criticism of the geographical and topographical literature in the German language since 1900. He first attacks the lack of balance (too much geology, too many figures, especially data concerning economics). This is not true for the general literature. From Spethmann's standpoint, too much stress is laid on geographical [physiographic] factors. Philippson contends that geographers should not deny geographical reasons which are found in many—arbitrarily—taken historic moves. Philippson contends that Spethmann, who desires to see the descriptive side emphasized, commits the error of confounding "geographical description" with "description of the landscape." The former is objective, the latter perspective and subjective. According to Philippson, Spethmann's statement that "Geography is altogether a science of the present and not of the past" cannot be proved; whereas Spethmann recommends certain cross-sections of various periods only, Philippson argues in favor of showing the entire historical development. Philippson contends that the chapter on "Historical geography," wherein Spethmann stresses the transformation of the landscape by man, exaggerates the importance of those cultural changes. Spethmann especially criticizes the rigid order of treatment in the geography books on countries: morphology, climate, vegetation, man, etc. Philippson contends that this is a natural deductive procedure, and that Spethmann, who does not understand the importance of morphology fails to develop a preferable way of treating these complex questions. Spethmann contends that all *Länderkunde* overemphasizes the political divisions. According to Philippson, Spethmann has proffered nothing to disprove the aim and working method of *Länderkunde*, which is to represent a section of the earth as a complex of interrelated phenomena, grown out of the events of the past, partly in the present; the positive part of his book, wherein he gives a series of sketches to show his own method, is not convincing.—*Werner Neuse.*

12371. SERTON, P. The desert in human geography. *South African Geog. J.* 12 Dec. 1929: 26-31.—The comparative utilization of the Karroo, the Kalahari and the Sahara of Africa, of arid Australia, and arid North America makes it evident that the limiting conditions determining what is a desert are complex. The human geographer should not use the limits adopted by the botanist, climatologist or physiographic geologist. Parts of the Karroo receiving less than 5 inches of annual rainfall, and hence certainly a desert from the viewpoint of the climatologist, are

well developed by an advanced population, without the aid of local mineral wealth or irrigation water from outside. These areas are deserts from the standpoint of the botanist. They are productive largely because the local topographic relief is large enough so that the scanty rainfall yields sufficient runoff to water, by flood irrigation, the numerous narrow fertile valleys. The psychology of the people is also significant. In South Africa, with its meagre rainfall, settlers will undertake to use areas which would be neglected in rainier lands. Of especial significance is the size of the poor areas; if small, their relative usefulness is much increased. Hence irrigated tracts, even tiny ones, and sources of stock water, such as deep wells, have redeemed much land which was formerly desert. Adaptation of crops and animals and improvements in transportation, agricultural machinery, etc., progressively reduce the area of true deserts from the viewpoint of the human geographer, namely areas which are unoccupied by man because of aridity.—*Stephen S. Visher.*

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entry 12693)

12372. KRETSCHMER, KONRAD. Die mittelalterliche Weltkarte nach Anlage und Herkunft.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See also Entries 5666, 11166)

12373. TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD. Some impressions of 150,000 miles of travel. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 52 (5) May 1930: 523-598.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

12374. WOOD, JUNIUS B. Flying the world's longest airmail route. From Montevideo, Uruguay,

[The arrangement and origin of mediaeval maps.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsheft.* 209 1930: 55-64.—The history of geography has in recent years attracted special attention and developed into more or less of a specialty. The group of German investigators in this field begins with Alexander V. Humboldt and Karl Ritter, the founders of modern geography. Hermann Wagner in recent years made some of the finest contributions to the same subject. The investigations of these men naturally involved the history of cartography with particular reference to the data revealed by maps of certain periods. The maps of the mediaeval period are of special interest here. Many of the maps of the world showed the earth as rectangular in shape and others elliptical or circular. The distribution of the land masses themselves took on a three divisional aspect, depicting primarily Europe, Asia and Africa. The form of these maps was influenced to a large extent by the works handed down from ancient times. In a certain wheel map the Florentine, Leonardo Dati, (15th century) interpreted the ocean ring as the letter O and the area within as the letter T. In consequence, this map is sometimes referred to as a T-map. Jerusalem is placed at the center. After the 13th century Jerusalem was gradually pushed eastward, although some maps still centered it as late as the 15th century, as appears on the Vesconte, the Bianco, and other maps.—*E. Van Cleef.*

over the Andes, up the Pacific coast, across Central America and the Caribbean to Miami, Florida, in 67 thrilling flying hours. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 57 (3) Mar. 1930: 261-365.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

12375. BARTON, DONALD C., and SUMMERS, E. BUHLER. Review of the geophysical methods of prospecting. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 288-300.—Geophysical methods, save magnetic search for iron ore, have had practical field use for only a few years. The chief ones are gravitational, magnetic, electric, and seismic. Gravitational methods are used in pendulum work, which has so far had but limited application and success, and in torsion balance work, which has been especially successful in locating salt domes but is of slight use in mining. The magnetic method is most useful in mapping buried granite ridges and large scale deformations involving igneous or igneous-metamorphic rocks and is less successful for sedimentary structure and oil prospecting. There are a number of electrical methods, some with sharp limitations, and most of which are applied to mining problems. Seismic methods have been highly successful in mapping salt domes, in the search for oil, and in tracing faults and other structures. The usefulness of all geophysical methods is limited to cases where there is a pertinent relationship between the physical principles involved and the rocks or structures being investigated. It is further limited by the ability of the operator correctly to interpret the significance of the physical findings in terms of structure or lithology.—*L. C. Glenn.*

12376. GREGG, WILLIS RAY. Meteorological service for airways in the United States. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 207-223.—Within the past three years there has been initiated at stations on commercial airways an additional reporting and forecasting service designed to aid air navigation. This new service in-

volves (1) frequent reports of current conditions in surface and upper air, (2) short-range forecasts of from 1 to 6 hours outlook, and (3) general weather forecasts of from 12 to 24 hours outlook. Finding prominent place in these reports are forecasts for such items as ceiling, visibility, wind velocities at various altitudes and much miscellaneous information, derived from non-instrumental but standardized observations as well as from instrumental sources. The new service is still in the evolutionary stage.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

12377. KAUSCHE, G. A. Über die vegetative Fortpflanzung bei *Hevea brasiliensis* unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Okulierens. [The development of *Hevea brasiliensis* with special consideration of grafting.] *Der Tropenpflanzer.* 32 (1) Jan. 1929: 10-31.—An important requisite for the increase of the productivity of rubber plants today is to develop a uniform and high-class type of plants. The author discusses the experiments which he carried on in the Netherlands-Indies on the grafting of the *Hevea brasiliensis* in order to achieve this purpose. His work promises success.—*Otto Berninger.*

12378. KRUCKER, H. Wirtschaftliche Nutzung und Nutzgebiete der Wasserkräfte. [Economic utilization of water power and water power areas.] *Schweizer Geog.* 6 (4) May 1929: 51-54; (5) Jun. 1929: 67-72; (6) Jul. 1929: 85-90.—As an economic good of high value water power has only recently been turned to rational and economic use. While the sources of water power are inexhaustible, transmission of power is limited to a distance of about 1,000 kilometers. Seasonal variations in water flow call for a comprehensive organization of the production of current, in which governments are exercising more and more the right of supervision.

The greatest head of water in use is 1,650 meters at Fully, Switzerland, with a yield of from 0.8% to 1.0%. The possibility of storage permits the adaptation of water supplies to the demand for electric current. The author makes a survey of the amounts of power already in use in each of several countries. In Switzerland about two and a half million horse power are generated. This is more than half of what could be produced. The power generated reaches 98% of the population. In other mountainous countries in Europe and elsewhere, the production of electricity is rapidly increasing. Tropical sources are little used despite the fact that in the colonies the use of electricity might become very important. (Tables included.)—*P. Vosseler.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 11113, 12384)

12379. VAN VALKENBURG, SAMUEL. Pan Europe. *J. of Geog.* 29(4) Apr. 1930: 134-140.—European countries will gradually come to prefer the risks of cooperation above the risks of tariffs and commercial rivalry. After 1922, in order to meet economic competition, international cartels were formed between large economic groups and these organizations attempted to regulate production and divide the world market among themselves. The long contemplated Pan Europe was again logically suggested as the solution of the economic difficulties. Europe organized economically might compete effectively against the United States. Other units are likely to be created, namely, a British Empire union, a

Russian economic realm, Latin American groups, and an economic arrangement between Japan and China. (Maps and photographs.)—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 11161, 11195, 12218)

12380. GILFILLAN, S. C. Inventiveness by nation —A note on statistical treatment. *Geog. Rev.* 20(2) Apr. 1930: 301-304. [See Abstract No. 2: 62.]—Mark Jefferson's data on inventiveness by nations permit the application of other statistical methods than he employed. The status of nations may be determined by eliminating the patents granted in the home country and nearby countries. Also each country's score should not be compared with "all other countries." Furthermore the colored peoples of the United States and the British Dominions should not be counted in the total population. A base of inventiveness was arrived at by selecting five well distributed countries of average inventive importance. These countries were Australia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden. Belgium granted to these five countries 455 patents, the number constituting the Belgian base. Belgium granted Americans 873 patents, therefore, the score of the United States is 873/455 or 1.9. The same method applied for all countries gives a general patent score. This number divided by white population gives the per capita score. This scoring method changes slightly the ratings given by Professor Jefferson. (Table.)—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES

12381. HELFFERICH, E. Wirtschaft und Ethik in Niederländisch Indien. [Economics and ethics in the Dutch East Indies.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Hamburg.* 50 1929: 148-165.—Dutch East Indies, particularly Java, together with the east coast of Sumatra, have had an unexampled economic development. The starting point of the agricultural expansion was the agrarian law of 1870 which prohibited the sale of native property to aliens, but permitted the Europeans to acquire uncultivated land in the form of inheritable lease. Europeans might also lease rice fields from the native for the growing of sugar cane. A staff of well trained experts and a series of experimental stations helped to make the island the leading producer of china root (92% of the world's output) and, qualitatively, of sugar, rubber and oil. The capital invested in all European enterprises was estimated as fl. 2,650,000,000 in 1923 of which three quarters were Dutch owned. Taxable profits were fl. 490,000,000 in 1927. Excess of exports over imports amounted to fl. 1,000,000,000 in 1925 (22,000,000-1875). Since the profits of the European capital goes out of the country an impoverishment and proletarianizing of the native population has ensued. The enormous increase in population created a shortage of land, forced the import of rice and kept wages very low (5 cents for children, 12 cents for women, 18 cents for men per diem); the total wages paid to natives in 1924 (fl. 192,000,000) shows how far the population has become dependent on European business. The gloomy picture which the situation offers is somewhat lightened by the efforts of the government to raise the standard of culture through schools, irrigation works, sanitary campaigns, etc. The excess of population must find an outlet somewhere (emigration means further

proletarianization). Only a comprehensive colonization with the aim of restoring better conditions at home, can prevent this process on the island.—*Werner Neuse.*

ASIA

*Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria,
Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entry 11681)

12382. GELBTUCH, LIA. Eine Studienreise durch das heutige Palästina. [An excursion through modern Palestine.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (3) 1930: 73-83.

12383. RUTTER, ELDON. The Muslim pilgrimage. *Geog. J.* 74(3) Sep. 1929: 271-273.—Everyone of the two hundred and fifty millions of Moslems in the world must, if at all possible, at least once in his life, make the pilgrimage to Mecca. The number going from any country is largely determined by the ease or difficulty of transport conditions. Thus the Malays, living on the great world steamship routes from the Orient to the Mediterranean, to the number of 30,000 each year visit the shrine; the Egyptians, just at the door of Arabia, have the largest representation relative to population, though the Indians, not far from the "Land of the Prophet" are deterred by their widespread and abject poverty. From China, Afghanistan, and other out of the way places the stream of devotees pours in for the Day of Pilgrimage; but most interesting of all is the ceaseless trek from central and western Africa, on foot for the most part, across to the Nile, thence to the Red Sea where dhows carry them to whatever spot on the Arabian coast the wind may take them, ending a journey of months. Forty thousand gather each year in the special quarters reserved for them on the outskirts of Mecca.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

12384. WEISS, LEOPOLD. Zwischen Nedschad und Irak II. [Between Nejd and Iraq II.] *Z. f. Geopolitik*. 7(2) Feb. 1930: 135-143.—After the Feisul ed-Danish destroyed the fort B'seyya, one of the three forts built by the government of Iraq despite the protests of Ibn Sa'ud, Ibn Sa'ud had to use all his energy to pacify the northern 'Edman' aroused by subsequent hostile action of the British. The construction of the fort was not a defensive action, but meant to prepare a corridor from Transjordan to Iraq through which the projected Haifa-Bagdad railroad would pass, a plan which has been abandoned for a shorter route connecting Haifa with Basra. This new short cut would link the island of Abadan, the most important oil harbor of the Anglo Persian Oil Company, with the Mediterranean. The forts anticipate a later shifting of the borderline to the south. At the same time they seemingly force a decision upon Ibn Sa'ud in those bids for concessions which he has as yet refused: co-supervision of the Hejas railroad Ma'an-Medina, establishment of a naval basis at Rabigh, building of a railroad line Rabigh-Medina. The pressure on the northern frontier would make crossings of the borderline impossible, a habit natural among the tribes on the lookout for grazing-grounds. Ibn Sa'ud could never consent to such an evacuation of his territory. England claims that the forts were built outside the border zone. In case of need all the tribes would stand behind Ibn Sa'ud.—*Werner Neuse*.

EUROPE

12385. GRIESMEIER, JOSEF. Statistischer Literaturbericht. [Survey of statistical literature.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 4(1) Apr. 1930: 21-25.—Survey and bibliography of European statistical reports published since the World War.

Iberian Peninsula

12386. MÁRTON, BÉLA. San Sebastian. *A Földgömb*. 1(3) 1930: 93-97.—San Sebastian, Spain's most notable bathing resort, has a very picturesque location between the Bay of La Concha and the Urumea River. On the northeast is Monte Urgull, on the northwest Monte Igueldo. The Isle of Santa Clara separates the bay from the ocean. In spite of its constricted area, this city had a population of 64,000 in 1920, the population having doubled in twenty years. San Sebastian consists of two parts—the new city, with its modern hotels and bathing establishments; and the old Basque city beyond the Avenida de la Libertad and the Plaza de Guipuzcoa. In the old city are narrow, dirty streets and a teeming population.—*E. D. Beynon*.

12387. PEATTIE, RODERICK. The Conflent: a study in mountain geography. *Geog. Rev.* 20(2) Apr. 1930: 245-257.—The Conflent, the territory along the River Têt in the eastern Pyrenees shows some interesting contrasts in mountain geography. Climatically, the region is in the transition zone between the Mediterranean and southwestern France. The dusty lowlands are characterized by the olive and the cork oak. Up the mountain slopes is the usual succession of deciduous forest followed by hemlock, beech, and mountain pine. The trees reach to about 2,200 meters and above are the alpine meadows. Within the region, six human-use areas can be delineated: valley bottoms, foothills, mountain pastures for sheep and goats, forests, mountain pastures for cattle, and alpine barrens. The valley bottoms floored with stream deposited glacial waste are devoted to forage crops, garden truck and grains. The dry foothills are largely barren but the vine, rye, and potatoes are raised in selected areas. In the region where pasture is available the ownership of the land is communal.

Goats are more numerous than sheep because of the value of their milk. In this area the forests on the heights supply wood for use as fuel in the habitable lowlands. The fields in the mountain valleys are not limited to these areas because of temperature, but due to the steepness of the slopes and the lack of water they cannot be extended upward. The villages, chiefly clusters of houses about the church, are situated near the upper edge of their valley basins to be near both the lowlands and the mountains. Because of the abrupt change from plain to mountain individual farmers may till regularly his bit of the piedmont plain and at the same time engage in the pastoral industries of the foot hills and mountains.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

France

12388. BÖHME, RICHARD. Im Velay. *Geog. Anz.* 31(2) 1930: 59-62.—Velay is a typical landscape of the Central Plateau: high plateaus rise one after the other; and the basin of Le Puy lies sunken in them. Owing to the protected position of Velay, a mild climate prevails and allows the growing of wine grapes and wheat. The Velay is a granite plateau in the north, divided into the plateaus of Craponne (west) and of Montfarer (east). These plateaus are similar in the fauna and in industrial activities; both produce timber for the mines of St. Etienne. The rough climate does not allow much agriculture but permits cattle raising. The plateau of western Velay is good farming country despite its comparatively high elevation (up to 3,000 ft.). The rich black residual soil of the basalt allows rich harvests of rye, barley, oats, and lentils. Eastern Velay, also a volcanic landscape, differs from other sections of the plateau in its variety of forms. The individual home rather than the village prevails here. In June flocks of sheep arrive from Languedoc for grazing. (Bibliography).—*Werner Neuse*.

12389. DESAUNAIS, A. Le Canal de Bourgogne et son trafic. [The Burgundy Canal and its traffic.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 4 1928: 115-156.—Although the Burgundy Canal between Saint-Jean de Losne on the Saône and Laroche on the Yonne ranks fifth in length, in tonnage it ranges from 24th to 38th among the 49 canals of France. Moreover its transportation is subject to violent fluctuations. The explanation is historical, climatic, and economic. The construction of the canal, begun in the 16th century with the purpose of making Dijon an entrepot, evaded rather than surmounted topographical difficulties. Traffic on the canal fluctuates with the climate; in the cold seasons the waterway may freeze, in droughts it dries up. Because of the large number of locks freight moves exceedingly slowly and the canal suffers from railway competition. Accordingly it is increasingly devoted to the transportation of material of comparatively great bulk with small value: in 1926 road building material comprised 54.6%, agricultural products 15.5, coal 10.6, wood 9.4, and industrial products only 7.6%. The traffic can possibly be stabilized around 500,000 tons a year, but it cannot be expected to reach pre-war levels.—*Rupert B. Vance*.

12390. OLBRICHT, KONRAD. Stadtbilder aus Südostfrankreich. [Towns in south-eastern France.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(2) 1930: 51-56.—Characteristic features of towns in southeastern France: Grenoble, Nice, Marseilles, Nîmes, Lyons, St. Etienne.—*Werner Neuse*.

12391. SILBER, HERMANN. Die Grande Chartreuse als Typus der französischen Voralpen. [Grande Chartreuse as a type of the French Alpine foothills.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(2) 1930: 37-40.—The town of Grenoble is dominated by the mass of the Grande Chartreuse. Woods, meadows, fields, vineyards, and scattered settlements cover its slopes as high up as the formidable

cretaceous dome of St. Eynard. Alternating synclines and anticlines have been modelled by running water and glaciers of the ice age. The soft layers of cretaceous rock, limestone and tertiary sandstone were removed, and broad asymmetrical longitudinal valleys pass through the massif from north to south. In the case of the Isère the broad shoulders of the longitudinal valley ends near Voreppe. Nowhere is the cultivated part of the soil interrupted by forests. Chestnuts, walnut and apple trees border the road. The divide between the Rhone and the Isère has an elevation of less than 2,000 ft. At the end of the drive is the famous monastery founded by Bruno in 1085. The monks were the first to open and colonize this part of the country. Yet it has remained a comparatively poor district where rye and barley can be raised only with difficulty. With the building of good roads agriculture and home industry came to a standstill. The Grande Chartreuse is the rainiest part of the French Alps, and temperatures are relatively low as compared to similar altitudes, conditions which make these foothills of the Alps a domain of forests and meadows. High above are the Alpine meadows, the most important grazing district of France and one which provides huge quantities of meat, milk, butter and cheese. The scarce population lives in flat houses, built of limestone and covered with wooden tiles.—Werner Neuse.

Low Countries

12392. BEEKMAN, A. A. De "Catastrophe" van 864 en de Zelfmoord van Dorestad. [The catastrophe of 864 and the suicide of Dorestad.] *Tijdschr. Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkundig Genootschap*. 47 (2) Mar. 1930: 179-187.—Discussion, from a geographical standpoint, of the conclusions of J. H. Holwerda in his latest volume: *Dorestad en onze vroegste middeleeuwen* (Dorestad and our early middle ages).—Gaston G. Dept.

12393. KARL, JÁNOS. Kopenhága. [Copenhagen.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (3) 1930: 81-84.—Defence and commerce are the joint causes of Copenhagen's growth. The nucleus of the city was Christianborg, where the ancient fortress stood. Fishwives today sell their wares in that quarter just as they have done since the city began its existence—they are really typical of the conservative spirit of the city. Its importance as a seaport is related to its position on the Sund, a position it shares with Helsingör. The latter city never developed: Copenhagen lies near the mouth of rivers emptying into the sea; hence it, rather than Helsingör, received the trade.—E. D. Beynon.

Switzerland and the Alps

12394. LEEEMANN, WALTER. Zur Landschaftskunde des Tavetsch. [The geography of the Tavetsch.] *Mitteil. d. Geog.-Ethnograph. Gesellsch. Zürich*, 1928-29. 29 1929: 13-122.—The Tavetsch is the highest land at the source of the Rhine in Swiss Graubünden (Grisons). The relief, the major features of which were brought about by glacial erosion, has been transformed by torrents. A more summary treatment of the relief insofar as it is related to economics and settlement is undertaken through observations on climatic and water conditions. Dangerous factors, avalanches, torrents, and slides are described in detail. The economic activities are closely related to situation and climate. In the Talboden there are 43 hectares of arable land, 0.5% of the entire producing region which constitutes two-thirds of the common lands. Of the latter, 30% are meadows, 63% alpine pastures, and only 7% forest. Great meadows and pastures form the basis of the predominant cattle raising. In connection with this there is small farming with rye and barley; frames (*chisnès*) must often be used to ripen the grain. The cultivation also of flax, potatoes, and vegetables suggests an earlier economic autonomy. Economic independence still per-

mits sheep rearing but this is on the decline in contrast with other regions. This independence, brought about by an economic seclusion, has been broken down in recent times by the construction of highways and railways. Settlements in the Talboden which originally were individual farms became welded in the 18th century into hamlets and villages. The highest settlement is Tschamut (1,650 meters above sea level). The population dependent upon the sustaining power of the land remains constant at 800-900 inhabitants, so that any excess must emigrate. There is no evidence of a depopulation. There is no restless spirit apparent and conditions as to dwellings and living in general have reached a relatively high position. (Well illustrated.)—P. Vosseler.

12395. MONTANDON, FRÉDÉRIC. Étude de toponymie Alpine. De l'origine indoeuropéenne des noms de montagnes. [Study in Alpine toponymy. The Indo-European origin of mountain names.] *Le Globe* (*Organe de la Soc. de Géog. de Genève. Mémoires.*) 68 1929: pp. 152.

Germany and Austria

12396. DUBOWY, HILDEGARD. Der Chelm, Oberschlesiens Muschelkalkkrücken. Eine landschaftskundliche Studie. [The Chelm, Upper Silesian limestone ridge. A geographical study.] *Veröffentl. d. Schlesischen Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde*. (8) 1928: pp. 55.—This is a monograph on the Chelm, a limestone ridge which rises 200 meters above the diluvial plain of Upper Silesia. The individuality of landscape, and the interesting settlement-geography in the region of contact between Germans and Slavs, are described. This region which, in opposition to the surrounding territory on the south and east, is poor in industrial raw materials and, therefore, strongly developed agriculturally, is economically closely related to, and forms a unit with, the Upper Silesian industrial territory.—Otto Berninger.

12397. FEUERSTEIN, ARNOLD. Danüls, die höchste ständige Siedlung in Bregenzerwald. [Danüls, the highest permanent settlement in the Bregenzer Wald.] *Geog. Jahresber. a. Österreich*. 14 & 15 1929: 1-28.—A special study in settlement-geography. The village of Danüls, the highest in the Austrian Alps, is situated in the Bregenzer Wald, a mountain ridge near the Lake of Constance. Slopes and valley terraces, 3,900 to 5,000 feet high, covered with short grass have given the village a special character known locally as *Almdorf*, that is a village on high mountain grassland. At the beginning of the 14th century the *Walser*, a Roman tribe from the southern Alps, settled in this valley; since that time the inhabitants have used a special dialect. They live today with their stock under the one roof, and exercise a pure grass-economy just as in the 14th century. These facts give a unique character to this isolated Walser settlement lying in the midst of a region, inhabited by other mountain people who live in the more conventional way.—B. F. A. Dietrich.

12398. FORRER, N., and WIRTH, W. Ein Vierländer Bauernhof. [A farm in The Four Parishes.] *Mitteil. d. Geog.-Ethnograph. Gesellsch. Zürich*, 1928-1929. 29 1929: I-II.—In 1420 Lübeck and Hamburg conquered the Elbe plain of The Four Parishes, an area of 200 square kilometers. This area had been dammed from the highland and settled as early as 1200. The high dikes separate the "outside the dike area" which at times of high water is flooded from the arms of the Elbe, and which consists of meadow land dotted with trees, and the "inside the dike area" which has been transformed into a fertile cultivated region. Along the dikes are long drawn out "thread-" villages made of large straggling farms, among which those of the dike counts predominate in size and prosperity. The authors have studied the house belonging to the dike count of

Neuengamme and the annual cycle of its economic life. In the open farmyard (*Hof*) the principal building occupies the most important place. It is a Saxon house with a hip-roof reaching far down over the panel framework. There is a wide passage, the features of which remind one of the open fire hearth located in the middle of the house, which passage affords ingress to living rooms and stable. The activities are the diversified ones of the marsh country, i.e., cattle breeding, grain growing, and gardening; the farm yields a surplus of milk, wheat, strawberries, vegetables, and flowers, especially seeds of the lily of the valley (*Convallaria*). The pasture land consists of a strip some 2,500 meters long, located between dikes and supplied with inlet and outlet canals. During the autumn, products are taken in boats to the neighboring city of Hamburg.—*P. Vos-seler*.

12399. SLANAR, HANS. *Die Streusiedlungen in der Nordwestecke Niederösterreichs*. [Scattered settlements in the northwestern part of Upper Austria.] *Geog. Jahresber. a. Österreich*. 14 & 15 1929: 136-150.—A study in settlement-geography. The author deals with a small section of Austria on the Czechoslovakian frontier north of the city of Gmünd on the Vienna—Gmünd—Prague railway line. This region is called the Austrian forest-quarter (*Waldviertel*). It is a rather poor country with settlements started in the 12th century. The houses are typical one-family-houses, where the court yard separates the home proper from the sty, the goat-house, the chicken house, and the timber-shed.—*B. F. A. Dietrich*.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

12400. RUDOLPH, MARTIN. *Geographie der Landstrassen und Eisenbahnen von Norwegen*. [Geography of the highways and railways of Norway.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsheft* #206. 1929. pp. 124.—The elongate character of Norway combined with its rugged topography and especially deeply fjorded coast present many special problems in the plan and construction of its highways and railways. The relationship between the surface form and the transportation routes is very close. The construction of these routes involves not alone the major features but oftentimes the minor elements which ordinarily would not impress the average individual. Hanging valleys, swamps, rapids and falls, nearly vertical valley walls and other features require the most careful consideration at numerous points. The steep walls of the fjords and absence of plains at their bases, prevent the rise of towns at their heads, except in the case of Oslo and Drontheim. Most of the cities are located either at the fjord mouth or between two mounts. Oslo and Drontheim are so located that they may be rather easily approached from several directions. Bergen, on the other hand, is almost isolated from its hinterland. The roads verily squeeze their way into the city between the steep walls and the adjacent fjord waters. The evolution of the country roads and railroads has been irregular. Railroad construction for the quarter century 1900-1925 totaled 1,608 km. as compared with 1,332 km. for the preceding 25 years. The total length of rail in 1927 was 3,627 km. Skis and snow-shoes have served effectively in the winter season and were of considerable significance prior to rail and good roads. Narrow gauge roads of necessity still exist in parts of Norway, but only for highly localized stretches. The automobile supplements the railway by serving as a feeder when it operates at right angles to the railway. But when it parallels the road, it offers severe competition which now complicates the problem of further railroad expansion. All improvements in transportation are looked upon as a national duty. To knit the parts of the nation,

to make possible national understanding and to acquaint each section with all the others demands highway and railway construction. This in turn requires the loyal support of all the people even if it means personal sacrifices.—*E. Van Cleef*.

East Central Europe

12401. KISS, FERENC. *Duna-Tiszaközi vadvizek s gazdasági jelentőségük*. [Subsoil water of that part of Hungary lying between the Danube and the Tisza and its importance for agriculture.] *Föld és Ember*. 10 (2) 1930: 81-90.—A series of investigations conducted since about 1781 give what seems to be convincing evidence that the rise and fall of the subsoil water in the region between the Danube and the Tisza occur in a regular cycle. A period of 35 years includes both the maximum and the minimum. The greatest danger from floods is at or just before the maximum. The subsoil is at that time so drenched with water that it can hold no more. "Rain falls on it as on a plate," the peasants say. This leads to the question of the wisdom of the drainage of the Alföld. It has been argued that the drainage of surface waters could have no connection with these subsoil waters. It is true that there is no direct connection. The indirect connection is very important for the growth of trees and plants especially in the drier years of the cycle. The absence of standing water leads to much heavier evaporation of moisture from the plants and trees. That loss must be in turn replenished from the subsoil waters, which are thus diminished much more than they would normally be, even at their minimum.—*E. D. Beynon*.

Eastern Europe

12402. DESBONS, GEORGES. *L'élevage et l'industrie laitière lettone*. [Breeding and dairying in Latvia.] *Rev. Econ. Française*. 51 (11) Nov. 1929: 355-393.—Latvia is essentially an agricultural country (61% of the population being dependent on agriculture). Immediately after it became independent in 1918 the government, by an agrarian reform, proceeded to organize 125,000 small farms with the result that production and consequently the buying power increased considerably. Grain growing is being gradually replaced by cattle and dairy production. The causes are many: difficulty of intensive agriculture, the low cost of production in America, the natural inclination of the people. The Danish example has been followed especially in the matter of cooperative organization. It assumes two forms: the *talka* or association of neighboring farmers and the *draudze* for fishermen. The Latvian government has actively assisted the cooperative movement. Owing to the indifferent care of the cattle, the quality of the Latvian milk was often poor. Selection was the remedy. Fostered by the Department of Agriculture and the Agrarian Bank all known means were put into practice. Today butter is the principal product exported. From 1922 to 1925 the exportation of this commodity multiplied nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ times. Germany imports 74.1% and England 17.67% of the butter which is carefully supervised by the Department of Agriculture. The University and special schools also assist greatly in improving the quality and increasing the quantity of milk produced.—*B. Brouillette*.

AFRICA

12403. ÉTESSE, M. *Les grands produits africains*. 6. Le cacao; 7. Le caféier. [The major products of Africa. 6. Cacao; 7. The coffee-tree.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. L'Afrique Française*. (11) Nov. 1929: 618-622; (12) Dec. 1929: 698-703. (See also Vol. 2. Abstract No. 1071.)

Egypt and the Nile Valley

12404. MÜLLER, R. W. Die Bewässerungsanlage von Wadi Kom-Ombo in Ägypten. [The irrigation system of the Wadi Kom-Ombo in Egypt.] *Der Tropenpflanzer*. 31 (8) Aug. 1928: 308-317.—Kom-Ombo, known for its famous temple, lies 70 kilometers north of Assuan. The district which the irrigation company of Wadi-Kom-Ombo supplies with water lies east of the Nile and has an area of 500 square kilometers. The elevation of the country makes it impossible to rely on the floods of the river. Four centrifugal pumps, operated by steam engines, lift the water to the supply basins at the upper distribution level. From each of the four pumping stations a tube of 500 meters length leads to the basin from which the irrigation canal, made entirely of steel plate, branches off with a width of 6 and a depth of 4.5 meters. Each such canal supplies a large number of side canals which together distribute the water over the whole area. The construction of the pumping stations at ground water level was difficult and costly, for cement is hard to get in Upper Egypt.—*Werner Neuse*.

Sahara and Sudan

12405. DAINELLI, GIOTTO. The Italian colonies. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (3) Jul. 1929: 404-419.—The Italian colonies of Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Libya are of primary importance as frontiers of potential agricultural expansion. Little mineral wealth exists. Gold bearing quartz veins and various copper bearing and iron bearing outcrops in the Eritrean plateau suggest potential mineral resources. The known mineral resources in the other two colonies, and in the coastal lowland of Eritrea are limited almost exclusively to accumulations of salts. Libya offers the least prospects for commercial agriculture. In the Tripolitanian section, it will be possible to extend the coastal development of intensive garden and drier crop cultivation inland across the steppe zone toward the plateau border. The water problem, present in each colony, is simplest here where the presence of the subterranean water table permits the development of well irrigation. The production area may be further extended by the utilization of springs for the development of irrigation in the Cyrenaic section. However, Libya's future value is greater as a political frontier than as a potential agricultural colony. Somalia, on the other hand, offers significant opportunities for the development of industrial agriculture; large scale irrigation works to utilize the waters of the Juba and the Webi Shebeli are economically feasible, and wells may be used locally. Eritrea's chief importance lies in its position as a commercial zone of transition between Abyssinia and the Red Sea. (The article includes a review of the principal scientific field studies in each of the three colonies.)—*Virginia Dewey*.

12406. LAMPEN, E. A short account of Meidob. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 11 1928: 55-67.—The Meidob tribe is to be found in the little visited 6,000 ft. Meidob Mountains in the northwest corner of Darfur. Approach to the carefully concealed villages is over a treeless plain to the main massif which is characterized by bare boulder-strewn uplands with stunted bushes. The wells and springs are located in deep gorges at the point where they debouch upon the plain. In the division of labor, sheep and camels are herded by the men, and the goats and sheep, the pasturing range of which is limited owing to the need for frequent watering, are in the care of the women. Cultivation of the soil is negligible. The tribe which claims to have come from Dongola is divided into four sections: Sholkota, Urtti, Turrti, and the Wirdato. Matrilinear succession is observed. Although Mohammedans, traces of an earlier religion include (1) sacrifice and worship before scared stones and trees (2)

a great harvest festival and (3) the use of wise women as oracles.—*M. Warthin*.

12407. NEWBOLD, D.; and SHAW, W. B. K. An exploration in the South Libyan Desert. Introduction; Narrative Route Report; Appendices: I Cartography (Newbold); II Barometric Heights (Dr. John Ball); III Meteorology (Shaw); IV Geology (G. W. Grabham); V Botany (Shaw); VI Natural History (H. W. Bedford); VII Archaeology (Newbold); VIII Equipment, supplies, water etc. (Newbold and Shaw); IX Zerzuza Oasis (Newbold); Epilogue; Maps of South Libyan Desert and Nukhelia Oasis. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 11 1928: 103-194.—*M. Warthin*.

12408. UNSIGNED. Le voyage au Tchad du Prince Sixte de Bourbon. [The journey of Prince Sixte de Bourbon to Lake Chad.] *L'Illustration*. 87 (4502) Jun. 15, 1929: 737-738.—A brief account of an automobile expedition which blazed a new route for motor traffic direct from Tamanrasset (Hoggar) to Lake Chad by way of Air, Agades and Zinder.—*M. Warthin*.

Upper Guinea

(See also Entries 10480, 11694)

12409. UNSIGNED. Les richesses de l'Afrique occidentale française. 10. La banane. [The wealth of French West Africa. 10. The banana.] *L'Afrique Française*. 39 (10) Oct. 1929: 436-438.—(See also Vol. 2, Abstract No. 1072.)

East Africa

12410. PALIERI, MARIO. Esplorazioni in Somalia. [Explorations in Somaliland.] *L'Oltremare*. 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 535-540.—Brief mention of the contributions of Egyptian explorers to ancient knowledge about Somaliland. The explorations since 1798, with names of leaders and places visited, are listed chronologically. "Until 1888 all of Somaliland remained one of the great white spots on the map of Africa, on which was written: *hic sunt leones*." The great bulk of the explorations noted in this summary fall within the decade of the nineties.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

12411. QUEIROLO, ERNESTO. La nuova grande strada Mogadiscio-Bender Cassim. [The new highway from Mogadishu to Bender Cassim.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 4 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 138-151.—The new automobile road recently completed by the Italian authorities in Somaliland runs from Bender Cassim on the Gulf of Aden to Mogadishu on the Indian Ocean, a distance of 1,519 kilometers. It does not follow the coast, passing instead through the inland posts of Belet-Uen, Sinadogo, Gallaciao, Garroe and Gardo. A general description of the country through which this road passes is supplemented by a consideration of its present and future utility.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

12412. REICHART, KARL. Die Besiedlungsfähigkeit der ostafrikanischen Bruchstufe vom Marang-Orwald bis zur Ndassekera und der westlich angrenzenden Gebiete. [Settlement capacity of the East African step fault from the Marang-Orwald to the Ndassekera and the western boundary.] *Der Tropenpflanzer*. 31 (10) Oct. 1928: 383-394.—The region is divided into seven sections and their economic value is collectively discussed. While the situation regarding trade, labor and water is decidedly unfavorable agricultural and pastoral relations are good. Perhaps a fifth of the region might be farmed without the artificial use of water. Valuable wool growing and ostrich farming might be considered. There are very good prospects for farming on a scale of 1,500-3,000 hectares.—*L. Waibel*.

12413. TARANTINO, G. B. Lo Zebù della Somalia Italiana. [The zebu of Italian Somaliland.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 68-77.—The varieties

of zebu, its care and use, cost and other interesting items.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12414. ZUCCO, GIOVANNI. *Le potenze in Abissinia e la strada Assab-Dessiè.* [The powers in Abyssinia and the road from Assab to Dessiè.] *L'Oltremare.* 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 521-526.—There are 6 commercial zones in Abyssinia depending upon the foreign territory through which they must seek outlet: Eritrea, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, Italian Somaliland, British Somaliland, and French Somaliland. The foreign trade of Abyssinia in 1927 amounted to about seven hundred million Italian lire. Of this not more than one fifth passes through Italian territory. In the future this small proportion should increase, especially since the ratification of the Italo-Abyssinian agreement of 1928, whereby a free port is provided Abyssinia in Assab. It will not be necessary to build a railroad from Assab into the hinterland to tap its resources. A good automobile road will be much cheaper and will both divert trade from other routes and create new trade. It will break the monopoly of the French Addis-Abeba-Jibuti railroad, without necessarily reducing its total volume of traffic. Each outlet to Abyssinia will develop the trade of its particular sector. Instead of cutting each other's throat, this will rather tend to help all by the tremendous increase of Abyssinia's total trade. Several reports on the feasibility of the Assab-Dessiè route are discussed, such as that of Count Marazzani and of the American Consul at Aden. (Maps.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

Madagascar and adjacent Islands

12415. LEROY, J.-H. *Le riz sur la côte ouest de Madagascar.* [Rice on the west coast of Madagascar.] *L'Agronomie Coloniale.* 17 (129) Sep. 1928: 65-76; (130) Oct. 1928: 107-112; 18 (133) Jan. 1929: 3-14; (134) Feb. 1929: 39-48; (135) Mar. 1929: 65-71; (136) Apr. 1929: 105-111.—*M. Warthin.*

12416. ROLLOT, M. *La production agricole de Madagascar.* [The agricultural production of Madagascar.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51 (11) Nov. 1929: 395-412.—The article is preceded by an outline of the economic situation by Mr. Mabilie. The Island is off the main trades routes. Products need to be standardized and new markets secured. British South Africa offers promising openings. The important public works under way will solve the problem of transportation. Rollot points out that, due to differences of temperature, there is a characteristic diversity in the agricultural production; nearly forty different commodities are exported. Many varieties of rice are grown extensively and exported after various stages of preparation. The same applies to manioc, which provides one fifth of the exports (40,000 tons). Cape peas, a remarkable product, are sold to England and the United States. While these foodstuffs are primarily intended for home consumption, they account for much of the volume of exports. Coffee, vanilla, clove and, to a lesser extent, sugar, earth-nuts, lemon-grass, tobacco, and maize are grown chiefly for exportation to France. There are two kinds of growers: the European colonist owning extensive areas improved by farm machinery and depending on local labor, and the native who, though working with rudimentary implements, contributes about three quarters of the total production. As the density of the population is very low (from 1 to 50 persons to the square mile) the question of seasonal employment is a most important one. It seems likely (1) that the number of small properties will increase gradually and that (2) the great landowners will be obliged sooner or later to introduce foreign labour. (Tables relating to the economic, agricultural, and commercial situation.)—*B. Brouillette.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

(See also Entries 13093, 13147, 13363)

12417. GOHR, E. *Die Hudson-Bai-Bahn.* [The Hudson Bay railway.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 4 (1) Apr. 1930: 12-17.

United States

12418. LANDON, CHARLES E. *The westward movement of cotton growing in the United States.* *J. of Geog.* 29 (5) May 1930: 215-219.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

12419. DEVEREAUX, W. C. *Fog in the Ohio Valley.* *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58 (3) Mar. 1930: 107.—A study of fog conditions in the Ohio Valley as related to the air traffic in Cincinnati and its vicinity.

12420. DUFFY, WALTER A.; WHITSON, A. R.; and WEHRWEIN, GEORGE S. *The land economic inventory of northern Wisconsin, what it is and what it can be used for.* *Wisconsin Dept. Agric. Bull.* #97. Mar. 1929: pp. 15.—An inventory of a representative county (Bayfield) of northern Wisconsin was made at an average cost of 2½ cents an acre, including the field work and the publication of the township blue prints. Items noted were nature of soil, topography, stoniness, nature of vegetation, use being made of the land, and the economic effects of the utilization. Field work was done by soil men and foresters, working in pairs, and the economic studies by Wehrwein. The present bulletin is preliminary, a fuller report is in preparation. The inventory of the resources will be the basis for future development. Considerable opportunities for development are disclosed which have been unappreciated. (Forest and farm cover maps.)—*Stephen S. Visher.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

12421. BOLLINGER, CLYDE J. *A population map of central Oklahoma for 1920.* *Geog. Rev.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 283-287.—A combination sphere-dot and isoplethic map (1:750,000) of the area reveals expected concentrative and dispersive characteristics in the population distribution, viz: diminishing westward and northward densities, concentration in the North Canadian River Valley, variations reflecting soil fertility, and the urban dominance of Oklahoma City.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

12422. BROWN, LYTLE. *Flood control work on the Mississippi.* *Sci. Monthly.* 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 481-499.

West Indies

12423. UNSIGNED. *Die Produktion von Arrowroot in St. Vincent.* [The production of arrowroot on St. Vincent Island.] *Der Tropenpflanzer.* 31 (9) Sep. 1928: 365-367.—Arrowroot topped the list in value of exports from the island of St. Vincent in 1925. It is a starch taken from the roots of various kinds of marantaceae, preferably *Maranta arundinacea*. Its cultivation needs a frostless period of ten months; the medium temperature required for the initial development of the plant is at least 20° centigrade, and in the tropics it may be grown as high as 1,000 meters. Little rain is necessary. A humid climate produces long roots, but poor of starch. The light and sandy soil on St. Vincent gives the best results. The method of cultivation is like that of the potato, and the only implement used on St. Vincent is the hoe. In 1926 the value of the 3,291,533 pounds exported was £45,807. England (1,739,054 pounds), United States (914,379 pounds), Barbados, and Canada were the main importers.—*Werner Neuse.*

SOUTH AMERICA

12424. LANDON, CHARLES E. Silk production in Latin America. *J. of Geog.* 28 (7) Oct. 1929: 279-285.

12425. PLATT, RAYE R. Surveys in Hispanic America: notes on a new map showing the extent and character of surveys in Hispanic America. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (1) Jan. 1930: 138-142.

Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

(See also Entry 9530)

12426. MARTIN, F. O. Explorations in Colombia. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (4) Oct. 1929: 621-637.—The area explored includes the upper Guayabero River basin, the upper basins of the Balsillas and Poto rivers in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, and the western border of the llanos south of Bogotá. The section southeast of Bogotá along the Bogotá-Villavicencio road supports a considerable population of mixed white and Indian blood. Villavicencio, with an estimated population of from 6000 to 8000 is the chief center. From Quetame to the llanos, which extend for hundreds of miles northeastward from the Rio Guejar, the population is sparse. The inhabitants are occasionally found in communities of perhaps a dozen houses, but live for the most part in isolated homes. The population of the llanos is still more sparse and the area as a whole is little known. Uribe, a village of perhaps forty houses, and originally a center of the quinine bark industry, and San Martin are the only settlements of any consequence, south of the Bogotá-Villavicencio road. The region surrounding Uribe was successively exploited for quinine bark, rubber and cattle, coffee and cacao plantations. Cacao, coffee, maize, Yuca, and tobacco are grown by the present inhabitants. While the region is a potentially rich agricultural section, little surplus is produced for export: small quantities of cigars, cacao, a few pigs and cattle. (The topographical results of the exploration are given in detail. Map.)—*Virginia Dewey.*

12427. TATE, G. H. H., and HITCHCOCK, C. B. The Cerro Duida region of Venezuela. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (1) Jan. 1930: 31-52.—An account of the exploration of the elevated sandstone plateau of Cerro Duida, the dominant feature at the western end of the Parima Mountains in western Venezuelan Guiana, and the vicinity

immediately to the south. Approach was made via the Rio Negro and the Casiquiare Canal and the Orinoco. The only inhabitants of the region, Indians of the Maquiritare tribe, numbering not more than 200, gather balata and Brazil nuts. (The article comprises a detailed description of the topographical features. Map, sketches, and photographs.)—*Virginia Dewey.*

12428. TATE, G. H. H. Notes on the Mount Roraima region. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (1) Jan. 1930: 53-69.

Brazil

(See also Entry 12992)

12429. JAMES, PRESTON E. The Tapojos and Xingú valleys of Brazil. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 28 (2) Apr. 1930: 63-77.—The author deals with the valleys and neighboring uplands of two large branches of the eastern Amazon that enter the main river from the south. He describes the region as showing "an almost unbroken sea of foliage with a few natural savannas." A sparse population of Indians occupies straggling villages along the rivers and carries on crude agriculture. Rubber has been gathered on a commercial scale for more than a century, and countless rubber trees have been destroyed. The beginning of the ruin of the wild rubber industry of Brazil dates from 1876, when seeds of the *Hevea brasiliensis* were taken from Brazil to Kew Gardens, London, and later reached Ceylon and the Malay region. However, the rise of rubber production in these valleys continued until 1912. Caucho, rubber from another species of Amazon tree, is obtained by cutting down the tree and this product is now being obtained in considerable quantities. As a whole, however, the rubber industry is not thriving and the rubber towns are declining steadily. A little sugar and cotton are grown here and there, as at Santarem. The Amazon Indians are not prospering. "The average Indian of the year 1500 was probably better nourished than the average half-breed descendant today, living in Santarem." The gathering of Brazil nuts is an industry of importance. The colony of 200 North Americans that was planted near Santarem years ago failed miserably. The density of population of this section of Brazil is scarcely one to the square mile, and the region holds out little or no attraction to settlers.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12525, 13399)

12430. GREGORY, WILLIAM K. A critique of Professor Frederic Wood-Jones' paper: "Some Landmarks in the Phylogeny of the Primates." *Human Biol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1930: 99-108.—Wood-Jones' contention that man originated from a group of primates now represented by the *Tarsius* instead of from the stem of the anthropoid apes is based on a study of differences and similarities in sutural contacts and patterns. These patterns are not constant but variable and of doubtful chronological status. His analysis of causal factors is incomplete and unsatisfying; and his deductions from these variable characters are not in accordance with the evidence from other sources. (Detailed comparisons.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

12431. OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. Influence of the glacial age on the evolution of man. *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* 40 (4) Dec. 1929: 589-596.—Present knowledge of the glacial age weighs against Darwin's hypothesis of the ape ancestry of man and Osborn was led, in 1923, to abandon the theory that man began his career in a warm tropical forest. Rather was it the onset of dryer and semi-arid conditions in the high plateau regions of the earth that caused man's slumbering intelligence to awaken and his body to take on the bipedal "types with narrow feet, as distinguished from the quadrupedal and arboreal types with rather broad spreading feet and limb-grasping hands." Such a

thesis is not proved by merely stating it and in 1922 Osborn and Reeds essayed a demonstration of it by calling on no less than twelve branch and sub-branch sciences to present a synthesis that might give a possible validation of the new theory of the origin of man. In consequence, the relative ages of Trilil Man and Pilt-down Man have been exchanged, the former being placed in mid-Pleistocene and the latter as far back as upper Pliocene time. Penck has recently published a new chronological table in which Chellean flints are put in the first and second interglacial times, while Reed Moir's discoveries in East Anglia of flints in Upper Pliocene beds is also confirmatory of the new hypothesis of man's origin. Hence, the glacial age has ceased to be the "theater of the origin of man, which no longer belongs in Quaternary time but is pushed back into Tertiary time." But it is no less sure that it was Quaternary times which saw his budding intelligence grow; and, that the event took place in the Northern Hemisphere where vicissitudes of climate were sufficiently great to provoke man to grow. Man shows arrested development during the milder Cromerian to Mousterian periods and Europe was peopled by the relatively backward Neanderthal stock. These, with the oncoming severer conditions during the fourth glacial epoch, were displayed by newer races coming in from the central plateau regions of Asia. These were the dune-men races who carried their culture westwards, as discovered by Andrews, Nelson, and Berkeley of the Central Asiatic Expeditions.—*E. D. Harvey.*

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 12395, 12527, 13750)

12432. ATKINS, PAUL M. The languages now spoken in Europe. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (1) Nov.-Dec. 1929, Jan. 1930: 36-48.—There has been a marked development of nationalistic sentiment in Europe since the war especially in the emphasis on language. Most of the languages now spoken in Europe are subdivisions of what is known as the Indo-European division. There are three major subdivisions (Latin, Teutonic, Slavic), three minor subdivisions (Celtic, Baltic, Hellenic) and, in addition, two groups of non-Indo-European languages (Turanian and Basque). The Latin subdivision is in turn divided into four major groups each of which, except the Rumanian, is again divided. The French group comprises French and Provençal. The Italian group contains Tuscan, Sicilian, and Latin. The Spanish group consists of Castilian, Catalan, and Portuguese. The Teutonic subdivision is separated into two major groups, German and Scandinavian. The German group is made up of High German, Low German, and Dutch-Flemish. Swedish and Dano-Norwegian form the Scandinavian group. English is commonly classed as a Teutonic language, but is essentially a transition language between the Teutonic and Latin subdivisions. The Slavic languages comprise three main groups—the Russian, West Slavic, and South Slavic. The Russian group, in turn, is separated into Great Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian. The West Slavic group includes Polish and Czechoslovak. The South Slavic languages are Serbo-Croat, Slovene, and Bulgarian. Of the three minor subdivisions of the Indo-European languages, remnants of the ancient Celtic are the Highland Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Breton. Latvian and Lithuanian, two very closely related languages, are classed as Baltic languages. Romaic Greek, which is classified as Hellenic and which is a lineal descendant of the Greek of Demosthenes and Homer, is spoken in Greece. Of the two non-Indo-

European languages, Turanian is made up of two branches, the Tehudic (Finnish and Esthonian) and the Ugric, represented in Europe only by the Hungarian. These languages belong to the same general group as modern Tartar and Turkish. The Basque appears to be related to no other known languages. Of the above languages only four are of primary commercial importance, English, French, German, and Russian. While English is unquestionably the most widely spoken of all Indo-European languages at the present time, its stronghold lies in North America, in British dominions and colonies, and in the Orient. At the Peace Conference of 1919, English was admitted on equal footing with French as a language of diplomacy. While Spanish holds a distinctly secondary place in Europe, its dominant position in Latin America entitles it to classification as one of the great world languages. Italian also is used along the Adriatic littoral of Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece as well as in Italy itself. Swedish, too, is important in northern Europe.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

12433. AYRES, HARRY MORGAN; and GREET, W. CABELL. American speech records at Columbia University. *Amer. Speech.* 5 (5) Jun. 1930: 333-358.—A description of progress made in the technique of recording phonographically the sounds of the human voice. A brief analysis of some of the records made, together with notes regarding the kind of information which they contain, and their bearing upon the problem of describing the varieties of American speech.—*Theresa Marks.*

12434. DREZEN, E. Academician Marr's Japhetic theory. *Weekly News Bull. Soc. Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.* 5 (11-12) Mar. 25, 1929: 3-4.—The current linguistic theory that human language moves like a natural force which we cannot alter is combatted by Marr. He contests the opinion that the sound of

articulate speech is a physical phenomenon developing without the cooperation of the human mind. He contests also the theory that our lingual processes are ruled by definite, immutable phonetic laws. Marr in his *Study of Human Language* advances a new principle. Marr began his scientific career by showing the connection between the Georgian and some of the Semitic languages. Later he showed the existence of special "survival" languages which could not be included in any established linguistic groups. (Caucasian, Basque, Chuvash) characterized by their obsolescence and lack of form. He called them "Japhetic." Marr claims that there are no linguistic racial families. He claims that phonetic speech has always, in all its elements and in all periods of its development, been a faithful reflection of contemporary society, in its turn showing the state of productive forces and relations. He thereby formed a kind of new "materialist theory" of language.—*Rudolph Broda.*

12435. HUTTON, J. H. *Outline of Chang grammar. J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 25 (1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 1-102.

12436. PEETERS, P. PAUL. *Pour l'histoire des origines de l'alphabet arménien. [On the history of the origins of the Armenian alphabet.] Rev. d'Études Arméniennes.* 9 (1) 1929: 203-237.—After an examination of the historical sources and a study of the paleography involved, the author concludes that the Armenian alphabet was created on a definite plan, by known authors, in a definite place and time for religious and ethnical purposes. The nearest similar example is Gothic.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

12437. POUND, LOUISE. *Research in American English. Amer. Speech.* 3 (5) Jun. 1930: 359-371.—This article reviews the beginnings in the philological study of American English, the contemporary activities, and includes a consideration of the future.—*Theresa Marks.*

12438. ROEHL, K. *The linguistic situation in East Africa. Africa.* 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 191-202.—There is a greater multiplicity of languages in East Africa than anywhere else on the continent. Some of the tribes, however, are large and powerful enough to form to some degree linguistic units. Around lakes Victoria Nyanza, Kivu, and Tanganyika some five millions of people speak a uniform language the local differentiations of which are no greater than those between northern and southern France and not so great as those between north German and south German. The languages of the smaller groups which have a small but good literature should be preserved because of their importance for comparative philology and African history. The real solution to this linguistic maze may be found in the Swahili language. The invading Arabs and even the Europeans found it advisable to use this language, the dissemination of which was furthered by the World War. "It will hardly be possible to find a single village in the whole of East Africa where a considerable number of the people born in that village do not talk or at least understand Swahili." Before long it may be a *lingua franca* not only on the Upper and Middle Congo but also on the Lower Congo. An Arabic pronunciation is indicative of a good education. There is real need for an exhaustive Swahili dictionary and for one uniform orthography for all the territories in which Swahili is spoken.—*R. W. Logan.*

12439. SCHMIDT, P. W. *The use of the vernacular in education in Africa. Africa.* 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 138-145.—Some tribes in Africa are numerically so strong as practically to preclude any idea of the suppression of their language. Most observers favor the use of the vernacular in elementary schools. The attempt to teach a European language at the same time imposes too great a burden upon African children, fosters "mon-

grel and stunted languages," and hinders the later acquisition of the European language. Teaching in secondary schools must include the use of European languages because the texts are in these languages. Subjects of an ethical and historical nature should be taught in the vernacular because knowledge of European languages makes the natives particularly receptive of radical and revolutionary ideas. The languages of some of the more powerful tribes "might, in the course of time, become the upholders of a joint higher culture," particularly in view of the belief that "the more we penetrate into their inner life by means of a more thorough knowledge of their languages, the more obvious will appear their ability to attain such culture." Sending natives to European universities should be only a temporary measure because the Europeanized native belongs "to the ilk readiest to appropriate whatever European culture offers of factors which can be most successfully used against the Europeans themselves." African languages will at some time contribute original and valuable additions to human culture. The mistakes made in China and in India of opening universities without a sufficient number of pupils and professors to do the work must not be repeated in Africa.—*R. W. Logan.*

12440. SCHRÖER, ARNOLD. *Wortbedeutung und Nationalcharakter. [The meaning of words with reference to national characteristics.] Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1 (3) Mar. 1930: 129-144.—The student of modern languages must use the science of philology not as an end in itself but as a guide to the understanding of individuals and countries. The study of words from the psychological-philological side is invaluable to one who is puzzled by national differences. The author cites examples, all from English, which show the difference between the Englishman and the German in regard to topics such as money, food, and understatements. From such expressions as "penny wise and pound foolish," "for love or for money," "pennyworth," etc., it may be seen that, unlike the German, the Englishman does not feel ashamed to use the word money in common speech. Other examples also bring out sidelights of the national character of the English.—*B. Riess.*

12441. UNSIGNED. *Ethno-linguistic research in the Buriat Mongolian republic. Weekly News Bull. Soc. Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.* 5 (37-38) Sep. 23, 1929: 19-20.—E. J. Vostriakov of the Asiatic Museum of the Leningrad Academy of Science was commissioned in 1928 to undertake linguistic research in the Buriato-Mongolian Soviet Republic. He investigated particularly facts in the Aginsk district, in the east of the republic, where Russian culture does not exert any great influence. The center of his work was the Aginsk Monastery where many Buddhist Lamas reside and maintain a library and a printing establishment. The scholastic Tibetan language centers in the monasteries. Secular schools have only lately appeared in Tibet itself. With the help of the lamas he acquired a knowledge of the popular language, and facts on the migration of Buddhist culture to the North and East from India to Tibet and from there through the medium of Tibetan language to western China and Mongolian Buriatia. Buriatia is in some ways an almost complete reproduction of Indian scholastic culture of the seventh and eighth centuries with remarkable scholarly contests that take place not only in the Tibetan language but also in the native language.—*Rudolf Broda.*

12442. UNSIGNED. *Latinization of the alphabet in the Eastern republics of the USSR. Weekly News Bull. Soc. Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.* 5 (9-10) Feb. 1, 1929: 18-19.—The Arabic alphabet of the Mohammedan peoples in Eastern Russia has proved an obstacle to contact with other nations

and the spread of popular culture. It has therefore been decided, in a number of autonomous republics and territories of Eastern Russia, to shift to the Latin alphabet. Azerbāijān has joined the movement. A congress in Tashkent was unanimous in emphasizing the great advantages of the Latin alphabet. Circles sprang up everywhere demanding scholastic material in the new alphabet. All schools of the Turcomen in the Trans-Caucasus are going over to the new alphabet in 1930. In the north Caucasus region several newspapers already appear in the new alphabet and there are 50,000 people able to read them. The newspapers are

the protagonists of Latin writing in Uzbekistan where the movement for latinisation had begun as early as 1926. Latinisation in the Bashkir Republic began even in 1924. The movement in the Tartar Republic was rather combatted by the priesthood which is influential in Kazan and clings to the Arabic for religious (Mohammedan) reasons. Literacy in the old alphabet was greater in Kazan than elsewhere in these Mohammedan countries. Kazan was in the old days the cultural center for almost all Mohammedans in the former empire, and the resistance to the new movement therefore was greater.—*Rudolph Broda.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 12431, 12458, 12460)

12443. BAYER, J. Das Endstadium der diluvialen plastischen Frauendarstellung. [The final stage in the diluvial plastic female figure.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. Wien.* 60(2-3) 1930: 181-182.—The well known plastic female representations from the Aurignacian emphasize the central primary and secondary sexual features, while neglecting other parts of the body. Finally, art development led in the Magdalenian to an almost complete neglect of other parts of the body.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12444. BENINGER, EDUARD. Die eiszeitlichen Kulturen in Europa. [Ice age cultures in Europe.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 4(4) 1929: 222-232.—The stratigraphic arrangement of typical layers of finds in the narrow fields of activity in western Europe have led to the establishment of a two-period system. But this division into early palaeolithic (Chellean, Acheulean, and Mousterian and late paleolithic (Aurignacian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian is no longer valid in central Europe where the same geological profile presents typically deviating relationships, and is at variance with the three cultural areas which supply the components of the diluvial cultures. In place of the ideal profile, limited to a narrow territory, we have to set the results of the study of the ice age cultures, and these cultures show radical racial contrasts in the various methods of stone working. The coup-de-poing (*Faustkeil*) culture, which was native to France and Germany in the early and middle diluvium, overlapped in the Iberian Peninsula and the Mediterranean region, and which found its eastern limit in the Rhine region, separates into the pre-Chellean, Chellean and Acheulean, and is distinguished by core technique and by the working of both sides of the artifact. We cannot make any statement about the racial position of the bearers of this culture. The broad blade culture in central and eastern Europe first appears as an unmixed culture in the pre-Mousterian (Ilmian) in the middle diluvium, during the interglacial period, and was borne by Neanderthal man. There began early a differentiation of the coup-de-poing broad blade cultures in which the coup-de-poing man influenced the technique of the Neanderthals who were far below them. This led to the formation of a mixed culture, the Mousterian, which was marked by the racloir and the hand-point. But the Neanderthals, on the contrary, pushed forward into the realm of the coup-de-poing men as is shown by the culture of La Micoque and the Lavallois tendencies. If in this warfare of cultures the Neanderthal was culturally lower, he nevertheless asserted himself physically, so that he was the bearer of the resulting mixed culture. The returning ice period drove the coup-de-poing men south, to North Africa and the Near East, even to Further India. (Askanian in the Near East, the Guban culture in Somaliland, the Tumba

culture in the Congo region, the Keo-Phay culture in Further India.) The home of the small blade culture borne by the Cro-Magnon race remains uncertain. If the Aurignacian points to the combination of different cultural streams, then the Solutrian, under the influence of the coup-de-poing culture which had previously passed to the south, brought a new technique, namely, trimming on both sides of the small blade. Since bone culture reached its highest point in the Magdalenian, one may think of elements of a definite bone culture which perhaps had its home in Siberia. As a peculiar development of the small blade culture the Capsian appeared in Spain and North Africa, sending out to northern Europe the Tardenoisian as offshoots at the end of the ice age. The small blade culture was dominant during the last ice maximum.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12445. CURWEN, E. CECIL. Neolithic camps. *Antiquity.* 4(13) Mar. 1930: 22-54.—Under this caption, Curwen describes camps in Wiltshire and Sussex as well as France and Germany; Knap Hill (Wilts) described by the Cunningtons; Windmill Hill (Wilts) by Alex. Keiller; and various other camps including Abingdon, the Trundle, Whitehawk, Yarnbury, Rybury, in England and Peurichard, France, as well as Mayen, Germany. British neolithic camps are seen to possess certain very definite characteristics. The most obvious characteristic is the tendency for the ditches to be interrupted by causeways at short intervals. The causeways which lie opposite gaps in the accompanying ramparts may well have been gateways; those which do not, were apparently simple quarries for material. The ground plans vary, the oval being the more common. A majority of the camps are on hills. In neolithic pottery there are two features which are almost if not quite universal: the round bottom and the vertically perforated lug. While there is a general resemblance among the neolithic vessels from various sites in Britain, there are also differences, as for instance, the prevalence of carinations in one site and their absence in another.—*George G. MacCurdy.*

12446. GARROD, DOROTHY A. E. Note on three objects of Mesolithic age from a cave in Palestine. *Man (London).* 30(5) May 1930: 77-78.

12447. ZHUKOV, B. S. ЖУКОВ, Б. С. Теория хронологических и территориальных модификаций некоторых неолитических культур восточной Европы по данным изучения керамики. [Theory of the chronological and territorial modifications of some of the neolithic cultures of Eastern Europe built upon study of the ceramical material.] *Этнография.* 7(1) 1929: 54-77.—An attempt to establish the evolution based upon natural laws of the neolithic cultures of eastern Europe based on the complex of morphological and stratigraphical signs, especially ceramic, and to disclose processes of outbranching into cycles, hybridization of ceramical complexes, mutation of forms, assimilation of cultural influences, etc.—*E. Kagarov.*

NORTH AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

12448. BURKE, R. P. Ceramics of the Tallapoosa River. *Arrow Points*. 16(2) Apr. 10, 1930: 17-22.—Six plates illustrating aboriginal ceramics from the Tallapoosa region. Of these, five plates illustrate bowls and vessels and one a pipe with a seated figure of a man resting upon the front of the bowl facing outward. Some European articles were found with this. Others were found in a covered urn burial from Taskigi. —*Arthur C. Parker.*

12449. HOUGH, WALTER. The bison as a factor in ancient American culture history. *Sci. Monthly*. 30(4) Apr. 1930: 315-319.

12450. MILES, J. WALTER. Archaeological work in Westmoreland and Fayette counties (Pa.). *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13(2) Apr. 1930: 67-103.—Following an introduction by J. W. Miles, the body of this article contains a report by Robert M. Engberg of investigations of Indian remains conducted in two Pennsylvania counties in the summer of 1929. The territory concerned embraced about 2,000 square miles in southwestern Pennsylvania. Eight mounds were examined. No trace of European contact was found, but considerable data were collected revealing burials and burial ceremonies, fire pits, fireplaces, and tepee sites. Relics of pottery, flint and stone work, and bone and bead work were discovered, together with a few samples of shell work. (Illustrations.)—*W. F. Dunaway.*

12451. TAUSZKY, J. Amerika őslakói nem voltak indiánok? [Were the original inhabitants of America Indians?] *A Földgömb*. 1(2) 1929: 74-75.—In the Dickson Mound in Illinois 188 perfectly preserved skeletons have been found. The shape of the skull seems to make it certain that they were not Indians. It is supposed that the Mound is 10,000 years old. Absence of injured bones seems to imply that the Mound-Builders were a peaceable people. In Adams Co., Ohio, there is a similar mound which seems to have a resemblance in form to Stonehenge in England.—*E. D. Beynon.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 9946)

12452. BATSON, ALFRED. Quiriguá, an ancient city of the Mayas. *China J. Sci. & Arts*. 10(3) Mar. 1929: 127-133.

12453. DIESELDORFF, ERWIN P. Religión y arte de los Mayas. [The religion and art of the Mayas.] *Anales Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala*. 5(1-4) Sep. 1928: 66-85; Dec. 1928: 185-203; Mar. 1929: 317-335; Jun. 1929: 432-453.—There are two principal types of Maya pottery, that with carved relief and that with painting or engraving. The latter type is found at Chamá and comprises probably the oldest dated Maya objects. They probably date from the beginning of the ninth cycle, much older than the cities of Copán and Quiriguá; Chamá is probably the cradle of Maya civilization. These vases are mainly concerned with the depiction of the two principal Maya gods. The evil principle is Mam or Guayeyab, shown as an old man and connected with fire. The beneficent god is Tzultacá, the young man, identified with the corn. The people who made the vases of Chamá are not identified; the Pokomchies occupied that region at the time of the conquest. The demon Mam was ferocious and was feared and placated with offerings, including human sacrifices. He ruled over the last five "sad" days of the year and was identified with God N of the codices and with the Aztec god of fire. Few sacrifices were made to the good principle. The finding of an image of the fire-god in the sacred cenote at Chichen-Itza indicates that the Aztecs ruled that city at the time of the conquest.

Mam is still feared and Tzultacá adored by the modern Kekchies with prayers and the burning of copal. Any natural feature may be a Tzultacá, especially the peaks of the highest mountains; he is the soil. A thunderstorm is a battle between Mam and Tzultacá. The Tzultacás of hot springs are feared. Until recently witches and wizards were common. Sowing and harvest are especially accompanied by ceremonial observances. The ancient festival of the new fire is of great importance; the fire is typified by a footed dragon. Xbalamké, the sun god, is adored; the moon is his brother. Eclipses are battles between them. The Mayas had no connection whatever with Asia.—*J. Alden Mason.*

12454. SCHELLHAS, PAUL. Die Madrider Mayahandschrift. [The Madrid Maya manuscript.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61(1-3) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 1-32.—The Codex Tro-Cortesianus promises explanations about the nature of Maya hieroglyphics in that it brings to view single objects of daily life. As a guiding line in his attempts at explanation Schellhas makes use of tabular combinations of pictures and groups of signs. The Maya writing was limited to a definite number of ideographs for definite and commonly recurring ideas of a religious, mythological and chronological kind in noun form. There was a lack of signs for everyday ideas. Further Maya hieroglyphics are incapable of forming sentences. The Madrid Maya manuscripts consists of an unconnected series of grouped hieroglyphs, numbers, calendar signs and symbols of heavenly bodies, which, taken all together, present a meaningless array of predictions. Therefore the Codex Tro-Cortesianus is a book of magic.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12455. VILLACORTA C., J. ANTONIO. Arqueología Guatemalteca. [Archaeology in Guatemala.] *Anales de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala*. Part I, 3(3) Mar. 1926, 244-269; Part II, 3(4) Jun. 1927: 376-392; Part III, 4(1) Sep. 1927: 30-64; Part IV, 4(2) Dec. 1927: 134-157; Part V, 4(3) Mar. 1928: 240-270; Part VI, 4(4) Jun. 1928: 356-384; Part VII, 5(1) Sep. 1928: 35-65; Part VIII, 5(2) Dec. 1928: 150-180; Part IX, 5(3) May. 1929: 266-296; Part X, 5(4) Jun. 1929: 387-417; Part XI, 6(1) Sep. 1929: 52-71; Part XII, 6(2) Dec. 1929: 152-181.—I. Quiriguá; II. Los cués de la Majada, Quinta de Arévalo, La Providencia y Naranjo; III. Utatlán, Kakkabajá, Joyabaj, Comitancillo, Pakagüex, Lamak-Zacapulas, Cunén Uzpantán, Chikamáj, Zoch, Chajul e Iñón; IV. Iximché o Teopán Cuauhtemallán, Chuitinamit o Chutic-Tinamit; V. Zákuleu, Chalchitán, Xolchún, Jolomqueén, Guaxalajun, Yolchomjá, Cajatepán, Chojzunil, Quixabaj, Coptelac, Yulá, Ixtechacán, Ixteapoc, Gemá, Ixtenán, Chival, Sajpupujá, Chaculá, Quen Santo, Uaxac canal, Jolombojoch; VI. Cankuén, Seibal, Altar de Sacrificios e Itsimté; VII. Piedras Negras; VIII. Motul de San José, Tayasal (Flores), Ixluk, Topoxté, Yaxhá, Yaxché, Tikinchacán, Ucanal, Ixkún; IX. Tikal, Uaxactún, La Muralla; X. El Naranjo, Nakum y Holmul; XI. Tzak-Pokomá, Cakyú, Chamá, Sabol, Ratinxul, Chajcar, Cobán, Roenimá, Panzamal, Chisee, Puruljá, Chamelco, Chakujal, Cakijá, Santa Cruz, San Cristóbal, Gauytán, La Graciosa; XII. Cotzumalguapa, Pantaleón, El Baúl, Cinaca-Mecalco, Papalguapa, Mita, El Obrero y Santa Ana Mixtán. An extensive resume of the archeology of Guatemala, profusely illustrated. Much of the data is taken from earlier sources, but much new material and photographs are presented. The twelve articles have now been collected and republished in a monograph of 384 pages, Guatemala, 1930.—*J. Alden Mason.*

SOUTH AMERICA

12456. KÜHN, F. Die Steincorralle von Malargüé. [Stone corrals of Malargüé.] *Atti d. XXII Congr.*

Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma-Settembre 1926. 2 1928: 195-200.—*Philip A. Means.*

12457. LEHMANN-NITSCHKE, ROBERT. Das Sternbild des Orkans. [The Orkan constellation.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma-Settembre 1926.* 2 1928: 201-206.—*Philip A. Means.*

EUROPE

12458. BENINGER, EDUARD; MÜHLHOFER FRANZ; and GEYER, EBERHARD. Das frühbronzezeitliche Reihengräberfeld bei Hainburg-Teichtal. [The early bronze age gravefields at Hainburg-Teichtal.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. Wien.* 60 (2-3) 1930: 65-140.—The three authors give a complete picture of the prehistoric and anthropological finds in the early bronze age gravefield at Hainburg-Teichtal in addition to a report on the excavations. The Lower Austrian Wieselburg culture on the edge of the Aunjetitzer cultural region suggests that the transition from the final neolithic to the middle bronze age took place suddenly, and that in consequence stage A of the bronze age was not of long duration. The Aunjetitzer and Wieselburg culture are the end products of mixtures to which several components were common. Geyer's anthropological researches and Beninger's prehistoric studies agree as to final results. Existing forms of long heads can be considered as bearers of northern culture, the bell zone beaker type as representatives of bronze age A, while the round headed flat faces, who must have come from the east, correspond to a wave of culture which pressed on from the northeast to Lower Austria. (66 illustrations and 2 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12459. HOLWERDA, J. H. Het Grafveld van Wageningen. [The gravefield at Wageningen.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnol. Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen.* 30 (4-5) 1929: 82-116.—The gravefield at Wageningen has supplied valuable new material for the early history of Holland. Body graves and cremation graves occur near each other. Cremation lasted into the 8th century A.D. Since the Roman settlement and culture throughout Holland was already at an end in the first half of the 3rd century, then, so far as complete agreement with Alemannic and Thuringian gravefields are concerned, a new stock from Germany must have settled here. This stock was of Alemannic or of late Suabian origin. The rich finds in the gravefield, shown with 16 text illustrations, indicate that ceramics in the early Middle Ages proceeded directly from the late Roman.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12460. ZAMMIT, SIR T. The prehistoric remains of the Maltese islands. *Antiquity.* 4 (13) Mar. 1930: 55-79.—Prehistoric remains of the Maltese Islands include caves (Ghar Dalam and Bur Meghez), menhirs (Hal Far, Ta Shammar, Hal Kirkop, Quala-Gozo), dolmens (Musta, Sijjewi, Wied Zhuber, Tal Bidni, etc.), and complete megalithic buildings (Hajar Kim, Corradino, Ixxaghra Ta Cordin, Tarxien, Hal-Saflieni, Mnajdra, Jigantea, Ta Hajrat, Borg in Nadur, etc.). No cultural remains have ever been found near the menhirs or the dolmens. Human teeth of Neanderthal type were found in the cave of Ghar Dalam, which

also yielded objects dating from the neolithic, bronze age, and even quite recent times.—*George G. MacCurdy.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 11252-11253)

12461. DRENNAN, M. R. An Australoid skull from the Cape Flats. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 417-428.—A series of palaeolithic discoveries over a widespread area in South Africa point to a long evolutionary sequence of man there. The author discovered a skull, named *Homo australoidens africanus*, which has marked affinities with the Galley Hill, the Brux and the Brunn types of Europe. Hence, there may be some correlation between early African cultures and those of Europe. The South African skull had prominent brow-ridges and very large teeth which mark it off as an unusual type. Twenty-seven different measurements show almost complete lack of correspondence with those of the Bushmen; but close correspondence with those of the Galley Hill skull. The supra-orbital ridges amount almost to a torus; are associated with post-orbital depression and a sloping forehead. The skull shows some Neanderthaloid features; but the Neanderthal skull has thick masses of bone while in the South African type there are sinuses which extend up into the frontal bone. The skull generally has the Australian cast with a cranial capacity of 1,230 cc.—*E. D. Harvey.*

12462. GOODWIN, A. J. H. Report on the stone implements found with Cape Flats skull. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 429-438.—This is an account of the artifacts, undoubtedly human, which were found with the Cape Flats skull in the preceding article (*ibid* pp. 417-428). There are bored stones, rubbers and grinders, peckers and abraders, heavy scrapers, flint cores. Some modern chinaware and portions of bricks were found nearby but can be scientifically accounted for. The conclusion is that the artifacts go with the Australoid skull. The stones are Mousterian and upper palaeolithic in their characteristics. (Drawings, sketches, and photographs.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

12463. FANTOLI, AMILCARE. La scoperta di manufatti litici in Libia. [The discovery of stone implements in Libya.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3 (10) Oct. 1929: 1029-1046; 3 (11) Nov. 1929: 1161-1183; 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 51-60.—[This is a detailed description of the finds in both Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. There are abundant photographs of the various sites and of the artifacts (also many drawings). There are maps showing the location of the stations.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

AUSTRALIA

12464. LEGGE, R. W. Tasmanian stone culture. Some notes on distinctive types, spokeshaves, borers and clipping tools, and their probable usages. *Papers & Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania for the year 1929.* Mar. 19, 1930: 39-43.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12342, 12473, 12478, 12830, 13699, 13719, 13730, 13752)

12465. ABROMAVICH, CHARLES E., Jr., and LYNN, W. GARDNER. Sex, species, and race discrimination by Manoilov's methods. *Quart. Rev. Biol.* 5 (1) Mar. 1930: 68-78.—Manoilov's blood tests are yet indecisive as means of discriminating between sexes and races and the basic principles are not clear,

although the positive results are sometimes striking. (Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

12466. DICKINSON, G. LOWES. The ascent of humanity. *Antiquity.* 4 (13) Mar. 1930: 5-11.—Science introduces us to an entertaining dilemma—it is most exact where knowledge is least important, and most inaccurate where knowledge is of most value. The most important things cannot be measured.—*W. D. Wallis.*

12467. EERDE, J. C. van. Primitieve Handel. [Primitive commerce.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch*

Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. 47 (2) Mar. 1930: 230-241.—Gaston G. Dept.

12468. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. The morphology and function of magic. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 619-641.—The article throughout compares and contrasts the fundamental principles of magic as found and practiced in the Trobriand Islands of the S. W. Pacific Ocean described by Malinowski and among the Azande as reported by the author. There are two kinds of magic: protective or negative and productive or positive. Magic is a genuine cultural product and in so far as the native is concerned it is greatly cherished. Among the Trobrianders, it is the utterly correct utterance of the magic spell that counts while the Azande think more of the material embodiment of the charm. The Trobrianders lean very hard on tradition as do the Azande. Variations in the performance of the rite, however, count for but little in Africa whereas the Trobriander is simply horrified at any slight variation in a rite. He believes that such changes nullify the effect of the charm. In Azande thought, again, magic spells and charms may be bought and sold; but the Trobrianders inherit them all in strict succession from generation to generation. "Ownership is always a conservative and standardizing agent in society" and this holds true for the transmission of magic. Where magic is diffused it is worth but little and where it is concentrated in the hands of the few it is highly prized. It literally gives its possessors confidence in the execution of the economic enterprises. Magic is a tangible weapon in the culture. "Now since the role of magic is to enable these social and economic processes to be carried out, it is naturally associated with (possessed by) the groups fulfilling these functions."—E. D. Harvey.

12469. GINZBURG, S. L. ГИНЗБУРГ, С. Л. Основные вопросы сравнительного изучения музыкальных инструментов индейцев Южной Америки [Basic questions regarding the comparative study of musical instruments of South American Indians.] *Музыказнание.* (4) 1928: 105-116.—The author shows how, on the basis of the musical instrumentation of the South American Indians, a number of most important problems in musical ethnography can be built up, i.e., the problem of migration of musical instruments; the problem of the genetics and evolution of musical instruments, and of the interrelation of instrumental and vocal music; the problem of the typology of the melon-hand-bells.—E. Kagarov.

12470. GRUSHEVS'KA, KATERINA. ГРУШЕВСКАЯ, КАТЕРИНА. Про дослідження статевих громад в первісним суспільстві. [Investigation of the sexual organization of primitive society.] *Первісне Громадянство* (1) 1929: 24-33.—An investigation of the sexual organization of primitive people must be conducted from the following standpoints: (1) the sexual division of society proper with its undergroups, age classes and functions; (2) the culture and thinking of female groups, especially in comparison with the male leagues; (3) the opinion of the male unions about the female groups.—E. Kagarov.

12471. HENRY, MELLINGER E. The Lexington girl. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 42 (165) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 247-253.—The author traces the nomenclature of the folksong, "The Lexington Girl." A comparison is made with other ballads in which murder by one lover of the other is the theme.—Theresa Marks.

12472. KOPERZHINS'KIĬ, K. КОПЕРЖИНСКИЙ, К. Яфетична теорія та її значіння для етнології. [The Japhethical theory and its meaning to ethnology.] *Первісне Громадянство.* (1) 1929: 3-23.—The author describes the basic principles of Japhetology, especially the science of the evolutionary steps taken by primitive languages, of world conception as well as of totemism. The Japhetology touches many

problems which are of great importance to ethnology, as for instance, classification of languages, process of crossing (hybridization) of cultures, etc. Since, however, the adepts of the new school are but little familiar with the actual development of this science, many errors and misunderstandings occur.—E. Kagarov.

12473. KRAUSE, FRITZ. Kulturwandel und Volkstum. [Culture change and national culture.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. Wien.* 59 (5-6) 1929: 247-268.—Culture change is one of the chief problems of ethnology. Although the theories of culture evolution, of cultural morphology, and of culture cycles raise the problem, no one of them has thoroughly treated the nature of culture change. Readiness to receive new culture traits is of fundamental importance. The theory of structures as the principle of the historical view of cultures as units furnishes the method for working out the culture history of individual peoples, which points the way to an understanding of the culture history of mankind. Internal and external forces may cause culture change. If we apply the principle of structural investigation to the study of our own culture, the presuppositions for a practical utilization of the knowledge gained are given in an "applied ethnology." On the basis of Strzygowski's threefold division of the work of science into the study of source materials, of ontology, and of development, Oswald Menghin (*Diskussionsbemerkungen* p. 265-268) identifies the methods of the culture cycle theory with ontological investigation and Krause's doctrine of structures with the study of development. He sees the factors preceding and conditioning culture change in external causes of a natural origin, external causes of cultural origin, and internal causes.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12474. LAKE, H. COOTE. Some folklore incidents in Shakespeare. *Folk-Lore.* 39 (4) Dec. 31, 1928: 307-328.—Theresa Marks.

12475. MEIER, JOSEPH. Kritische Bemerkungen zu J. Winthuis' Buch "Das Zweigeschlechterwesen." [Critical remarks on J. Winthuis' book "Das Zweigeschlechterwesen."] *Anthropos.* 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 72-135.

12476. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Untersuchungen über Rassenmischung. III. Rassenpolymerie. [Researches on race mixing. III. Racial polymerism.] *Arch. f. Rassen u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22 (3) Nov. 20, 1929: 255-269.—The author gives a survey of those anthropological observations which permit the assumption of race polymerism. By this he means the distribution of single aspects of a characteristic, conditioned polymERICALLY among various races so that this characteristic is to be expected more frequently or exclusively in persons of mixed race.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12477. STERNBERG, LEO. Der antike Zwillingskult im Lichte der Ethnologie. [The ancient twin cult in the light of ethnology.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61 (1-3) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 152-200.—The philological interpretation of twins as an anthropomorphic aspect of double divinity, originally linked with stars and other natural phenomena, is untenable in face of the fact of a frequent occurrence of twin gods in threefold form, but in which the pairedness of phenomena such as sun and moon are to be assigned to marriage and not the twin character. Furthermore twins commonly appear as complete opposites. How little the concept as to heavenly bodies amounts to follows from the constant emphasis of their close connection with human beings. The philological interpretation lacks an explanation for the zoomorphous character of twins, the motive of rape, flight and domination. A solution of the problem can only be brought about through ethnological material. Among primitive peoples the birth of twins has as a result the formation of a new object cult, since each of the twins is a supernatural object. A twin birth

is the consequence of a double impregnation of the mother by a living father and a spirit. So if the twin cult is simply a form of deified kinship its peculiar characteristics have an unforced interpretation.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12478. ZELENIN, D. ЗЕЛЕНИН, Д. Питання про завдання етнографії на нараді ленінградських і московських етнографів. (Вопрос о задачах этнографии на совещании этнографов в Ленинграде и Москве в Априле 1929 г. в Ленинграде.) [The question regarding the aim of ethnography discussed at the ethnographical conference of Leningrad and Moscow in April 1929 in Leningrad.] Первісне Громадянство. (1) 1929: 88-95.—The conference reached the following conclusion: Ethnographic methods are the methods of dialectical materialism while ethnography itself is a historical science. Its objects are the social-economic formations in their concrete variations. The conception of the Grebner-Schmidt school must be rejected.—E. Kagarov.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 12891, 12895)

12479. DENSMORE, FRANCES. Music of the Winnebago and Menominee Indians of Wisconsin. *Smithsonian Inst. Explorations & Field-Work* 1928. Publ. #3011. 1929: 189-198.—Two methods of studying Indian music are described by the writer of this paper, the first by listening to songs at gatherings of Indians and the second by recording them on dictaphone cylinders. In 1928 the author attended a dance of Winnebago Indians near Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where fifteen singers were seated around a large drum, placed on the ground. Later she recorded many songs from individual singers. Among these was the song and origin-legend of a game played by spirit-women in the sky, their dice being stars in the constellation known as the Northern Crown. At the Menominee village of Zoar she attended a Dream dance and witnessed the touching ceremony of "restoring the mourners." At another Menominee gathering she witnessed several old dances in imitation of birds and animals. These songs were recorded, together with information on musical customs.—Frances Densmore.

12480. FEHÉR, J. Hit és vallás az Amerikai Indiánoknál. [Faith and religion among the American Indians.] *A Földgömb*. 1(1) 1929: 7-10.—The investigations of the French scholars, René Thévenin and Paul Coré, into the spiritual life of the American Indians have revealed very clearly the fact that the Indian is not a mere animist. Many of the tribes have some sort of belief in a Great Spirit. Yet the fundamental religion of the Indian appears to be pantheistic. The whole system of Totems reaches back to the religious beliefs of the people. The animals with whom the different clans were identified were sacred to the people as manifestations of the God that pervaded all things.—E. D. Beynon.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 12453)

12481. SCHULLER, RUDOLF. Maya-K'iché Studien. I. Der name Lenca. Nebst einigen Bemerkungen über verschiedene geographische Ortsnamen von Honduras, Mittelamerika. [Maya-Quiché studies. 1. The Lenca. With remarks on different geographical place names in Honduras, Central America.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog.* 30(4-5) 1929: 95-118.—Before the arrival of the Spaniards the Lenca race was more widely disseminated than today. It apparently was supplanted by the Quiché people. Examples of place

names in the Honduras show an agreement in meaning and form, between the dialects of these two peoples which can only be explained by the genetic connection of the Lenca and the Quiché with the Carib-Arawaks, there being an original language common to both.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

SOUTH AMERICA

12482. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. La nacionalización de la cultura Latinoamericana. [The nationalization of Latin American culture.] *La Información (Santiago)*. 13(120) Sep. 1928: 154-159.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 12432, 12604)

12483. RIVET, P., and RIVIÈRE, G. H. Le Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro. [The Trocadero Ethnographic Museum.] *Ouvre-Mer*. 2(2) Jun. 1930: 138-149.—The Trocadero Ethnographic Museum was founded in 1878 and at one time held high rank among such institutions. But it has been lagging behind for years, not through lack of exhibits, but due largely to the fact that its income has been but 20,000 francs a year and because the quarters assigned it have been hopelessly crowded and antiquated. In 1928, however, it was attached to the National Museum of Natural History and its income was increased to nearly 400,000 francs. It has consequently been thoroughly reorganized and now compares favorably with any in either the old world or the new.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

12484. BREZINA, ERNST. Über die Körperbeschaffenheit von Wiener Lehrlingen verschiedener Berufe. [The physical constitution of Vienna normal school students from various occupational groups.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Anatomie II. Abteil.: Z. Konstitution-Lehre*. 14(4) 1929: 493-498.—There is a more or less clear correlation between the body form of Vienna Normal School students and occupational class. In the case of locksmiths, mechanics, tailors, and hair-dressers, stature, weight, chest girth and body extension diminish in the order given above. These occupational groups fall within the ages of 14 to 17 years.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12485. BRYN, HALFDAN. Einiges über die letzte anthropologische Untersuchung des norwegischen Volkes. [The latest anthropological researches on the Norwegian people.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. Wien*. 60(2-3) 1930: 154-170.—Bryn discusses the status of anthropology in Norway, with special emphasis on the marked increase in stature during the last half century. It is noticeable that recruits from Oslo who were not born there, but were brought in, represent a northern racial selection. The author emphasizes the differences in the important characteristics between earlier and later levies, and he believes that these differences are founded in technical measurements.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12486. GYÖRFFY, ISTVÁN. A bihari cífraszűr. [The Bihar county type of the Hungarian ornamented frieze-coat.] *Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Értésítője*. 21(3-4) 1929: 89-109.—The embroidered or ornamented szűr (Hungarian frieze-coat) is the most beautiful as well as the most truly Magyar costume worn by the Hungarian people. Until recently, its use never spread farther than the limits within which the Hungarian speech dominated. The szűr was made by a particular school of craftsmen, the szűr-tailors, who never travelled in foreign parts but always remained close to the Hungarian peasant people. Hence no foreign influence showed itself in this peculiar Hungarian art. There were three principal centers for the making of this ornamented szűr: Debreczen, Veszprém, and Nagyvárad. Like the other centers of this art,

Nagyvárad, the capital of the old county of Bihar, was the point from which many smaller centers of *szür*-making radiated. It was from this center too that the Magyar ornamented *szür* spread into Transylvania, where it has long since passed the Hungarian linguistic borders and has become an article of the Rumanian peasants' dress. The Bihar County type of *szür* differs from that produced at either Debreczen or Veszprém, in that it is *nyokas*—provided with a neck. This is a reminiscence of the patriotic fervor which swept all classes in Hungary about the year 1860. The nobles began to wear the *szür* of the peasants, but they had the work done by their own tailors rather than by the *szür*-tailors. The neck as well as the black cloth used were taken over from the ordinary costumes of the nobles. To-day the making of this type of *szür* has practically died out in Hungary—only two *szür*-tailor remain in Bihar. The use of the Bihar *szür* is continually extending among the Rumanian peasants in Transylvania.—*E. D. Beynon.*

12487. JUNGWIRTH, HEINRICH. Beiträge zum Aberglauben im oberen Mühlviertel. [Remarks on superstitions in the Upper Mill district.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 35 (3) May 1930: 33-49.

12488. KAGAROW, EUGEN. Reste primitiver Rechtsgewohnheiten in den ostslawischen Volksgebräuchen. [Evidence of primitive customary law in the East-Slavic popular customs.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*. 45 (1) Sep. 1929: 209-218.—Hints of matriarchal law remain in the Russian-Ukraine marriage ceremonies, and further in customs of familial law in the lying-in of the husband, the ceremonial exchange of the wife and a clay figurine, the entrance of the bride into the house-cult of the husband and the consequent tearing away from her own house-cult, and certain remnants of exogamy. The separation according to sex and age illustrates old customary law; so also the various youth societies, festivals, initiations, which Kagarow describes in detail. Community labor also indicates a primitive culture.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

12489. KLENCK, WILHELM, and SCHEIDT, WALTER. Niedersächsische Bauern. I. Geestbauern im Elb-Weser-Mündungsgebiet (Börde Lamstedt). [Peasants of Lower Saxony. I. "Geest" peasants in the region of the Elbe-Weser mouths. (Lamstedt plain.)] *Deutsche Rassenkunde*. 1 1929: 1-103.—Klenck outlines, with the aid of 19 photographs and 6 numerical tables, the ethnology of the "Geest" peasant of the Lamstedt plain. He describes the landscape, the remains of pre-historic settlements, the fate of the population down the centuries, rural relations in ancient times, economic relations in later times, emigration, settlements, houses, farms and landmarks, together with the rural peculiarities and rural life of today. Scheidt describes the distribution of physical racial marks, explains them, and sets the racial constitution of the anciently settled population into relation with differences of an historical, social, and economic kind. (All this is supplemented by 48 racial pictures on 8 plates and 15 numerical tables). In the large bodied, light complexioned, and long headed bi-Scandinavian stamp of the northern race we perceive one of the components in racial structure. In the different characteristics there are local differences. As a matter of historical settlement the bi-Scandinavian type, now most prominent in the peasantry, is of a northern race. The cottagers which are not yet racially co-ordinated immigrated in great numbers, in part at least, perhaps in the 16th and 17th centuries. Marriage selection operates in such a way that men who deviate from the average in a definite direction and degree, marry, more commonly than their due proportion, girls who deviate from the average in a corresponding way. Since the racial type of those who are economically successful and esteemed corresponds to the average of the

population for the Lamstedt plain, the hybrids are shown to be on the average more successful. At the present time selection seems to amount to an increased preservation of inherited traits, in which the characteristics of both original races are contained. A study of the mutual dependence between race and occupation yielded the result that day laborers show more frequently certain racial components which cannot yet be satisfactorily defined.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12490. LADYŽENSKIJ, A. Das Familiengewohnheitsrecht der Tscherkessen. [The familial customary law of the Circassians.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*. 45 (1) Sep. 1929: 178-208.—Since the 5th century B.C. references have been made to the Circassians and Ladyženskij summarizes the materials that have come down to us through the ages. The *adyghe-labse* or customary law of the people is significant for historic-sociological and legal-political reasons, and was the reason for the author's journey to that region. Though it is difficult to separate the old from the new (Soviet) law, some elements of the old customary law may be described. Polygamy does not exist, but a sort of concubinage in addition to lawful matrimony is frequent. The age of marriage is relatively late while marriage between young and old is frowned upon. Bride-stealing is infrequent, but the *kaly*m, or bride-purchase money, is always secretly paid. Another reference to the kinship organization, the *kaly*m is one, is the strict impediment to marriage of persons bearing the same family name. Divorce is permissible to the husband without cause; the wife must first return the *kaly*m. The duties of the spouses are those of an agricultural people, farming and hunting on the husband's part, making clothes and housekeeping on the wife's. Illegitimate children have a hard life, while the legitimate son, though a member of the family group, aids little in the upkeep of the family. After a short summary of land tenure Ladyženskij closes with a few details on testate and intestate succession.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

12491. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER. Legend and myth in Roumania. *Roumania* (N. Y.). 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 20-26.—*Theresa Marks.*

12492. SCHMIDT, AUG. F. Blusgraenser i Danmark. [Local boundaries of fire festivals in Denmark.] *Danske Studier*. (3-4) 1929: 162-170.—The boundaries of the fire festivals, practices of which are the tapering memories of a fire worship that once was important in the agricultural life of Danish forbears, seem to have a definite ethnographic importance. A map of Denmark showing the regional distribution of the several festivals indicates that Walpurgis is celebrated in one part of the country, Whitsun in another, St. John's in a third, and Pers Pig in a fourth. The border districts between these well-defined regions, like Himmerland and Vejledalen, are of special interest as they tend to follow dialectal boundaries. Historically such border districts may have been isolated regions separating various peoples from one another.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 12406, 12438-12439, 12468)

12493. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE, and SHELDON, Mrs. HATTIE. The culture of the Baya tribe of West Africa. *Sci. Monthly*. 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 320-325.

12494. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. Escursioni antropologiche e paletnologiche nella Rhodesia settentrionale. [Anthropological and palaeo-ethnological explorations in Northern Rhodesia.] *L'Universo*. 2 (4) Apr. 1930: 309-333.—Cipriani is a member of an Italian expedition which for two years was occupied in the archeological and palaeo-ethnological expedition of Northern Rho-

desia. This article is a contribution to the ethnology of the Batonga, the people who live in the territory between the Upper Zambesi and its tributary the Kafwe. He describes some institutions in use near the Batonga (such as that of the *monze*, a kind of priest and elective judge); also their beliefs and superstitions, their customs and characteristic rites, etc. (18 photographs).—*Roberto Almagià*.

12495. **FULAHN**. The black man's gods. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (760) Apr. 1, 1930: 500-510.—The natives of Tanganyika make offerings to the gods who reside in, and are symbolized by, certain rocks and large boulders. Some are malicious demons, souls of lunatics and murderers, and some are the embodiment of good spirits.—*W. D. Wallis*.

12496. **HORNBLOWER, G. D.** A sacred grove in Egypt. *Man.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 17-19.—Sacred groves and sacred trees are found near Cairo. One of these, the Virgin's Tree, at Matarieh, has grown up at the spot where the Virgin Mary washed the clothes of the infant Jesus. It alone produces the true balm. Most of the sacred trees of Egypt are sycamores. Frequently they are connected with a saint's tomb. It is customary to hang rags on them, as offerings or as a means of ridding oneself of illness.—*W. D. Wallis*.

12497. **HORNELL, JAMES.** Outrigger boats of Madagascar. *Asia.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 168-170.—One of the evidences of connection of Madagascar with Melanesia and Indonesia is the presence of the outrigger canoe on the west coast of the island. Formerly most of these canoes had two outriggers, but the single outrigger has largely replaced the older practice. On the African coast opposite Madagascar the older double-outrigger type is still in use.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

12498. **HUNTINGFORD, G. W. B.** Modern hunters: some account of the Kâmelilo-Kâpchependi Dorôbo (Okiek) of Kenya Colony. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 333-378.—An account of a pygmy people living in the forest at the Equator in East Central Africa. These Dorôbo are presumably aboriginal huntsmen of very simple and primitive culture. A vivid account is given of their mode of subsistence, shelter, food, and clothing. They have lately taken on a rudimentary agriculture and subsist on meat, honey, and a little grain. They have relatively feeble social organization, without headmen except as their elders supply the want. Their primitive religious beliefs consist of magic and charms. The article concludes with an extended vocabulary and an account of tribal physical features.—*E. D. Harvey*.

12499. **MITCHELL, P. E.** The anthropologist and the practical man. *Africa.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 217-223.—This article takes issue with Professor Malinowski (*Africa*, Vol. II, number 1) on the question of the anthropologist's value to the administrator. The map of land tenure suggested by Malinowski would take ten surveyors about twenty years. If native land tenure remained static for that period, and no plot holder died after his plot had been recorded on the map, then the administrator would be able to make use of it. Obviously, the map would be of little use after that time. It would be of great value to the social historian and to the student of jurisprudence, but of little value to the practical man engaged in administering the affairs of the tribe.—*R. W. Logan*.

12500. **PALMER, H. R.** A Muslim divine of the Sudan in the fifteenth century. *Africa.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 203-216.—This document is of importance because of the scarcity of data concerning Sudanese history and chronology. Although it is only forty or fifty years old, its value arises from its support of the chronology given by Barth's account of the reign of Ali Gaji Dunamami, A.D. 1472-1504. There is evidence that "Bum, Fali, Kwararafa, Zaghawa, and Miria, or Maroin are practically the same people, and that

they were the result of early crossings between the Berber and Hamite races of the Eastern Sudan, and the Negroes; and that the early Bornu races known as Bum were groups or sections of these peoples who had settled in the West before the foundation of the Kanem or Bornu kingdoms at Njimi in Kanem."—*R. W. Logan*.

12501. **PUCCIONI, NELLO.** Antropologia Cirenaica—dati preventivi della Prima Missione Antropologica in Cirenaica. [The anthropology of Cyrenaica—preliminary report of the First Anthropological Mission in Cyrenaica.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3(4) Apr. 1929: 340-345.—This article contains summaries of the anthropometric data discovered by this mission, which was working under the auspices of the Research Bureau of the Government of Cyrenaica. The measurements were taken during February and March 1928 in the "zones" of Bengasi, Barca, Cirene and Derna. (Illustrations).—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

12502. **SCATIZZI, IDA.** Che cos'è la "razza" etiopica? [What is the Ethiopian "race"?] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3(9) Sep. 1929: 932-937.—[A rapid survey accompanied by photographs of type specimens.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

12503. **SCHILDE, WILLY.** Die afrikanischen Hoheitszeichen. [African marks of rank.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61(1-3) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 46-152.—The effort at separation from the mass of the people led to the creation of marks of rank. The author reveals the organization of these marks in their manifold variety. Such marks are bestowed upon worthy and powerful subjects to become finally common property of the people. In Africa the meaning of insignia is not uniform. While in South and East Africa they represent the concept of power, in the rest of Africa their use is purely decorative. Marks of rank are an expression of wealth. There seem to be connections with totemism. The estimation of insignia of rank reveals its highest development in connection with ancestor worship. Special care should be exercised in regarding these marks as evidence of relations between peoples, since a uniformity of insignia is present only in limited regions. They are arbitrary creations of men invested with relatively unlimited powers. However, Schilde has achieved results which run parallel to the researches of Frobenius, Schebesta and H. Baumann. (Three maps of distribution are given).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12504. **STEVENS, G. A.** The future of African art. *Africa.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 150-160.—The Education Code of 1887, revised in 1921-1922, has produced no correlation between art in the schools and art as practised by the natives of Gold Coast. Indigenous crafts have, on the contrary, steadily disintegrated, and even the students pursuing the art courses show little improvement. The ideal should be to "foster the growth of a distinctive African culture. . . . with its own distinctive artistic expression." It is arguable that the undermining of the primitive religion has sapped the vitality and the reality of the arts expressing this religion. In place of it is a degraded art catering to tourists. Without engaging in the controversy relative to primitive as opposed to civilized forms, the author believes: (1) that he could teach the essentials of form, color, and design just as well through carving, weaving, and pottery as he could through drawing and painting; (2) a period of chaos is bound to result from the introduction of new materials, processes, and traditions; (3) although primitive customs and religion are being rapidly undermined, the Gold Coast will long remain largely agrarian and keep many of the associated crafts and traditions. In order to preserve these a survey should be made to determine the areas of the three principal crafts, the leaders in these crafts should be invited to send specimens for an exhibition, and art and handwork should be arranged in all bush schools

as far as possible on the lines of the local crafts. The school at Achimota might become the research laboratory for the study of technical improvements. The author criticizes the current favor that primitive art enjoys to the exclusion of art influenced by European impact.—*R. W. Logan.*

12505. SZOBOSZLÓI, P. Néger igazságszolgáltatás. [Negro justice.] *A Földgömb.* 1(1) 1929: 18-19.—Incidents connected with the return of a wife's purchase price among the Wagoyis and with the punishment meted out for cowardice among the Wahes.—*E. D. Beynon.*

12506. VEDDER, H. Die Bergdama in Südwest-Afrika. [The Bergdama in Southwest Africa.] *Africa.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 178-190.—The correct spelling of this people's name is not Bergdamara but Bergdama. They are the blackest of all the natives of South Africa. Their numbers were decimated by the Hottentots who considered them natural serfs and by the Hereros whose pastures they destroyed in order to facilitate their hunting. Internal dissensions made them an easy prey for their enemies and only the mountain fastnesses saved them from complete extermination. Although some ethnologists have considered them next to the Bushmen as the original inhabitants of Southwest Africa, their own folklore shows that they originally came from a region farther north. In historic times there has been some mixture with the Bantu and they have adopted the Hottentot language. After the defeat of the Hottentots and of the Hereros during the revolt of 1904-1907 the Bergdama rapidly became an important factor in the development of Southwest Africa. More than half of them live in Christian communities; many more of them than of Hereros are in school. It is extremely difficult to obtain accurate information of the old customs. The old free Bergdama lived in small family groups; the village seldom had more than ten huts. The head was the oldest male. Polygyny was not forbidden. Marriages were arranged by the parents. A fire that could be kindled only by the chief with the aid of the steward was maintained under a tree in the center of the village. Although the fortunes of hunting were thought to be determined by this fire, the Bergdama were not fire worshippers. When the fire was not burning, the chief wife of the village elder had to keep a few coals glowing in her hut. The Bergdama believe in a supreme godlike being named Gamab who lives in heaven above them, and who is pictured as the oldest of the heavenly group. He is not, however, either the Creator nor the Preserver. What the Bergdama expect from the holy fire, they also expect from Gamab without speculating about the god's being in the fire. When the course of life is ended, the god shoots the victim with an arrow, the wound from which is incurable. The Bergdama are also fetishists.—*R. W. Logan.*

12507. WATSON, C. B. G. Death and burial among the Yakoro and Yache peoples of Ogoja division, Southern Nigeria. *Man (London).* 30(5) May 1930: 81-84.

12508. WAYLAND, E. J. Notes on the Baamba. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 517-524.—This people inhabits Africa on the Equator from 0.02' N latitude to 0.53' N. in a quadrilateral 50 by 15 miles in extent. They are physically short, allied to the dwarfs of the Ituri Forest in this respect, with difference in sex-height quite marked. They have the pygmy curve in the back, but steatopygia is rare. They are less dolichocephalic than the dwarfs, suggesting a Bantu-Negrillo fusion. Their clothing and adornment is of the simplest. Both sexes are prone to wear large numbers of bracelets of brass or iron, also of woven grass. They show a low scale of culture as noted in their eating and drinking habits which are very irregular. They were cannibals

and still are slightly so, although they try to conceal the fact from outsiders. They have totem clans with exogamy. The family is the same as the village and is also the tribal group. They have wizards whose functions are the usual ones of healing the sick, augury, divination and rain-making. Girls are exchanged in marriage. The people are great hunters with spears, bows, arrows, nets, and traps. They are great fighters, especially in the case of manslaughter.—*E. D. Harvey.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 12436, 12441-12442, 12525, 13484)

12509. ABEGHIAN, A. Zarathustra elhagyott temploma. [An abandoned temple of Zarathustra.] *A Földgömb.* 1(2) 1929: 68-69.—In Persia itself there still survives in Jezd and Kermán a small community of about 10,000 fire-worshippers. Their brethren, the wealthy Parsees of India, contribute to the support of these *gebrek*, as they are called by their Mohammedan neighbors. Until half a century ago there was another community of fire-worshippers at Baku. Their temple, which was erected about the year 1700, still stands and is one of the curiosities visited by all travellers to Baku. The temple, known as the *Ateschga*, is at Surachani, a suburb of Baku. Within it was a deep oil well in which the fire burned perpetually. After the discovery of the commercial value of the Baku oil wells, the temple was abandoned.—*E. D. Beynon.*

12510. BASU, PROVASH CHANDRA. Head-dress of the Hill-Tribes of Assam. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 25(1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 103-114.

12511. BOGORAS, WALDEMAR. Paleoasiatic tribes of south Siberia. *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma, Settembre 1926.* 1 1928: 249-272.—The circumpolar zone may be divided into three areals as follows: (1) western Eurasia, with reindeer breeding, reindeer watchdog, and little or no dog-driving. This areal comprises northern Europe and western Siberia up to the Yenisei. (2) Eastern Eurasia from the Yenisei to Bering Strait. Here there are reindeer-breeding without watchdog, and dog-driving with team in tandem. (3) The American areal with no reindeer-driving, but with dog-driving with team fanwise. The most ancient cultural element seems to be that of the hunters of sea mammals who are farthest to the northeast. Reindeer riding hunters are now represented by Tungus tribes who moved northward later than the other Arctic inhabitants. The process of tungusification continues among the Paleoasiatic tribes of northeast Siberia. In Arctic Eurasia are the Chuckchee, Koriak, Chuvash, and Yukaghir, all Paleoasiatics. The author considers the Dolgan as Paleoasiatics, who were assimilated first by the Tungus and then by the Turki Yakuts. In the southwest corner of eastern Eurasia in the mountain regions of Altai and Sayan there exist several ancient tribes which are commonly considered to be a mixture of Turki, Samoyed and Yeniseian. But the author considers them as Paleoasiatics assimilated by Turki. In this region the Turki speaking tribes amount to about 100,000 inhabitants. He regards the Samoyeds and Lapps as Paleoasiatics who have been influenced by the Finns. The following tribes are also discussed; Shorzi, Karagas, Soyot and Kotts. There are various references to earlier data on these arctic tribes (authors quoted). The biological studies of the arctic regions made by P. P. Sushkin are also discussed. (Three maps represent: (1) distribution of reindeer breeding and dog-driving on the circumpolar zone; (2) distribution of Siberian Turki tribes in the countries of Altai and Sayan; (3) distribution of land and sea at the beginning of the quaternary.)—*C. P. Pearson.*

12512. CHOPRA, B. On the "drop-door" fishing trap used in the Myitkyina district, Upper Burma. *J.*

& *Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*. 25(1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 311-313.

12513. F., T. Szömba utolsó táncsa. [Szömba's Last Dance.] *A Földgömb*. 1(3) 1930: 91-93.—Arnaldo Cipolla, an Italian traveller, following his tour of Bali in 1926 recounted the story of a fourteen year old dancing girl's self sacrifice on the volcano to Siva. Cipolla thought that this self-sacrifice to Siva reveals a trait of the Balinese character that is very often overlooked.—*E. D. Beynon*.

12514. GÜNTHER, TH. O. B. De inlandsche dorpsgemeenschappen in Zuid-Sumatra. [The native village communities in southern Sumatra.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 75-103.—This is a follow-up article, to which a concluding article is joined. In the first article a sketch is given of the origin of the first village. From this it is evident that genealogically the village is older than the village confederation (*dorpsbond*) in the composition of the population. In the consciousness of the population there still lives the difference between a tribal village (*stamdorp*), i.e., the village inhabited by an entire tribe, and the clan village (*stamgenootendorp*), i.e., the village inhabited by people of one tribe, which extends over more than one village, on the one hand, and a territorial village in which the bond consists simply in the community of interests arising from the fact that men inhabit the same village. The writer draws a parallel between the Dutch and the native village and discusses in detail the evolution from the genealogical to the territorial village community, the accompanying development of the concept "family" and the increase of the number of one family dwellings. After that the manner of government of the various villages is described, the social stations, the various forms of corporations in each village, and as a separate type, the independent *pasardorp* (market-village).—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

12515. HEDENUS, HILDE. Psychologische Grundlagen der Bestattungsbräuche bei den Völkern Sumatras. [Psychological bases of burial customs among the peoples of Sumatra.] *Bäessler-Archiv*. 13(2) 1929: 49-119.—This systematic review of burial customs in their variety and development among the Bataks and Niassers has induced the author to gather together results of psychoanalytic researches in order to explain problems in folk psychology. She is inclined to the idea that a totem cult might be derived from a psychic attitude based upon a compulsion neurosis.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12516. KAGAROFF, E. La porte magique, comme instrument expiatoire dans le chamanisme. [A magic opening, as an instrument of expiation in the shamanism.] *Rev. d'Ethnog. et d. traditions Populaires*. 9-II-IV (34-35-36) 1928: 217-224.

12517. KOZ'MIN, I. I. КОЗЬМИН, И. И. Кто такие Камасинцы? [Who are the Kamassins?] Сибирская Живая Старина. 8-9 1929: 193-198.—The article is devoted to explaining the ethnical composition of an almost decayed people—the Kamassins. According to the author, the Kamassins are not a separate ethnical group. That name covers a district of mixed population composed of Turks, Kotes and Samoyeds at the upper Kana River and its tributaries. Part of this population were animal hunters, the other part cattle raisers. Among the first the Turks predominate, among the others, Kotes and Samoyeds. Moreover Samoyeds can never be identified with the Kamassins, as former explorers believed, because the Samoyeds are but a part of the Kamassins.—*M. Azadovskii*.

12518. LEBEDINSKIĬ, В. И. ЛЕБЕДИНСКИЙ, Б. И. Из наблюдений над крестьянским зодчеством Иркутского округа. [Observations about peasant architecture in the Irkutsk district.] Сибирская Живая Старина. 8-9 1929: 109-118. (27 illus.)—The study of the village architecture in Siberia is still

in its beginning: the Russo-Siberian dwellings have not yet been explored either from the ethnographic or from the artistic point of view. For this purpose the small album of the artist Lebedinskii can be considered as important material for further investigations. The pictures are accompanied by brief descriptions.—*M. Azadovskii*.

12519. LINEVSKIĬ, A. ЛИНЕВСКИЙ, А. Об охотничьих суевериях. [Hunting superstitions.] Охотник. 6(3) 1929: 30-31.—Prohibitions imposed upon the hunters before starting on a hunt in Karelia: avoiding women, bath, growing of hair and nails. Pact with the forest devil and sacrifices to him. Methods of exorcising guns. Magical thefts to increase prey, etc.—*E. Kagarov*.

12520. LUKE, H. C. The "Great Burnings" of Meiron. *Near East & India*. 37(986) Apr. 10, 1930: 404-405.—The pilgrimage to Meiron in Galilee is described. Meiron owes its sanctity and its position as the most highly revered Jewish place of pilgrimage in the country to the tombs of many of the celebrated Rabbis who labored in Upper Galilee in the first centuries of the Christian era on the compilation of the *Mishna* and the Palestinian Talmud. Anthropologists trace a connection between the burnings of Meiron and the "great burnings" for dead Jewish kings described in the Old Testament, and again between the "great burnings" and the offerings of the first-born children to Moloch, the king of the Valley of Hinnom.—*Theresa Marks*.

12521. MITRA, KALIPADA. Originals and parallels of some Santal folk tales. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*. 25(1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 115-148.

12522. NOUHUYS, J. W. van. De oorsprong van de toempal-kapala der Javaansche batiksarong. [The origin of the tumpal-kapala of the Javanese batik-sarong.] *Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw*. 14 1929: 195-208.—There is already some literature about the significance of the tumpal ornament in the kapala (head or principal part) of the Javanese dress. Rouffaer explains it as "cutting out" (Javanese.) or a "Shoot of bamboo" (Malayan), Lobèr as an Indonesian phallic motive, Jasper as a triangle. In his monograph *De Battikkunst in Nederlandsch Indië* (1914), Rouffaer calls the tumpal "an elevated edge or border," tower or spearpoint-pattern, or crocodile teeth. The author believes that the first opinion of Rouffaer is the most probable. He gives some pictures of cloths made from tree bark tubes or cases of bamboo, mats, etc. where the lower brim has triangular incisions. He believes that the double range of tumpals in the Javanese batiks, are a later development. (With 14 pictures.)—*Hendrik H. Juynboll*.

12523. OSSENBRUGGEN, F. D. E. van. Verwantschaps-en huwelijksvormen in den Indischen Archipel. [Forms of relationship and marriage in the Indian archipelago.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. 47(2) Mar. 1930: 212-229.—In the Dutch East-Indies nearly all forms of marriage and relationship, which are or have been in use in other countries, are found. Short description of these forms.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

12524. PAVLINOV, D. M.; VITASHEVSKIĬ, N. A.; and LOEWENTAL, L. G. ПАВЛИНОВ, Д. М., ВИТАШЕВСКИЙ, Н. А., и ЛЕВЕНТАЛЬ, Л. Г. Материалы по обычному праву и общественному быту Якутов. [Material on the common law and public life of the Yakuts.] Труды Комиссии по Изучению Якутской Автономной Советской Социалистической Республики. 4 1929: pp. 461. (4 photographs, 2 drawings.)—This report contains the results of research in the seventies of last century. The material was derived from the archives of the tribunals at Yakutsk, Verkhoyansk, and Viluisk, and from the reports of S. M. Sibirakov's ethnographical expedition (1894-

1896), organized by the East-Siberian section of the Russian Geographical Society. Pavlinov discusses the Yakut right of ownership, indicating the gradual mitigation of the restrictions to which certain common civil rights were subject: in commercial transactions, and in the contraction of debts, etc. He defines the "subject of right" in the Yakut legal conception, and enumerates the conditions in the right of individuals, or of entire categories of members of the Yakut clan. The second paper of the same author relates to "the law in relation to marriage." An essential feature in the Yakut marriage is the payment to the parents of the bride of the *kalym*, which not infrequently draws out the period of match-making to an inordinate length. In the Yakut marriage, conjugal relations actually commence before the bride enters her husband's home, the church ceremony being performed still later. The peculiar forms of conjugal cohabitation and the legal relations they occasion are discussed from an ethnographical point of view. The section by Vitashevskii: "Methods employed in the assessment and collection of taxes in the Yakut commune" contains an account of the original and subsequent forms of that peculiar kind of tax called *yasak* which was paid by the natives in furs. The Yakut commune, which was originally segregated into a series of very distinct classes, has gradually approached the type of the Russian commune with its leveling tendencies. Vitashevskii also discusses (1) essential rules in the distribution of land among the Yakuts of the Dupsun Ulus, Yakutsk district, with a detailed study of the forms of land-tenure in one of the north-eastern uluses of the Yakuts; (2) Yakut sources of knowledge of the embryology of common law; numerous characteristic survivals in the Yakut common law are noted and the inner meaning of the public life is compared with analogous phenomena in the life of other primitive people. The *yasak* is a factor of primary importance in the evolution of the social relations of the Yakut. (A list of Russian and American publications embodying some of the results achieved by the Sibiriaikov expedition).—*G. Vasilevich*.

12525. PERTOLD, O. Foreign demons, a study in the Sinhalese demon-worship. *Arch. Orientalni*. 1 1929: 50-64.—After the introduction, the writer reviews the traditional literature and then describes the demon masks, the demon ceremonies, the kinds of Sinhalese demons, and the types of the Sinhalese foreign demons. He then shows how all the foreign demons can be arranged in two classes: (1) real foreign demons known as *rata-yakku*, and (2) supposed foreign demons, products of influences of various cultures.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

12526. POPOV, N. P. ПОПОВ, Н. П. Приисковый быт. [The life of gold miners.] *Сибирская Живая Старина*. 8-9 1929: 67-108.—The article discusses the results of the first attempted study of the ethnography and folklore of Siberian gold mining industry. It contains a summary and brief description of the methods applied in discovering and washing gold as well as of the characteristic life of the miners. The aim of the work—as formulated by the author himself—consists in an attempt to show that in addition to scientific engineering methods there exists a specific, more primitive conception regarding the mechanics, of gold mining and the methods of discovering gold and of descending for it deep into the ground.—At the same time the author investigates the rich technical terminology of the people and presents folkloristic material in connection with the hard life of the gold miners.—*M. Azadovskii*.

12527. RONKEL, Ph. S. van. The Rāmāyana in Malay. *Acta Orientalia*. 7(4) 1929: 319-324.—An account of the latest publications concerning studies about the translation of the Rāmā-legend in the Malay lan-

guage. Special attention is drawn to the work of W. Stutterheim, a Dutch scholar of Leyden University, entitled the *Rāmā-legenden und Rāmā-reliefs in Indonesien* (1925), and a voluminous paper by A. Ziesenis, *Die Rāmā-Sage bei den Malaien, ihre Herkunft und ihre Gestaltung*. He points out how these studies complete the essays of W. H. Rassers: *De Pandji-roman* and P. P. Roorda van Eysinga's: *Geschiedenis van Sri Rāmā*, and others. van Ronkel concludes: We cannot, however, expect too much, nor require too many details in a work so elaborate and detailed as Mr. Ziesenis' study. His book, for it is more than an article, is to be looked on as a valuable contribution to the task of completing the chain of Rāmā tales, and at the same time as a well-founded characterization of one of its links, viz., the Malay adaptation of the Rāmāyana and its Indonesian accretions.—*J. C. Lamster*.

12528. SAMOKHIN, A. T. САМОХИН, А. Т. Тунгусы Бодайбинского района. Статистико-экономический очерк. [The Tungus of the Bodaibo district.] *Сибирская Живая Старина*. 8-9 1929: 1-66.—The article is based upon the 1927 census. The author is chiefly interested in the economic side of the question and touches the ethnographic points only perfunctorily. He describes briefly the basic elements of the material culture of the Bodaibo-Tunguses, their dwellings, clothing and food. He rejects the previously held view that the basic wealth of the Tungus of this district is due to deer raising. The Bodaibo district has not a single important deer raising enterprise; cattle and poultry farms are also very poorly developed. The Tungus household is chiefly industrial: the main occupation is hunting and fishing. Unfortunately the census has not covered the entire Tungus population and therefore no complete conclusion regarding the increase or decrease of the population can be made. According to the census the natural increase for 21 years is very low. The decrease of the adult population, a decrease in which the influence of the city played an important part, is notable; a number of the Tungus living near the city of Bodaibo abandoned their pastures.—*M. Azadovskii*.

12529. SEREBRENNIKOV, V. N. СЕРЕБРЕННИКОВ, В. Н. Оханская сказка про Пехтима. [A tale about pekhtimka in the region about Okhansk.] *Пермский Краеведческий Сборник*. 4 1928: 128-131.—This tale is a fantastic narrative about the hero "Iskorka" who was to overcome many difficulties in order to obtain the wonderful sword for his czar.—*S. Mogilanskaja*.

12530. STERNBERG, LEO. Der Zwillingskult in China und die indischen Einflüsse. [The twin cult in China and Indian influences.] *Bäessler-Arch.* 13(1) 1929: 31-46.—Alexejew disputes the meaning of Ho-Ho as a divinity of the twin cult and disavows the existence of any external influences. But now Sternberg shows that the Ho-Ho are twin gods, that Liuhai-örl likewise represents a twin divinity, which bears features of the Indian Mañjuśrī, of which the iconography and the associated legends were borrowed from India.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12531. ZWAAN, J. P. KLEIWEG de. Bijgeloof in den Indischen Archipel inzake overspel. [Superstition concerning adultery in the Indian archipelago.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*. 47(2) Mar. 1930: 188-211.—The people of the Dutch East-Indies think that adultery is prohibited and punished by the gods. (For instance by the birth of twins.)—*Gaston G. Dept.*

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 8864)

12532. AISTON, GEORGE. Magic stones of the tribes east and northeast of Lake Eyre. *Papers & Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania for the year 1929*. Mar. 19, 1930: 47-50.

12533. AISTON, GEORGE. Method of mounting stone tools on Koondi. Tribes east and northeast of Lake Eyre. *Papers & Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania for the year 1929*. Mar. 19, 1930: 44-76.

12534. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. Notes on totemism in eastern Australia. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 399-416.—An informative description of rites practiced by some tribes in Eastern Australia. Said rites are calculated to lead to a prolific increase of the tribes totem animals.—*E. D. Harvey*.

OCEANIA

(See also Entries 9948, 9953, 12468, 12497)

12535. DEACON, A. BERNARD, ed. by WEDGWOOD, CAMILLA H. Notes on some islands of the New Hebrides. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 461-516.—Such topics as the clothing worn by men and women on these islands; the disposal of their dead; various taboos on animals and plants; the existence of graded societies and social promotion upwards through five grades; social organization for marriage and rank are here treated. Some notes are given regarding differences in physical cast of features and of skin-color. In the eastern sections the people have woolly hair, short thick-set lips and a broad, low nose. In the western districts they have curly or crimped hair with a high-bridged aquiline nose and thin lips. Cannibalism wherein women are fattened to be eaten is present. The people know how to irrigate and have a dual tribal organization.—*E. D. Harvey*.

12536. EICHHORN, AUG. Alt-Hawaiische Kultobjekte und Kultgeräte. [Old Hawaiian cult objects and cult vessels.] *Büssler-Arch.* 13 (1) 1929: 1-30.—The Hawaiian cult disappeared in 1819 with Kamehameha I. The attributes of the cult, which lay unpublished for decades in the Oceanic Collection of the Berlin Museum of Ethnology, are here described together with all the collector's notes and museum publications bearing on the subject.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12537. HUENDER, W. Het Karo-Bataksche huis. [The Karo-Batak house.] *Bijdragen tot de Taal, Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indië*. 85 Dec. 1929: 511-525.—The author gives a detailed description of the building process of a Karo-Batak house and of the various religious ceremonies, by which it is accompanied. Usually a Karo-Batak house is occupied by eight families. The carpenters receive the utensils, which they need for the building of the house. (With one illustration.)—*Hendrik H. Juynboll*.

12538. IVENS, WALTER. A note on "Ambat." *Man*. 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 49-51.—*W. D. Wallis*.

12539. MEAD, MARGARET. Melanesian middlemen. *Natural Hist.* 30 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 115-130.—A description is given of the trading peoples of the Admiralty Islands who have built up an elaborate system of primitive markets. The Usiai, inhabiting the inland districts of the Great Admiralty, entirely shut off from the sea, and who are characterized by a poorly developed agricultural mode of life, and the Matankor, who live closer to the coast and have a much richer agricultural and industrial development,

trade their vegetable foods and arts products for the fish and lime offered by the more aggressive, seafaring Manus peoples of the coast. Although traditional enemies, the Usiai and the Manus each depend largely upon the products of the other for a substantial portion of the necessities of life. Silent bargaining between men armed to the teeth was the old order. Trade between the Matankor and Manus is more amicable. Although shell money exists, it plays no important part in the exchange of goods, due to a native preference for direct bartering. (24 photographic figures.)—*W. C. McKern*.

12540. PEEKEL, P. GERHARD. Das Zweigeschlechterwesen. [Bi-sexuality or Hermaphroditism.] *Anthropos*. 24 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 1005-1072.—Here is an emphatic and overwhelming refutation of exclusive pre-occupation with sex, in the Freudian sense, on the part of the inhabitants of New Ireland in the South-West Pacific. Peekel explicitly attacks J. Winthius, who recently published a book on hermaphroditism. He delineates the nature of primitive mentality, which in a word is given over to concrete observation of his surroundings and never to philosophic reasoning on the same. The aborigine always speaks factually, never in figures of speech. Sexual and bad are synonymous words to the New Irelander, and only sophisticated reasoning pushed to the *reductio ad absurdum* would pretend that people who are driven severely in the struggle for subsistence, would ever become completely preoccupied with the problem of how to become hermaphroditic! Where Winthius sees only sexual pre-occupation in the Moon-cult, Peekel convincingly shows that there is nothing more than simple adoration of that planet. Again, the art of the New Irelanders, far from being based on sexual motifs, has a demonstrable religious origin. This art moreover, is traditional. Present day peoples in Melanesia create nothing consciously; there is no originality among them; they hold firmly to what their ancestors once for all delivered to them. This moon-cult is by force of circumstances rapidly passing over into ancestor-worship in which nothing sexual is remotely discernible. Winthius, on the contrary, has completely parted company with all objective canons of art criticism. Hence his hermaphroditic "finds" in Melanesian art are pure figments of philosophic imagination, having nothing whatsoever in common with the patient observation, tabulation and interpretation of ethnographers and ethnologists.—*E. D. Harvey*.

12541. STAUDINGER, PAUL. Die materielle und geistige Kultur der Ponapeer. [The material and mental culture of the Ponape.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*. 36 (2) 1929: 107-111.—The late Max Girschner collected a great deal of material on the natives of the Caroline Islands much of which is to be found in his memoir *Die Karolineninsel Namoluk und ihre Bewohner*, *Büssler Archiv*, Vol. II, 1912. His work on the Ponape runs to two volumes and is at present in manuscript form in Division III (colonial) of the German Foreign Office. Staudinger gives an outline of its ethnological contents and appends some specimen songs in Ponape and German. He recommends that the work be published.—*C. P. Pearson*.

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1061, 7386-7388)

12542. WHEELER, NOEL F. Excavation. *Antiquity*. 4(14) Jun. 1930: 173-178.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 12550)

12543. HERTZ, AMELJA. Das Alter der Gräberfunde von Ur. [The date of the graves found at Ur.] *Klio*. 23(3) Jun. 1930: 460-468.—Hertz attacks the theory of Christian and Weidner who seek to ascribe the graves found by Woolley to a hitherto unknown civilization in Mesopotamia flourishing about the middle of 3rd millennium B.C. According to Woolley these graves belong to three strata. The burials were made in earth, although in the lowest stratum burial chambers with vaulted roofs were found contemporary with earth-burials in the same stratum. Then comes a deposit; and a second necropolis which is not sharply distinguished from the third lying immediately above it. The second series of graves is dated by a seal of Nin-Kur-Nin (wife of the first king of the first dynasty of Ur). The third series contain evidence that the dynasty of Ur precedes that of Sargon; burials in the lowest stratum must be still earlier. Christian and Weidner have disregarded the archaeological evidence for they regard the chamber-tombs as contemporary with those in the upper stratum which are separated by ten feet of clay. Hertz shows that the bricks used in the chamber-tombs are earlier than the first dynasty of Ur, and the absence of inscriptions shows that they belong to an earlier period.—A. C. Johnson.

12544. OSTEN, HANS HENNING von der. Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor, 1920. *Oriental Inst. Univ. of Chicago, Communications* #8. publ. 1930: pp. 196.—The experiences and results of von der Osten's fourth year of research work in Asia Minor. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

12545. SHIHÄB, MÜRİS. Nawāwis al-rušās. [Lead sarcophagi.] *Al-Machriq*. 28(4) Apr. 1930: 290-293.—A description of three lead sarcophagi recently unearthed in Beirut, Syria. The coffins go back to about the 3rd century A.D., when Syria was a Roman province, and are therefore among the earliest lead sarcophagi ever found. They contain pieces of jewelry and pottery and one of them bears the name Claudia Procla. This new find will be housed in the Beirut native museum already rich in Phoenician and early Roman deposits. (Illustrations.)—Philip K. Hitti.

12546. UNVALA, J. M. Fouilles a Suse, en 1929. (Excavations at Susa in 1929.) *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 26(3) 1929: 133-142.—The excavations of this season have resulted in some documents valuable for the religious and political history of the Parthians, as well as in some sarcophagi of unique type. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

12547. UNSIGNED. The Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 62 Apr. 1930: 66-84.—A brief resume of the history and work of these two societies is followed by a list of the publications of the B.S.A.J. The greatest of the works undertaken by the P.E.F. are the great surveys which it has carried out.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 11247, 12560-12561, 12568, 12571)

12548. DUHN, F. v. Gabrici, Il santuario della Malophoros a Selinunte (Mon. dei Lincei 32, 1928).

[Rev. of Gabrici, The sanctuary of Malophor at Selinus.] *Gnomon*. 5(10) Oct. 1929: 529-539.—Gabrici gives a complete description of the finds at this site since its first discovery in 1874. The site is interesting for many reasons. Selinus has been virtually abandoned since its destruction by the Carthaginians in 409 B.C. It has preserved a wealth of material of the 5th and earlier centuries which consists for the most part of offerings of relatively humble folk. Hence it throws light upon the obscure subject of the religion of the common people. It affords an exceptional opportunity to trace the development of a sanctuary from its first rude beginnings as an open precinct, and enables us to trace the influence of the art and commerce of the various cities of Greece proper in this outlying part of the Greek world from the 7th to the 5th centuries, thus casting light upon the degree to which a distant Greek colony preserved its Hellenic character.—Donald McFayden.

12549. VALMIN, NATAN. Svensk arkeologi i Grekland. [Swedish archaeology in Greece.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(3) 1930: 187-203.—Detailed description, with pictures, of the Swedish excavations in Greece, particularly in Malthi. The success of certain of these ventures has led to a proposal by the director of the French school of archaeology in Athens to begin Franco-Swedish excavations in Messenia next year.—Walter Sandelius.

12550. VELLAY, CHARLES. Comment se pose aujourd'hui la question de Troie. [The present status of the Trojan question.] *Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé* (26) Jan. 1930: 6-14.—The author discusses first the identification of the site of Troy made by Dörpfeld in 1902, and the later article by Carl Robert which questioned some of the results of Dörpfeld's study. In 1912, Brückner placed the Greek camp on the Bay of Bésika instead of on the Hellespont as Dörpfeld had done. After the fruitless excavation at Bésika in 1924 made by Dörpfeld and Schede, the former formulated the new thesis that Hissarlik is Troy if the Greek camp was at Bésika, but the identification could not be made if the Greek camp was on the Hellespont. The author contends that Hissarlik is not Troy, and that the important question involved is the determination of the real identity of Hissarlik. He thinks there is much to be said for the contention of Seyk that Hissarlik is the Greek fortified camp. He concludes with the remark that after abandoning the preconceived notions of Schliemann and Dörpfeld, investigators must make a new search for Troy.—T. A. Brady.

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 11288, 12460, 12545, 12548, 12561, 12565, 12571)

12551. BOEHRINGER, E. Archäologische Funde von Anfang 1928 bis Mitte 1929. Italien mit einer Beilage und 58 Abbildungen. [Archaeological discoveries in Italy from the beginning of 1928 to the middle of 1929, with a map and 58 photographs.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 48-161.—J. Birdsall.

12552. ROMANELLI, P. L'economia della Tripolitania Romana sulla base delle scoperte archeologiche. [The economy of Roman Tripolitania as evidenced by archaeological discoveries.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 537-551. With 10 illustrations.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 12593, 12599, 12603, 12699, 12795)

12553. CASSON, S. Excavations at Constantinople, 1928. *Discovery*. 9 (108) Dec. 1928: 376-380.—C. G. Lowe.

12554. RAVDONIKAS, V. Goth capital in the Crimea. *Weekly News Bull. Soc. for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries*. 5 (9-10) Feb. 1, 1929: 16-18.—Cave settlements and towns have been discovered in the Crimean hills on the territory once inhabited by the Crimean "Goths" according to Byzantine sources. Certain of the towns might confidently be regarded as

Gothic. Research has shown, however, that in Mangum-Kalye, which was considered the place of the Gothic capital, Dori, not much culture existed prior to the 10th century and that no specific Goths are in this particular place. N. Repnikov, sent there in 1928, found curious caves in Esy-Kermen. The town was situated on cliffs and, on the unprotected side, surrounded by a wall dating from the 6th century. A great Goth cemetery was situated in the neighborhood; a portrait of the Goth royal family in national costume was found in one of the cave churches. A Goth manuscript states that the walls of the capital were demolished in the 10th century by barbarians.—*Rudolf Broda*.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

12555. THOMPSON, R. CAMPBELL. Assyrian medical prescriptions for diseases of the stomach. *Rev. d'Assyriologie et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 26 (2) 1929: 47-92.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

12556. WATTS, E. The practice of medicine in ancient India, Babylon and Persia. *Modern Rev.* 46 (3) Sep. 1929: 263-267.—A brief account of the diseases and methods of treatment employed in antiquity in India, Babylonia, and Persia together with some consideration of the sources of information on the subject.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

12557. WELLMAN, M. Spuren Demokrits von Abdera im Corpus Hippocraticum. [Influence of Democritus of Abdera in the "Corpus Hippocraticum."] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Scienza*. 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 299-330.—The Hippocratic writings, *De Natura Pueri* and *De Morbis IV*, both probably to be attributed to Aethlios, show the influence of Democritus on questions of embryology and natural history.—*L. R. Brandt*.

HISTORY OF ART

12558. GROTEMEYER, P., and SCHMIDT, E. Die Entstehungszeit der Artemis Rospigliosi. [The date of the Artemis Rospigliosi.] *Jahrb. Deutschen Archaeol. Vereins*. 43 (3-4) 1928: 269-280.—The date of a torso of Artemis in the Lateran, of which there is a replica in the Palazzo Rospigliosi, must be put early in the 2d century B.C. The archetype of the Artemis was a work of the same style and time. A copy of the original in the Piraeus museum, affords a basis for the reconstruction of the Lateran torso. In the Nike of Samothrace and in the Artemis, the contrast between the art of the 3d century and that of the 2d is epitomised, the contrast between a tree in full strength and a tree which is hollow at heart even though it puts out fresh leaves.—*J. Birdsall*.

12559. IPPEL, ALBERT. Wandmalerei und Architektur. Zwei Studien. [Frescoes and architecture. Two studies.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Römische Abt.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 43-58.—I. A fresh examination of the walls from the Villa Farnesina shows an attempt to imitate mosaic in paint. So close is the similarity between these walls and the vases of Centuripe, that their creators must have drawn on the same Hellenistic sources. The architectural composition of the wall is based on a façade like that of Arâk II-Emîr or that of the church of Turmanin.—II. The design of a Pompeian wall of the fourth style, Zahn III, 44, resembles closely Vitruvius' basilica in Fanum. Neither is based on the Roman basilica, however, but on the pavilion of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The architectural, structural approach is essential to the understanding of wall painting.—*J. Birdsall*.

12560. KLUGE, KURT. Die Gestaltung des Erzes in der archaisch-griechischen Kunst. [Bronze working

in archaic Greek art.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 1-30.—Bronze casting has two roots. The *cire perdue* technique was used by Negro tribes in Africa and brought to its full development by the Egyptians, for small and medium-sized objects only. As old, if not older, is the use of wood as the material of the model. A study of archaic Greek bronzes, three heads in the museum at Athens and the Charioteer of Delphi, shows that they are not the product of *cire perdue* technique but of this wood technique. The Greeks progressed from this stage to the use of *cire perdue* for large bronzes like the horse in the Palazzo dei Conservatori and the head from Samsun at Constantinople.—*J. Birdsall*.

12561. LÖWY, EMANUEL. Iphigenie in Taurien. [Iphigenia in Tauris as represented in the Casa del Citarista at Pompeii.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 86-103.—The Iphigenia cycle appears on vases of the 4th century B.C. and may doubtless be traced to presentations of the *Iphigenia in Tauris* of Euripides. The wall painting in the Casa del Citarista combines elements of different representations of different scenes on vases, sarcophagi, and walls, but not in a superficial or perfunctory way. The intention of the artist is to summarize the whole drama in the persons of the leading characters, not to represent a specific scene; to present a tableau, not to show progressive action. A wall painting, first published here, from a house in a side street leading from the Via dell' Abbondanza in the newly excavated part of Pompeii also combines elements of various scenes.—*J. Birdsall*.

12562. MESSERSCHMIDT, F. Tragödienszenen auf römischen Lampen. [Scenes from tragedies on Roman lamps.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Römische Abt.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 26-42.—A lamp in the Wollman Collection at Rome of the first century A.D., shows the reciprocal murder of Eteocles and Polyneices and the suicide of Jocasta, probably based on a Roman imitation of Euripides' *Phoenissae*. Accius and Seneca had translated it. Tacitus, *Annals*, VI. 9, tells that the author of a Latin tragedy, Atreus, was accused by Tiberius of *lèse majesté*. The significance of the theme as an attack on tyranny accounts for its infrequent appearance in art. A lamp in the Museo delle Terme represents Oedipus consulting the Sphinx. Another lamp from the Wollman Collection shows Ajax after he has slain a sheep under the delusion that it was Odysseus. Paccuvius' drama, based on Sophocles' *Ajax* in which Tekmessa narrates this event, was shown at Caesar's funeral games. A lamp from Ostia of 100 A.D. represents the shade of Protesilaus returning to Laodamia. We are informed of only one tragedy, by Euripides, dealing with this subject. A lamp in the Museo delle Terme represents Ino and Athamas. The *Ino* of Andronicus, based on Euripides, was worked over in Nero's time.—*J. Birdsall*.

12563. MÜLLER, VALENTIN. Die Typen der Daphne darstell ungen. [Types of representations of

Daphne.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Römische Abt.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 59-86.—Daphne, as she is represented in the Casa dei Capitegli Colorati, Pompeii, or on a coin from Appollonia, a purely human figure with a spray or two of laurel as a symbolical attribute, is a classical Greek type. The Daphne Borgese, a statue which shows Daphne at the moment of her transformation, also reproduces a Greek type but of the Hellenistic period when Euhemerism held sway. A mosaic from Marino shows a third type, which may be regarded as a development for the worse from the second, a Daphne with a tree trunk instead of lower limbs. This is probably a mixture of Graeco-Roman and oriental influences. A fourth type, exemplified by a glass vase originating in Antioch, Syria, and a Coptic textile, represents a half human, half tree figure. In the time of the Seleucids, there stood near Antioch a temple to Apollo in a sacred grove containing the very tree into which Daphne was changed. It is likely that there was a pre-Greek tree goddess of which this type is an echo. The Coptic representation may have had its origin in Syria where the influence of Egyptian art had been strong. This half human, half tree type was common in Egypt but it probably originated in Asia Minor.—*J. Birdsall.*

12564. OXĒ, A. T. Knipowitsch, Untersuchungen zur Keramik römischer Zeit aus den Griechenstädten an der Nordküste des Schwarzen Meeres. 1. Die Keramik römischer Zeit aus Olbia in der Sammlung der Eremitage. [Rev. of T. Knipowitsch, *Roman ceramics from the Greek cities on the north shore of the Black Sea. 1. The ceramics from Olbia in the Hermitage.*] *Gnomon.* 5 (10) Oct. 1929: 542-545.—A review of the first volume of the recently inaugurated corpus of Greek pottery of the Roman period found in South Russia, the first systematic attempt at a study of this class of archaeological material. It affords evidence of the extent of Italian influence in South Russia in the Roman imperial period. The present volume is devoted to a description of the collection at the Hermitage in Leningrad. The reviewers criticize the dates assigned to certain of the types.—*Donald McFayden.*

12565. PATRONI, G. La struttura a cupola in Etruria. [The dome as an architectural feature in Etruria.] *Klio.* 23 (3) Jun. 1930: 433-452.—The tombs of Populonia prove that the dome as an architectural device came to Italy later than the Villanovan cremation, and later than the mixed burials where cremation and inhumation are found side by side. It was introduced by the Etruscans into Italy from abroad. Its origin must be sought in Chaldaea or Assyria where it is found on a bas-relief of Nineveh. The lower valley of the Euphrates has no wood, and here man must construct his roof of the same material as the walls. Hence conditions of living in this region led to the construction of the dome for dwellings. This type spread westward in two branches, the Mediterranean, and the Sudanese. In Egypt the type was used for granaries rather than for dwellings. In the Mediterranean it persisted with a ritualistic significance as the burial chamber long after the living had adopted new modes of architecture more suitable to their new environment. Early Etruscan architecture and town-planning show more affinities with types of the Troad than with those of Lydia.—*A. C. Johnson.*

12566. PUSCHNIKOFF, LYDIA. Ein Frauenporträt trajanischer Zeit in der Kunstakademie zu Leningrad. Mit 6 Abbildungen. [The marble head of a woman of the period of Trajan in the Academy of Art at Leningrad.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 38-43.—The portrait head of a woman in the Academy of Art in Leningrad has the unmistakable coiffure of the period of Trajan. Upon a comparison of this head with a portrait head in the Hermitage which is certainly of Roman origin, it appears that this head is far closer to the old Greek

marble tradition than to Roman sculpture of this period and must belong to a group of Greek sculptures in the imperial period.—*J. Birdsall.*

12567. SCHWEITZER, B. Eine attische Tonpuppe. [An Attic clay doll.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Römische Abt.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 1-25.—A clay statuette of a nude maiden, 15.5 cm. high, in the collection of the university of Königsberg, is to be identified as a doll of a type frequently depicted on the grave reliefs of unmarried girls in the 4th century. Other examples have been recovered from 5th-century graves. This example is distinguished by the quality of its workmanship and the fineness of its proportions. Its style is purest Attic of the school of Kritios. It must be dated shortly after 440 on the evidence of its coiffure.—*J. Birdsall.*

12568. SCHWEITZER, BERNHARD. Die Entwicklung der Bildform in der attischen Kunst von 540-490. [The development of form in Attic art from 540 to 490.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 104-131.—The figure is the essential and active force in the evolution of art forms. In the geometric style of 8th century vases, the figures are hieroglyphics bearing no relation to each other. By the middle of the 7th century figures, though conventionally represented, begin to express emotion. In the François vase, 550, the figures have greater activity and meaning. With Amasis of Athens, 6th century, the figure has become monumental. The composition is restricted by the shape of the vase. Exekias, a contemporary, substitutes an unstable composition full of inner movement for the static, immobile composition of his predecessor. In the red-figured vases, 530, the figures, though still flat and two-dimensional, show the influence of contemporary sculpture in more expressive outline and contour. With Euthymides, the figure acquires body and weight and the composition acquires a third dimension, depth. The figure moving freely in space, not against a flat background, expresses through its action its own personality and individuality. The same development may be traced in relief sculpture and in sculpture in the round. Compare also the development of individualism in these centuries of Greek history. (An excursus on Andocides).—*J. Birdsall.*

12569. SIEVEKING, J. Bericht der Antikensammlungen in München 1918-1924. Museum Antiker Kleinkunst. [The collection of antiquities in Munich. 1918-1924. Museum Antiker Kleinkunst.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 8-37.—*J. Birdsall.*

12570. WIRTH, F. Römische Wandmalerei vom Untergang Pompejis bis Hadrian. [Roman wall painting from the destruction of Pompeii through Hadrian.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Römische Abt.* 44 (1-2) 1929: 91-166.—By comparing undated Roman wall paintings with Roman portrait sculpture, the only field of Roman art in which the development of style has been thoroughly worked out, it is possible to date them fairly exactly. The Flavian style depends for its effect, not on line as had been the case from Augustus to Claudius, but on the play of light and shade. With Trajan and Hadrian comes a sharp break with the picturesqueness, lively motion, and asymmetry of the Flavian style and a reaction to the classic style of the time of Caesar and Augustus in which line counts heavily. Clarity of line, unity and symmetry of composition marks works of the period of Trajan and Hadrian. Under Hadrian the influence of late Greek and Hellenistic models becomes stronger than the archaizing tendency of Trajan's time. With the first year of Antoninus Pius there is a swing back to the livelier, more picturesque Flavian style. (Full description and discussion of examples of each period with photographs).—*J. Birdsall.*

12571. WIT, JAN de. Die Vorritzungen der etruskischen Grabmalerei. [The preliminary incisions of Etruscan tomb paintings.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Ar-*

châol. Inst. 44 (1-2) 1929: 31-85.—A detailed description of tomb paintings and a careful examination of the incisions with a view to ascertaining the extent of Greek influence in Etruscan painting. (35 photographs.)—*J. Birdsall.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 11287, 11296, 12543, 12555-12556, 12563)

12572. BELÁIEW, N. T. Au sujet de la valeur probable de la mine sumérienne. [Concerning the probable value of the Sumerian mina.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale.* 26 (3) 1929: 115-132.—Ca. 2000 there were at least three different minas, all of which were more ancient than the Amorite dynasty and must have gone back at least to the 3rd dynasty of Ur.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12573. HROZNÝ, BEDŘICH. Ein babylonisch-hethitisches Omen. [A Babylonian-Hittite omen.] *Arch. Orientální.* 1 1929: 85-86.—The Hittite Naram-Sin Text of *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazkoi* III. No. 16-19 gives us an interesting omen: A slave is to be bound. If blood appears, a contemplated combat will be unfortunate for the enemy; if no blood appears, the gods are with the enemy and the combat is to be avoided.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12574. HROZNÝ, BEDŘICH. Naram-Sin et ses ennemis d'après un texte hittite. [Naram-Sin and his enemies according to a Hittite text.] *Arch. Orientální.* 1 1929: 65-76.—In the Hittite text VAT¹ 13,009, published by Figulla in *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazkoi* III, No. 13, and transcribed by Forrer in *Boghazkoi-Texte in Umschrift* II, No. 3, the famous king of Akkad, Naram-Sin, tells of his victorious combat with a grand coalition of 17 kings. The authorities differ as to whether this text should be treated as an historical source, or merely as a legendary or semi-legendary account. A study of the names of the enemies shows them to be by no means etymologically impossible. The text also shows interesting Aramaic elements. Besides the country of Aram, that of Am is also mentioned. Can this be the '3m of the Old Empire Egyptians?—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12575. JEAN, CH.-F. Larsa d'après les textes cunéiformes (2178 à 1901). [Larsa according to cuneiform texts.] *Babyloniaca.* 11 (1) 1929: 1-64.—This article discusses first the witness names on documents. There follows a description of the period after Larsa's annexation to Babylon, including political and social events; agriculture, manufacture and industry; the king and the government; the family; the administration of justice; personal proper names; and traditions. [Translation of 24 texts in the Louvre.] [See Entry 1: 6931.]—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

12576. JEAN, CHARLES-F. Nouveaux contrats de Larsa. [New contracts of Larsa.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale.* 26 (3) 1929: 101-114.—Publication of a number of texts which have been acquired by the Louvre since the publication, under the title *Contrats de Larsa*, of the 250 tablets AO. Their provenience is doubtless the same, Senkereh. (Cuneiform texts and translations.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12577. MERCER, SAMUEL A. B. Some Babylonian contracts. *J. Soc. Orient. Research.* 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 175-180.—An inventory of 16 tablets all belonging to the Third Dynasty of Ur. Six were made in the reign of Dungi, two in the reign of Bur-Sin, five in the reign of Gimil-Sin, one and perhaps two in the reign of Ibi-Sin, and one of uncertain date. (Texts.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12578. PRZEWORSKI, STEFAN. Der in Babylon gefundene nordsyrische Grenzstein und seine Herkunft aus Karkemiš. [The North-Syrian boundary stone found in Babylon and its origin from Carchemish.]

Klio. 23 (3) Jun. 1930: 469-475.—Przeworski analyzes the technique of the sculpture of the Storm-God of this monument and finds a strong resemblance to reliefs from Carchemish dating about 1100 B.C. The monument was set up as a boundary stone and the god served as a guardian of the state. When Carchemish lost its independence ca. 605 B.C. the stone was probably transported to Babylon by the conquerors.—*A. C. Johnson.*

PALESTINE

(See also Entry 12606)

12579. BATTEN, L. W. A crisis in the history of Israel. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 1930: 55-60.—According to the writer Israel had the right to reject or accept Rehoboam as king depending upon whether or not he complied with the terms laid down by the northern kingdom. Israel and Judah were never really a united kingdom with a hereditary lord over both North and South. Therefore the rejection of Rehoboam by Israel was not a revolt but a constitutional right.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

12580. KUHN, GOTTFRIED. Beiträge zur Erklärung des Buches der Weisheit. [The interpretation of the Wisdom of Solomon.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (3-4) 1929: 334-341.—Chs. xi to xix of the *Wisdom of Solomon*, containing a sort of philosophy of history, are in many ways similar to sections of the Apocalypse of John; there are indications that the author of these chapters had before him an apocalyptic literary model. The book also differs in its theology from the Old Testament, in several important respects.—*Ralph Marcus.*

12581. MOORE, GEORGE FOOTE. Fate and Free Will in the Jewish philosophies according to Josephus. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1929: 371-389.—Josephus mentions three philosophical schools among the Jews: the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes. The Pharisees hold that some things are in the hands of fate and others in man's power; the Essenes teach that fate is the ruler of all things; the Sadducees absolutely deny the power of fate, and teach human responsibility. Josephus' word for fate (*εἰμαρμένη*) is a Stoic word and has no equivalent in Hebrew. Jewish determinism, as far as it went, was theological, not philosophical. Josephus' classification of the Jewish philosophies must come from a foreign source, probably Nicolaus of Damascus; but he makes *τὸ Χρῆμα*, the must-be, the Inevitable, equivalent to the will of God.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

12582. PUECH, AIMÉ. Une édition nouvelle du "Contre Apion" de Josèphe. [A new edition of Josephus' *Contra Apion*.] *Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé.* (27) Apr. 1930: 25-31.—A critical review of a new edition by the late Th. Reinach.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

12583. WHITTEMORE, BENJAMIN A. The Old Testament in the critics' den. *New Church Rev.* 37 (2) Apr. 1930: 143-169.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 12557-12558, 12562-12564, 12566-12568)

12584. ANDRÉADÈS, A. The finance of tyrant governments in ancient Greece. *Econ. Hist.* 2 (5) Jan. 1930: 1-16.—The author notes that the omission of a discussion of tyrant finance in the *Economica* is due to the fact that tyranny was in eclipse during the period in which the treatise was composed. Though the origin of tyranny is in oligarchy, something may yet be said for the view of Ure that the tyrants themselves were not demagogues but usually representative of plutocracy. After a brief discussion of expenditures and sources of revenues, the conclusion is reached that tyrant government was more expensive than any other kind. Much

of the literature of Greek finance is mentioned in the footnotes.—*T. A. Brady.*

12585. BAREILLIER-FOUCHÉ, LOUIS. *L'inflation au temps de Solon.* [Monetary inflation at the time of Solon.] *Mercure de France.* 217 (759) Feb. 1, 1929: 613-622.—The writer institutes a comparison between the monetary reform of Solon, regarding which he accepts the well-known theory of Babelon, and the recent stabilization of the French franc.—*Donald McFayden.*

12586. CASTIGLIONI, L. Köhler, Die Briefe des Sokrates und der Sokratiker. [Review of Köhler, Letters of Socrates and the Socratics.] *Gnomon.* 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 217-219.—The edition lacks sound examination of the manuscript authority and fails to cope with various difficulties which Castiglioni lists. In citation of parallels it is useful but fails to take note of previous work on the subject which render some of the material superfluous.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

12587. CIACERI, E. *Influssi della civiltà Italiota (Magna Graecia) sull'Etruria nel sec. VI a. C.* [Influence of Italian culture (Magna Graecia) on Etruria in the 6th century B.C.] *Klio.* 23 (3) Jun. 1930: 457-459.—The commercial alliance between the Etruscans and the Greek city, Posidonia, brought the former in close relations with Sybaris and the highly developed culture of Magna Graecia. The Etruscans came to know Greek civilization and its military system, gymnastic training, medicine, and music. Since Sybaris had commercial ties with Miletus, Ionic art made its deep impress upon the Etruscans. In religion the Etruscans came to a knowledge of Hellenic divinities, for example, Apollo and Hercules, and the pre-Orphic conception of the future world now made its first appearance in Etruscan eschatology.—*A. C. Johnson.*

12588. De SANCTIS, GAETANO. *Essenza e caratteri della storia Greca.* [Essence and characteristics of Greek history.] *Nuova Antologia.* 65 (1394) Apr. 16, 1930: 409-423.—National consciousness was developed among the Greeks about 500 B.C. when the term "barbarian" was applied to non-Greeks. The bond which united the Greeks at the congress at the Isthmus in 481, was the liberty of the *polis*, which was the product of Greek expansion in the period of colonization. Small settlements established along the coast of the Mediterranean, reacted on the organization of the Greeks at home limiting cooperation and thus causing opposition to the movements towards unity. By their failure to take part in the Persian War and in later great cooperative movements, the Greeks of the west and of Crete kept themselves separated from the real course of Greek history. The movement for unity culminated in the League of Corinth. The result was the conquest of Persia and the extension of Greek influence. When a feeling developed that sacrifice for the common cause was no longer necessary, the process of dissolution began: Alexander's empire was broken up. The Aetolian and Achaean Leagues furnished the best solution the Greeks ever found to the problem of the conciliation of local liberty with larger unities; most of the federal leagues united under the leadership of Macedonia, but this union came too late.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

12589. DIÈS, A. *Stanislas Witkowski et l'historiographie grecque.* [Stanislas Witkowski and Greek historiography.] *Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé.* (27) Apr. 1930: 18-24.—A review of the Polish work *Historjografja Grecka i Nauki Pokrewne*, 3 vol., Krakow, 1925, 1926, 1927.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

12590. KLAFFENBACH, G. *Herzog, Heilige Gesetze von Kos.* [Review of Herzog's Sacred laws from Cos.] *Gnomon.* 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 212-217.—This revision of the text in IG XII 4 makes important textual emendations and adds new materials while much is still unpublished. Herzog's conclusions about the settlement seem in error and do not overthrow the old theory

of a double colonization. He shows that the Asclepios cult was not established in Cos till the middle of the 4th century, and suggests valuable revision of the calendar which presents some important peculiarities in the naming of the days of the 3rd decade of the month. [Index].—*Eva M. Sanford.*

12591. PHILIPPART, HUBERT. *Iconographie des "Bacchantes" d'Euripide.* [The iconography of the Bacchantes of Euripides.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 3-72.—This extract from a larger work reviews the pictorial representations of episodes in Euripides' drama. The 170 examples are classed in three groups: (a) Dionysus, (b) the Maenades, and (c) Pentheus. (14 photographic plates and 13 figures.)—*P. S. Fritz.*

12592. REYMOND, ARNOLD. *La logique stoicienne.* [Stoic logic.] *Rev. de Theologie et de Philosophie.* 17 (72) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 161-171.

12593. SCHULTEN, ADOLF. *Die Etrusker in Spanien.* [The Etruscans in Spain.] *Klio.* 23 (3) Jun. 1930: 365-432.—Many place-names in Spain show a remarkable similarity to those found in Asia Minor (especially in Caria) or in regions colonized by early migrators from Asia Minor, especially in Etruria. Tarraco, Cortona, Volci, Subur, Herbi, Caere, Castulo, Vesci, Arnus, and Glanus, remind one of place-names in Etruria or Etruscan Italy. These sites are for the most part near ancient mines or trading stations. Other ancient sites bear names which reflect an Etruscan origin. These foundations may be traced from the Pyrenees on the east coast to Tartessus and beyond on the Atlantic side. Etruscan personal names are common in Latin inscriptions from Spain. Many of these may be derived from Italian immigrants after the Roman conquest; but they may represent a survival from early settlements. The first of the Etruscan settlements in Spain was probably Tartessus, ca. 1150 B.C. The settlement of the east coast began ca. 1100 B.C. and the first foundations were along the south-east coast. About 600 B.C. the Etruscans from Italy settled the north-east coast and brought with them the familiar names of the motherland. Etruscan names can be traced also in ancient sites in North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, and lower Italy. It seems to be clearly established that the Etruscans came from some region in Asia Minor where mining and metal work were already familiar to them. In their westward migration beginning ca. 1150 B.C. they left their imprint from Cyprus to the western shores of Spain although literary evidence confines their colonizing activity to Italy.—*A. C. Johnson.*

12594. SEGRE, MARIO. *Il sacco di Delfi e la leggenda dell' "Aurum Tolosanum."* [The sack of Delphi and the legend of the "Aurum Tolosanum." *Historia.* 3 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 592-648.—The author contends that the famous sack of Delphi by the Gauls never happened. He also proposes to show how the legend of the sack originated. The Greek documents of the 3rd and 2nd century B.C. show that in all probability this legend was then not yet formed. Italian monuments which represent the Gauls in the act of looting, although not the Delphic shrine, are the basis of the story. Poseidonios and Timagenes do not speak of the famous law suit of the *aurum Tolosanum* which would have been the last remainder of the loot from the Delphic treasury in 279 dedicated by the Gauls to their god on the return to their country. This legend of the return of the Gauls has its basis in other historic circumstances. Both of these stories influenced one another and became part and parcel of the common tradition of both peoples.—*Uberto Pedrolì.*

12595. STEIN, AUREL. *Alexander's campaign on the Indian north-west frontier.* *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 147-170.—The union of Swat under the grandson of the former Akhund in 1923 made possible the first visit by a European to that area beyond the

north-west frontier province. Aurel Stein was able to identify Buddhist remains mentioned by Chinese pilgrims, to find the ruins of the towns and fortresses of Bozira and Ora on the Swat river, which were taken by Alexander, and to locate definitely the rock of Aornos on the upper Indus, the capture of which was the climax of his actions in this region. While the later campaign in the Punjab has always attracted more attention, we can now see that the earlier Indian achievements of Alexander and his Macedonians were equally heroic.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

ROME

(See also Entries 12366, 12559, 12562-12563, 12566, 12570, 12594)

12596. D'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. La prononciation du Latin. [The pronunciation of Latin.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 203(8) Apr. 20, 1930: 214-219.

12597. BONNARD, ANDRÉ. Marc Aurèle. [Marcus Aurelius.] *Rev. de Théologie et de Philosophie*. 17(72) Jul-Sep. 1929: 217-236.

12598. BOSSHARD, ERNEST. Epictète. [Epictetus.] *Rev. de Théologie et de Philosophie*. 17(72) Jul-Sep. 1929: 202-216.

12599. DEUBNER, LUDWIG. Dumopireti. *Jahr. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 44(1-2) 1929: 132-136.—A relief from Novae on the Danube in Moesia Inferior was published by Kazarow in the *Archäolog. Anz.*, 1927, 342 ff. He rightly identified the goddess there shown as Cybele and the god as the great god of Odessa. It is the inscription that offers the difficulty, the word *dumopireti*. The first part comes from the Greek *doumos*, a word not to be found in dictionaries but known from one literary source and three inscriptions, meaning a cult association especially for the worship of Cybele and Attis. *Pireti* is a transcription of the Greek *puraitoi*, firelighters, an epithet of the Persian Magi in Cappadocia. Persian religion penetrated the Danube region. One must infer from this etymology that fireworshippers formed an association at Novae during the Empire, which participated in the worship of Magna Mater and the great god of Odessa.—*J. Birdsall.*

12600. GEFFCKEN, J. Ein Wort des Tiberius Gracchus. [A saying of Tiberius Gracchus.] *Klio*. 23(3) Jun. 1930: 453-456.—"The wild beasts of Italy have dens, and each his resting place and refuge, but those who fight and die for Italy share in nothing else but its air and light." The same idea is expressed in the saying of Jesus (Matt. 8:20; Luke 9:58). Geffcken points out similar parallels in Seneca and in the *Oracula Sibyllina* (VIII. 17-36) and holds that the common source is a literary diatribe which had become modified in the course of time to an enthymeme.—*A. C. Johnson.*

12601. GERLAND, ERNST. In welchem Jahre gelangte Konstantin der Grosse zur Alleinherrschaft?

[In what year did Constantine the Great become sole Emperor?] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929 1930: 364-373.—The author undertakes a careful review of all the evidence and reaches the conclusion that absolute certainty cannot be attained. He is inclined to accept the year 323 as the most probable date.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12602. WOLLMANN, HERBERT. Antike römische "Taschenspielerlampen." [Ancient Roman jugglers' lamps in the collection Wollman.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Römische Abt.* 44(1-2) 1929: 87-90.—A lamp with two separate oil reservoirs may have been used in a trick in which the performer ostensibly emptied the lamp of oil and then lighted it by the simple expedient of letting the oil flow from the other reservoir, temporarily stopped, into the emptied one. Two other lamps have a reservoir riddled with holes and another secret and whole reservoir. Obviously they would serve for the same sort of trick.—*J. Birdsall.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 8895, 11243, 12593, 12672)

12603. HELBOK, ADOLF. Zur Frage der germanischen Wirtschafskultur. [On the question of the economic status of the early Germans.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz. u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 22(3/4) 1930: 257-288.—Linguistic and archaeological studies have thrown new light on ancient German life. The Germans before the Roman period were not a forest, but a plains people; they were not nomadic or semi-nomadic, but had a fairly intensive agriculture with permanent houses with lands and flocks not held in common. This picture is difficult to reconcile with the well-known descriptions of Caesar and Tacitus. But Caesar's descriptions were written at different times and apply to different groups. In the earlier parts he was ill-informed; in other parts he had in mind the invading bands of Ariovistus or the Suevi of the Hercynian Forest. Correctly interpreted the famous chapter 26 of Tacitus does not imply communal ownership of lands by villages. Moreover, Tacitus in stressing the warlike organization of the *comitatus* and the slight regard for agriculture is referring to the western Germans, then on the warpath. The primitive condition of the Germans in the Hercynian Forest is a case of retrogression, due to their long contact with forest dwellers.—*E. H. McNeal.*

12604. SCHMIDT, AUG. F. Stenkast i Danmark. [Stone throws in Denmark.] *Danske Studier*. (1-2) 1929: 40-55.—The only thing that can be said with certainty about the peculiar custom of the *Stenkast* is that a stone was thrown at the spot where some person came unfortunately to death. There are 43 such stone heaps in Denmark. Each one is described and in many instances the local legend is told. There is a map of Denmark locating each one.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

12605. BRUN, L. Zur Auslegung von II Cor. 5, 1-10. [On the Interpretation of 2 Cor. v, 1-10.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 207-229.—The language reflects Paul's triumphant expectation of vindication through the *parousia*.—*Ralph Marcus.*

12606. BÜCHSEL, FRIEDERICH. Zu den Johannebriefen. [On the Johannine epistles.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 235-241.—The Johannine epistles show a fondness for antitheses of various forms, especially for contradictory antitheses; these are to be compared not so much with Old Testament prophecies and New Testament logia as with

rabbinic sentences such as are found in the Mishnah and Midrashim. There are other similarities to rabbinic forms, notably the use of triads. There are no contrasts between the two epistles such as Bultmann finds.—*Ralph Marcus.*

12607. GOGUEL, MAURICE. The problem of Jesus. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23(2) Apr. 1, 1930: 93-120.

12608. HIRSCH, EMANUEL. Die drei Berichte der Apostelgeschichte über die Bekehrung des Paulus. [The three reports in Acts of the conversion of Paul.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 305-312.—There are three separate reports of Paul's

conversion near Damascus. The first (here called L) is in Acts ix; the second (called A) is in Acts xxvi; the third (called J) is in Acts xxii. The differences between L and A may be explained by the theory that the former is the version of the story current among the Christians in Damascus, whereas the latter is based upon Paul's own words. This theory is confirmed by the language and style of the two reports. A is the most valuable historically; L contains some legendary matter derived by Luke from earlier accounts of similar phenomena. Luke was conscious of the differences between L and A and sought to harmonize them in J. —*Ralph Marcus.*

12609. JANIN, R. *Les novatiens orientaux.* [The eastern Novatians.] *Echos d'Orient.* 32 (156) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 385-397.—After the violent persecution of Decius (249-251) Pope Cornelius pronounced for indulgence for the *lapsi*. The priest Novatian made of this question a pretext for schism; his followers called themselves the Pure Ones. Their position of refusing absolution extended soon to those guilty of mortal sins committed after baptism. Novatianism spread in Italy, Africa, Spain, Gaul, and in the Orient. In Alexandria it met with vigorous opposition from Dionysius the Great (274-264). Fabius, bishop of Antioch, favored it; a council at Antioch upheld the papal view. The Catholic Church in the East regarded Novatians as schismatics, not heretics, and though they could not become bishops they could serve as priests. Constantine was also lenient (326), but about ten years later their property was confiscated. This harshness was largely due to Arian influence over the court. Theodosius bade the Novatians

reunite with the Catholic Church in 383, which under their bishop Agelius they refused to do. No data are found after 439 A.D., though they still exist about 600, as we know from a tract against them by the Patriarch Eulogius of Alexandria.—*Q. Breen.*

12610. McCASLAND, S. V. The origin of the Lord's Day. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 1930: 65-82.—The problem is how the third day after the crucifixion became known as the Lord's Day as over against the other traditions. Around the middle of the first century, A.D., Sunday assumed considerable importance. The custom of identifying each day with some particular deity reverts to Egypt; the Lord's Day had its parallel in pagan rather than Jewish life. It is probable that before the advent of Christianity Sunday was the day of worship of the Mithra-followers. The character of the Mithraic observance corresponded closely to that of the Christian since ordinary occupations were not prohibited.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

12611. MICHEL, O. Die Entstehung der paulinischen Christologie. [The formation of Pauline Christology.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (3-4) 1929: 324-333.—This is a sketch of the various approaches to Pauline Christology along the lines of religious history, religious psychology, etc. At the time of his conversion Paul did not suddenly reveal a fixed idea of Jesus, but was affected by various elements in his religious experience.—*Ralph Marcus.*

12612. MOFFATT, JAMES. Ignatius of Antioch. A study in personal religion. *J. of Religion.* 10 (2) Apr. 1930: 169-186.—Inferences from the Epistles of Ignatius showing the personal disposition and character of the writer.—*B. W. Bacon.*

THE WORLD 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 12722)

12613. NIEDERMANN, M. Anthimi de observatione ciborum ed. Liechtenhan. [Observations of Anthimus on foods, edited by Liechtenhan.] *Gnomon.* 5 (10) Oct. 1929: 569-575.—A review of the critical

edition of Anthimus recently published by Liechtenhan in the Leipzig *Corpus Medicorum Latinorum*. The critical apparatus is said to be absolutely complete, an important matter in view of the fact that the chief interest of Anthimus' book consists in the light it throws upon the vulgar Latinity of the 6th century A.D.—*Donald McFayden.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 12349, 12609, 12668, 12681, 12694, 12700, 12703, 12705, 12710, 12717-12718, 12720, 12730, 12734, 12736, 12738, 12758, 12765, 12769, 12916, 13328)

12614. AGNES, SR. De eenheid van S. Augustinus' De Civitate Dei. [The unity of St. Augustine's "De Civitate Dei."] *Studia Catholica.* 6 Jan. 1930: 110-126; Mar. 1930: 164-181.—In the extensive literature on the *De Civitate Dei* the question of its unity plays an important role. Its unity is evident if one penetrates more deeply into Augustine's thought. Augustine's concepts *civitas dei* and *civitas terrena* remain in their essence constant but are to be interpreted spiritually, metaphysically. He represents them here and there as the Church and the Roman State. Augustine conceived the entire work in this way and did not merely propose an apology for the year 410, which slowly developed into the great work. A short summary of the entire work is given to show that Augustine really achieved unity.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

12615. ALTANER, BERTHOLD. Aus den Akten des Rottweiler Provinzialkapitels der Dominikaner von Jahre 1396. [From the records of the Rottweil provincial chapter of the Dominicans in the year 1396.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48 (1) 1929: 1-15.—*W. Pauck.*

12616. BERGAMINO, ANTONINO. Francescanesimo. Chiesa e impero nella prima metà del secolo

XIII. [The Franciscans, the church and the empire during the first half of the thirteenth century.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 13 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 550-579.—St. Francis of Assisi has become the personification of tenderness, humility, and resignation. But Dante represents him as a rebel, a fighter, a man who seeks not the peace of solitude but the tumult of human association. Umbria was in an insurrectionary mood during the pontificate of Innocent III. Assisi elected an Albigenian as podestà. Returned to Assisi, Francis proceeded to heal the breach between nobles and commoners in order that the commune of Assisi present a united front against papal interference. He did the same in Siena, Perugia, Arezzo, and elsewhere. Francis replied to the regulations of the Fourth Lateran Council by staging an impressive conclave of his followers in 1216. Honorius III delegated to Cardinal Ugolino the task of making the order conform to canon law and papal dictation. The position of the sisters was legalized, the Benedictine rule was enforced, and, while Francis was crusading in Egypt, dissident members were encouraged to form a new organization. After Francis resigned his headship of the order in 1220 the opposition gained headway, although his hold over the masses continued until the end of his life.

Bergamino believes that the alleged official approval of the new order by Innocent is most probably a later documentary "discovery" of the *curia* in order to cover up its own failure to bring the youthful order within the bounds of legality. After Francis' death Gregory, after being driven out of Rome by the populace in 1228, thought to rewin the order's favor by rushing through the canonization of Francis. During the incursions of Frederic's largely Mohammedan armies the Franciscan convents were usually the only ones respected. For a short period (1240-44) the order appeared to be dominated by the *curia*. After 1244 its policy again became that of traditional hostility to the papacy. The Franciscans were prepared to assist Frederic in his efforts to reform the church, when his death intervened.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

12617. BETZENDÖRFFER, W. Glauben und Wissen bei Anselm von Canterbury. [Faith and knowledge according to Anselm of Canterbury.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48(3-4) 1929: 354-370.—The manner in which Anselm applied philosophy to theology and the methods by which he tried to do justice to the requirements of ecclesiastical authority and of reason permit us to call him the father of scholasticism. All his thinking is controlled by the sentence: *Credo, ut intelligam*. Faith must always precede rational knowledge. Anselm can therefore not be called a rationalist.—*W. Pauck*.

12618. BRUYNE, DONATIEN DE. Lettres fictives de S. Jérôme. [Fictitious letters of St. Jerome.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 229-234.—The practice of writing letters not in actual correspondence, but for the public, was not unknown in antiquity. In the case of genuine letters, the writer usually dictated them to a scribe, read them over and then added a salutation in his own hand. One indication of the fictitious character of some of Jerome's letters is the omission of the autographed salutation. Another is the fact that he speaks of *controversiae figuratae* in which he has taken part. In some cases, the persons addressed were not personally known to Jerome. In other cases the context shows that the letter is not genuine, as in Letter 147 which describes the immoral conduct of a monk named Sabinian with a nun at Bethlehem; the expressions clearly show that the composition is a sort of moral tract in the form of a story.—*Ralph Marcus*.

12619. CUENDET, GEORGES. Eznik et la Bible. [Eznik and the Bible.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 9(1) 1929: 13-40.—By means of numerous comparative citations, the author reaches the following conclusions with regard to the work of Eznik of Kolb. Eznik cites his scriptural quotations from memory, though often not exactly. He was acquainted with the Septuagint and the New Testament.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

12620. FITZGERALD, GERALD M. A sixteenth century pilgrim. *Palestine Exploration Fund. Quart. Statement.* 62 Apr. 1930: 91-97.—In the *Revue Biblique* of July, 1920 (p. 404 sqq.) Père A. Barrois directs attention to the collection of itineraries of the Holy Land in the Municipal Library of Amiens. Among the unpublished MSS which he cites there is one of sufficient interest to merit a detailed summary, viz.: the narrative, written in French, by Pierre Mésenge, canon of Rouen, who set out for Jerusalem on April 8, 1507.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

12621. FRYDE, MIECZYŚLAW. Z badań nad dziejami kredytu publicznego w średniowieczu. —Kredyt publiczny Kurji rzymskiej w wiekach średnich. [Public credit in the middle ages. Public credit of the Roman curia.] *Ekonomista.* 29(3) 1929: 69-85. The income of the papal court in the middle ages consisted of two distinct types: one belonging exclusively to the treasury of the papacy, the cardinals participating

in the other. From the 12th to the 14th century, despite an ingenious system of taxation papal budgets show deficits. The habit of contracting loans grew to a system at the time of Alexander III in the 12th century. Rich merchants and bankers furnished money to the popes, the whole fortune of the holy see being liable for the sum granted. The debtor was the church, as a *universitas*, legally represented by the pope. This form of granting loans is essentially similar to the modern institution of public credit.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12622. GNOLI, DOMENICO. Il cardinale Giovanni de' Medici. [Cardinal John de Medici.] *Nuova Antologia.* 270(1394) Apr. 16, 1930: 442-459.—*J. C. Russell*.

12623. GOETSCHALCKX, E. H. P. J., and DONINCK, E. P. B. van. Oorkonden der Abdij van St. Bernaards aan de Schelde. [Documents of the Abbey of St. Bernaards on the Schelde.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp.* 20 1929: 338-354.—Goetschalckx and van Doninck published 357 documents, covering the years 1233-1276. Later 443 were added, bringing them down to 1281. The first of this series was recently published separately. After the death of Goetschalckx a number of documents ready for publication was found among his papers and these are here presented. They are numbered 444-457; the last is dated July 5, 1283.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12624. GRAUSEM, J. P. Le "De Contemplatione" de Guignes du Pont. *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique.* 10 Jul. 1929: 259-289.—A study of the single complete ms which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The date is settled thus: the quotations from St. Thomas put the earliest date at 1272; the fact that *De Contemplatione* is quoted by Ludolph of Saxony in the *Vita Christi* puts the other extreme at 1348. By elimination the author is determined as Guido de Ponte, the Carthusian who died in 1297. The three separate treatises which compose the work are here carefully analysed and the significance of the work in the history of mysticism is indicated.—*G. G. Walsh*.

12625. GREGORY, ALYS L. The Cambridge manuscript of the "Questiones" of Stephen Langton. *New Scholasticism.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 165-226.—A comparison of the Cambridge manuscript with those of France.—*W. F. Roemer*.

12626. GRUMEL, VENANCE. Recherches sur l'histoire du monothélisme—Les premiers temps du monothélisme. [Researches in the history of Monothelism—The earliest times of Monothelism.] *Echos d'Orient (Paris).* 31(151) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 257-277.—The doctrine of the One Will is found already in Monophysitism, particularly in Severus c.s. Only when the attempt is made to make Monophysitism agree with the Chalcedon formula does it become Monothelism. As to the earliest evidence of it one must begin with the relations (619 A.D.) of Sergius with Theodore of Pharan (who is said to have been the first author of this heresy). The second evidence dates from the same year, from a letter of Sergius to Paul the Monophysite (which was sent before the accession of Cyrus to Monothelism). A further consideration is the relation between Sergius and George Arsas, and finally the tentative agreement of union of Heraclius with Athanasius Camelarius, patriarch of Antioch.—*Quirinus Breen*.

12627. GUIBERT, JOSEPH DE. Henri Bremond: Histoire littéraire du sentiment religieux en France, t. vii-viii. [Bremond: Literary history of religious thought in France, vols. 7-8.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique.* 10 Jan.-Apr. 1929: 175-190.—A penetrating review of Bremond's great work. De Guibert shows that Bremond's documentation is almost wholly at second or third hand, e.g. Bremond, relying on Bernard: *Essai historique sur les Exercices*, and misunderstanding and misquoting him, affirms that St. Ignatius Loyola

proscribed the mystical works of Tauler and others, and that the proscription did not prevent the Jesuit Canisius from re-editing Tauler in 1543. De Guibert shows that the only proscription of which there can be question is one made as late as 1575 by Mercurian and published in the *Ordinances of the Generals* in 1616; consequently not made by Loyola who died in 1556, and certainly not disobeyed by Canisius who published Tauler in 1543. Many examples are given of borrowed quotations, of hasty composition, of unsubstantiated judgments, and of doctrinal misunderstandings.—*G. G. Walsh.*

12628. HAMMARSKÖLD, J. G. Notes on some turning points in Scandinavian church history. *Amer. Church Monthly*. 27(4) Apr. 1930: 282-288.—Historians trace the Scandinavians back 5,000 years. At three different periods before their Christianization the Scandinavians made notable armed migrations which reinvigorated effete peoples. Adventurers of the race were the first white visitors to America. The Frankish missionary Ansgar in the 9th century, and the English bishop Sigurd early in the 11th, made important contributions. The Church of England is the real mother of the churches of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Nicholas Breakspear, later Pope Adrian VI., succeeded in obtaining the submission to the pope of the Norwegian and Swedish churches in 1152. Then another Englishman, Henry, became the Apostle of Finland. The Reformation in Sweden left episcopal succession undisturbed despite arguments of some Anglicans. The alleged defects in the Swedish Ordinal are comparable to those of manuals in use before the Reformation, and these have not been questioned.—*J. T. McNeill.*

12629. HECKES, P. J. M. Kardinaal Nicolaas van Cusa en de Scholastiek. [Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and Scholasticism.] *Studia Catholica*. 6 Nov. 1929: 1-21.—Nicholas of Cusa gathers together the worth-while elements of previous periods into a mighty synthesis and is able by the power of his constructive spirit to unite them with the modern period. It is important to understand the spiritual preliminary history of the cardinal, since the significance of the cardinal has been measured far too exclusively by the influence which he exercised upon a later period whereas he could have this significance only because he was so deeply permeated by the genuine scholastic spirit. The Renaissance and humanism are not a break with the middle ages, but rather a development of the same philosophic type of thinking, in which the abstract dominated over the concrete. Thus the medievalist is at the same time a genuine humanist. The customary view, which interprets Nicholas' teaching merely as a first beginning in the direction of the latter monistic doctrines, is untenable.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

12630. HORNBERG, ERIK. Finlands kristning. Studier till den kristna kyrkans grundläggning och första tider i Finland. [The Christianizing of Finland. An investigation of the establishment and the early period of the Christian church in Finland.] *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr.* 29 1929: 197-234.—With access to but scanty source-material, much of which was destroyed by Russian invasions 600 years ago, the author traces the contributions of crusaders and missionaries in the establishment of the Christian church in Finland, which achievement necessitated numerous crusades into Novgorod and other parts of Russia by the Christian Swedes, who were also interested for political purposes in their neighbors across the Baltic. The church was established in Finland by 1321.—*J. O. Lindstrom.*

12631. JOACHIMSEN, P. Zwei Universitäts-geschichten I. [Two university-histories.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48(3-4) 1929: 390-415.—The founding of the University of Tuebingen (1477) stands

under the sign of the cultural movements of the later 15th and the early 16th centuries. Its fathers are Eberhart, Duke of Wuerttemberg, who considered the promotion of Christian scholarship one of his chief duties in the reorganization of his Christian commonwealth; and Gabriel Biel, who, turning to the scholastic system as well as to the problems of the real life of his time, attempted to bridge the contrasts of his day. The unity of life, the establishment of which was the aim of these men, is that of the "respublica christiana."—*W. Pauck.*

12632. JUGIE, M. La publication des oeuvres de George Scholarios. Plan général de la publication. [The publication of the works of George Scholarios. General plan of publication.] *Echos d'Orient*. 31(151) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 300-325.—The complete works of George Scholarios (ca. 1405-1472) are now being published. This had hitherto been due for only a few of the less important. Scholarios was a prolific writer his subjects including grammar, philosophy, eloquence, sacred and profane, theology, and poetry. He translated many philosophical and Latin theological works. His works reveal much about his own life. The publication of his works will be in eight volumes.—*Q. Breen.*

12633. KRAFT, SALOMON. Textstudier till Birgittas Revelationer. [The Revelations of Birgitta from a study of original texts.] *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr.* 29 1929: 1-196.—The Revelations of this Swedish saint have been transmitted to posterity through three sources: notes written in Swedish by Birgitta; a Latin text which her confessors have written from her original notations; and translations from the Latin text, a very important one being the so-called Brigittine-Norwegian version. The author presents a scientific study of this source-material, very exhaustive in scope. He concludes that a more important place should be given the Swedish saint in the political crisis of Sweden in the 14th century. (Extensive bibliography and summary of the investigation in German.)—*J. O. Lindstrom.*

12634. LACOMBE, GEORGE. The authenticity of the Summa of Cardinal Stephen Langton. *New Scholasticism*. 4(2) Apr. 1930: 97-114.—A good defense can be made for the rubricator of the manuscript (Bamberg MS Patr. 136) who wrote on folio 1: *Summa Magistri Stephani Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi*. For if all the manuscripts were originally anonymous, why did a scribe, and particularly a German, attribute it to Langton? In reply to Dom Lottin's triple argument, in which he finds it highly improbable that Langton wrote the *Summa* (for chronological, stylistic and psychological reasons), it may be said that no chronological difficulty has been established. Moreover, Langton's style might well have changed over a period of years to the extent of the differences noted in some phrases. Finally, the psychological objection to Langton's authorship does not disprove the same, for the differences between Langton's *Questiones* and the *Summa* in subject matter and in dates of composition, could explain the difference in philosophical outlook and method of reasoning.—*W. F. Roemer.*

12635. LACOMBE, GEORGE and LANDGRAF, ARTUR. The Questions of Cardinal Stephen Langton. *New Scholasticism*. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 1-18; 3(2) Apr. 1929: 113-158.—F. M. Powicke, Regius professor of history at Oxford, in a series of lectures in 1927, undertook an interpretation of Cardinal Stephen Langton in which he used very effectively for the first time the class-notes (*Questiones*), which the Cardinal had used as professor at the University of Paris, 1185-1206. Since the *Questiones* represent one of the most important unedited historical documents dealing with the reign of John Lackland,

several scholars have become interested in the problem of the transmission of the text, which appears in several manuscripts. George Lacombe and Arthur Landgraf, here give their findings in regard to the several manuscripts of the *Questiones*. [See Entry 1: 2805; 2: 12636].—*F. A. Mullin.*

12636. LACOMBE, GEORGE and LANDGRAF, ARTUR. The *Questiones* of Cardinal Stephen Langton. *New Scholasticism*. 4(2) Apr. 1930: 115-164.—It seems clear that the St. Victor MS, or rather its archetype, contains the report of Langton's *disputationes*, even suggesting the names of the reporter. In parallel columns herewith are given *questiones* from the St. Victor MS and a series of excerpts from Langton's Commentary on the *Magna Glossatura*; the two texts are so nearly identical that one might suppose the *Questiones* to be mere excerpts from the Gloss, but the latter furnishes a number of statements which prove that so simple a solution is not justifiable. [See Entry 1: 2805; 2: 12635].—*W. F. Roemer.*

12637. LAISTNER, M. L. W. The medieval organ and a Cassiodorus glossary among the spurious works of Bede. *Speculum*. 5(2) Apr. 1930: 217-221.—Comments are made on the article of Mrs. Bitterman which appeared in *Speculum* (IV (1929), 390-410. See Entry 2: 3934), and attention drawn to a work falsely attributed to Bede, a glossary and explanation of words taken from the Psalter, whose principal source is the commentary of Cassiodorus with additions from Arnobius and Jerome.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12638. LANDGRAF, ARTUR. Der Traktat de Errore Pelagii des Wilhelm von Auvergne. [The treatise Concerning the Error of Pelagius of William of Auvergne.] *Speculum*. 5(2) Apr. 1930: 168-180.—Parallel citations of passages from authentic works of William of Auvergne and from a manuscript of the British Museum (Cod. Royal 6 E III at fol. 44.) containing a treatise—*de Gratia*—there attributed to a bishop of Paris, tend to prove beyond doubt the identity of the latter as a long-lost work of William variously referred to as *de Errore Pelagii* or *de Libero Arbitrio atque Gratia*. The work emphasizes William's attitude toward grace.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12639. LAURENT, P. VALÉRIEN. L'excommunication du patriarche Joseph Ier par son prédécesseur Arsène. [The excommunication of the patriarch Joseph I by his predecessor, Arsenius.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 489-496.—After an examination of the evidence the author reaches the following conclusions: the excommunication of Joseph remains a matter of doubt; neither the testament of Arsenius nor the other evidence produced by his party convinced the impartial; they speak of the excommunication as a matter of hearsay only; neither the public nor Joseph accepted it as binding; for the historian therefore it loses its canonical character, and has significance only as a weapon of calumny in the hands of the Arsenites.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12640. LAURENT, V. Un polémiste grec de la fin du XIII siècle: La vie et les oeuvres de Georges Moschabar. [A Greek polemist of the end of the 13th century: the life and works of George Moschabar.] *Echos d'Orient*. 32(154) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 129-158.—George Moschabar was one of those who would never admit that union with Rome is possible. Opportunist, rendered discreet by fear, he appears as the typical anti-latinist polemist. The opponents of Catholic union have appealed to him from the 14th to the 16th century. The man and his life are first described. Then his works which are presented in chronological order: (1) *Dialogue of an Orthodox and a Dominican on the Procession of the Holy Spirit*; (2) *Treatise on the Procession of the Holy Spirit*; (3) *Refutation of the Ideas and Works of Beccos*; (4) *Concerning the Authenticity*

of a Chapter On the Orthodox Faith; (5) *Declaration of Orthodoxy Delivered to the Patriarch Gregory of Cyprus*.—*Q. Breen.*

12641. LIUZZI, F. L'espressione musicale nel dramma liturgico. [Musical expression in the liturgic drama.] *Studi Medievali*. 2(1) 1929: 74-109.—The religious drama of the 10th to the 13th century was the heir of the marvelous Gregorian melodies and the musical compositions of drama. Some new conclusions in regard to these are presented: the men of the middle ages under the influence of the post-Carolingian culture, felt more strongly the ideal values of life and they succeeded in incorporating these in the religious drama. The principal factor of this idealization was music which represented in the medieval theatre the purest and most esthetic elements. Medieval musical dramaturgy in its origin as well as its developments in Italy and without was built up of materials provided by Rome with the admixture of other elements, and thus there rose from the Gregorian chant new melodies which in the medieval musical drama present a fine manifestation of art.—*A. Sadun.*

12642. LÖFGREN, OSCAR. Johannes Krysstomus' etiopiska nattvardsliturgi. [The Ethiopic communion liturgy of John Chrysostom.] *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr.* 29 1929: 299-308.—A translation of the Ethiopic communion liturgy into the Swedish language.—*J. O. Lindstrom.*

12643. LÓPEZ, P. ATANASIO. Confesores de la familia real de Castilla. [Confessors of the royal family of Castile.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano*. 31(91) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 5-75; (92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 145-240; (93) May-Jun. 1929: 289-337.—This article consists of a series of documents and notes upon individual confessors of the Castilian royal family during the later middle ages. It shows many such to have been Franciscans, contrary to the usual statement that all were Dominicans. The patent of King Martin (1396-1410) is given providing that the Aragonese confessors in perpetuity belong to that order.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12644. MACKINNEY, LOREN C. The people and public opinion in the eleventh-century peace movement. *Speculum*. 5(2) Apr. 1930: 181-206.—In the 9th and 10th centuries a Christian peace had been sponsored by the church as remedy against disorder, mainly to protect her property. Not until the end of the latter century was a program devised which included the idea of cooperation in the interest of public welfare. Thereafter the records of a continuous series of 11th century councils in France show the growing popular interest which led to associations sworn to give military aid. Attention was turned to a broader aspect of the movement, the Truce of God, whereby peace was extended to all Christians save for certain specified periods. By the middle of the century the Truce had become so well organized and popular that the French clergy proposed extending it all over Christendom. It did have some success outside France in northern Spain and in the Rhine region. The launching of the first crusade at Clermont marks a climax in the general peace movement, for thereafter it was appropriated by popes and monarchs who gave it wider and more practical application.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12645. MILLET, GABRIEL and SIRARPIE der NERSESSIAN. Le psautier arménien illustré. [The illuminated Armenian psalter.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes*. 9(1) 1929: 137-181.—An extensive description of the mss (dated 1445) and discussion of the miniatures accompanied by 17 plates, one in color.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

12646. NIESEL, WILHELM. Calvin und die Libertiner. [Calvin and the Libertinists.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48(1) 1929: 58-74.—In contrast to the opinion

of Karl Müller who considers Calvin's estimation of the Libertinists unduly prejudiced, it can be proved that Calvin was essentially correctly informed. The sect of the Libertinists, which cultivated a quietistic mysticism, was spread in France and Holland. It propagated a certain pantheism. Calvin was justified in attacking these views. Müller holds that Calvin was misinformed by letters of two Dutchmen and that he used this misinformation in his tract against the Anabaptists of 1545, but it is clear that he had inserted polemical chapters against the sect into the second edition of the *Institutes* of 1539.—*W. Pauck.*

12647. PÉREZ, P. LORENZO. *Constituciones de la Apostólica Provincia de San Gregorio.* [Constitutions of the Apostolic Province of St. Gregory.] *Archiv. Ibero-Americano.* 31 (93) May-Jun. 1929: 339-364.—On organizing the custodia of St. Gregory for the Philippines in 1576, the Franciscans began to govern themselves by the rules of the older provinces, though they appear to have established certain revisions of their own four years later. After a period of experimental decrees, they finally prepared the ordinances of the Province of St. Gregory. The first issues of which there is sure notice date from 1608, with frequent revision still 1730. (Bibliographical information, and the text of the very rare printed Estatutos of 1635.)—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12648. PIPER, OTTO. *Vom französischen Protestantismus.* [French Protestantism.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (30) Mar. 1930: 251-268.—Too little attention has been given to the French origins of French Protestantism. Luther has received too much of the credit. A survey of French Protestantism is given from this point of view. In 1905—the separation of state and church—a loose organization called the Protestant Federation of France was formed. Doumergue and Dejanac represent the two dominant trends of thought. The membership of the churches is between 600,000 and 1,200,000. Protestantism has been in the van of scientific, educational, political, and social thought, and in the peace movement.—*Q. Breen.*

12649. PERKINS, CLARENCE. *The Knights Hospitallers in England after the fall of the Order of the Temple.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (178) Apr. 1930: 285-289.—The wealth of the Templars would not have been excessive had they, as did the order of St. John, carried on war with the infidel. The latter were on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of military costs, when Brother Leonard de Tibertis arrived in England. By compelling the payment to the Hospitallers of the rents and dues formerly belonging to the Temple, now granted to their brother order, he put the order once more upon its feet.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

12650. PRIMIS, F. *Det Gebedenboek van Lysbeth van Bocholt.* [The prayer-book of Elizabeth of Bocholt.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp.* 20 1929: 320-324.—This new book of prayers, recently discovered by Primis, is in a dialect closely related to the Brabançon. Primis here publishes a table of its contents. It appears to have been written by Elizabeth of Bocholt who presented it to her sister Eva, a religious in the monastery of Jerusalem at Venray, founded in 1422, which joined the congregation of Windesheim in 1465. The prayers are characterized by a spirit of intimate pietistic devotion.—*H. S. Lucas.*

12651. ROTHE, E. *Eine unbekannte Biblia Pauperum der Schlossbibliothek Moritzburg.* *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 3 (4) Nov. 1929: 160-173.—This *Biblia pauperum* is not mentioned in Cornell, H., *Biblia pauperum*, Stockholm, 1925. It is a paper MS written by Petrus Miltenberger, 1448-1449. The *Biblia pauperum* originated in Bavaria. The Bible stories receive a German coloring and the illustrations are decidedly German; thus Gideon appears as a German

knight. The illustrations are simple, colored drawings; blue and red predominate, but there are also gray-black and yellow which shades into green. The characters depicted display living gestures and naïveté. Many of the explanations are in Latin. The MS is written in an upper German dialect. [Illustrations.]—*Henry S. Gehman.*

12652. SABBÉ, ÉTIENNE. *La réforme clunisienne dans le comté de Flandre au début du XII siècle.* [The Cluniac reform in the county of Flanders at the beginning of the 12th century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 121-138.—The abbeys of Flanders underwent three successive reforms from the 10th to the 12th centuries, namely, that of Gérard of Brogne, that of Richard of St. Vannes, and that of Cluny. Incorporation with the order of Cluny was limited to the abbey of Saint-Bertin. The movement began under abbot Lambert, 1095, and by 1143 Saint-Bertin was again autonomous. The Flemish abbeys only adopted the Cluniac customs (*consuetudines*) and persistently rejected the centralized organization of Cluny.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12653. SCHRAMM, PERCY ERNST. *Der Titel "Servus Jesu Christi" Kaiser Ottos III.* [The title Servus Jesu Christi of Emperor Otto III.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30 (1) 1929-1930: 424-430.—During his expedition into Poland in 999/1000 for the purpose of recovering the relics of St. Adalbert and instituting a Polish archbishopric and during the following expedition into Hungary for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the Hungarian church and state, Otto III made use in his official documents of the title *Servus Jesu Christi*. Similar titles had been used before him by popes, kings, and other rulers. Acting in the capacity of an apostle of the church, Otto assumed a title used by St. Paul himself; it was not a sign of monkish piety or humility on the part of the emperor, but an assumption of apostolic dignity.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12654. SCUDDER, VIDA D. *The Franciscan adventure.* *Atlantic Monthly.* 145 (6) Jun. 1930: 808-819.

12655. SIMONIS, STEPHANUS. *De vita et operibus B. Joannis Duns Scoti iuxta litteraturam ultimi decenni.* [The life and works of John Duns Scotus according to the literature of the last ten years.] *Antonianum.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 451-484.

12656. TRAZ, ROBERT de. *Agrippa d'Aubigné (1551-1630).* *Rev. de Paris.* 37 (10) May 15, 1930: 336-359.—The Protestant poet, writer, and warrior of the 16th century reconsidered.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

12657. UNSIGNED. *Beeldstormerij te West- en Oostmalle.* [Iconoclasm in West- and Oostmalle.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp.* 20 1929: 243.—An excerpt from the protocols of the *scabini* of Antwerp sets forth the facts about the image breaking in Our Lady's of Antwerp and in the churches of monastic foundation from Aug. 20 to 23, 1566. Image breaking began in Turnhout on the 21st and 22d, and the miscreants thereupon did the same at Westmalle on the 24th. Similar actions took place at Oostmalle on the 22d.—*H. S. Lucas.*

12658. UNSIGNED. *Carta del P. Pablo de Jesús á Gregorio XIII, en que da cuenta de la llegada de los Franciscanos á Manila, de las idolatrias y costumbres de los Filipinos y Chinos y del fruto que empezaban a cosechar.* Manila, y Junio de 1580. [Letter of Father Pablo de Jesús to Gregory XIII, in which he gives account of the arrival of the Franciscans at Manila, of the idolatries and customs of the Filipinos and Chinese, and of the harvest which they are beginning to reap. Manila, June, 1580.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 31 (92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 253-259.—The text is in Latin.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12659. WILLS, ELBERT VAUGHAN. *Religious education in the German elementary school of the*

Reformation period. *Biblical Rev.* 15(2) Apr. 1930: 229-258.—In the middle ages education included the confessional and, in the later period, manuals were published. There was a marked development in pictorial and dramatic teaching. But the conception of the *Volksschule* was lacking. City Latin schools were authorized by church councils, in general private schools were not permitted by law. The latter, however, survived, and taught writing and the German language. Later the vernacular schools received authorization. Vernacular departments in the Latin Schools were penalized. In the city schools and in the private or "hedge-schools" (*Winkelschule*) religious instruction was not given. It was the work of the Reformers to evolve the *Volksschule*, combining instruction in the

vernacular and religious training. Wide use in Germany of a translation (1521/2) of the Catechism of the Bohemian Brethren (1502) is noted. The new ideas were given effect in provisions contained in the new *Kirchenordnungen* of cities and states. Special significance is attached to the Zwickau school instituted in 1523. Bugenhagen's work in reforming education in North German areas is examined. The author agrees with Schmid against Bechh that the Reformation gave birth to the *Volksschule* during its first rather than its second generation. The Reformation demand for ability to read the Scriptures in the vernacular, and the Reformation theory of the relation of church and state, alike contributed to the creation of the new system.—*J. T. McNeill.*

EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 12637)

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 12601, 12609, 12619, 12632, 12639-12640)

12660. ANASTASIEVIĆ, DRAG. N. Die Zahl der Araberzüge des Tzimiskes. [The number of Tzimiskes' expeditions against the Arabs.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 400-405.—The Greek sources mention only two expeditions led by Tzimiskes against the Arabs: a punitive expedition against the Abbasid state of Upper Mesopotamia, and a more elaborate expedition against the Fatimid caliphate. The first occurred in 974, the second in 975. Jahja of Antioch, a Christianized Arab, made a mistake in assigning the expedition of 972 to Tzimiskes. It was led not by the emperor in person, but by the Domestic of the East, called in some Armenian sources "Mleh." The title of the general probably misled Jahja or his sources. Tzimiskes led in person only two expeditions, those of 974 and 975.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12661. DARKÓ, EUGEN. Wirkungen des Platonismus im griechischen Mittelalter. [The influence of Platonism in the Greek middle ages.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 13-17.—The progress of Patonism as a religious and philosophic influence in the Greek empire can be represented graphically by a rising and falling line. In the 3rd century it is at a high level, it begins to decline in the 6th century and continues thus for three centuries. In the 9th century it begins to rise and reaches a high point in the 11th century. It rises again in the 13th century and continues on a high level until the fall of the empire. The line representing the progress of classical and archaizing tendencies in Byzantine art and letters follows precisely the same course.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12662. DÖLGER, FRANZ. Das ἀερικόν. [The aerikon.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 450-457.—The author shows from a number of passages that the *aerikon*, first mentioned by Prokopios, was a fine imposed for various offences. The money derived from this source came in time to form a regular item in the budget. The name was derived from the Byzantine use of the word ἀήρ to designate the prescribed amount of space between buildings. Any encroachment on this space was punished by a fine, the *aerikon*. Justinian by a constitution of the year 531 extended the application of this law, originally in force in Constantinople only, to the provinces.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12663. JACKSON, A. V. WILLIAMS. On "Turfan Pahlavi Miyazdagtācih," as designating a Manichaean ceremonial offering. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49(1) Mar. 1929: 34-39.—On the basis of etymology and a colored plate illustration from A. von Le Coq's *Die Manichäischen Miniaturen*, the theory is propounded that the word "Miyazdagtācih," found in a fragmentary Manichaean text, designates a ceremonial offering consisting of both food and drink.—*G. Bobrinsky.*

12664. JANIN, R. La forteresse byzantine d'Aétois. [The Byzantine fortress of Aidos.] *Echos d'Orient.* 31(151) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 295-299.—The Turkish historians tell a tale connected with the taking of the fortress of Aidos (1327 or 1328). During the siege, when the gates were opened to let a funeral procession pass, an officer was seized and held for ransom (which was paid). Then the daughter of the commander in charge of the fort fell violently in love with Ghazi Abdurrahman, one of the Turkish generals. She betrayed the fort, and after the occupation she left with her lover for Orkan. The general's wife left him, and the young woman became his wife. From this union was born the famous Kara-Abdurrahman, whose name was sufficient to make naughty Byzantine children behave. (A description of the fortress, with illustrations follows).—*Q. Breen.*

12665. LAURENT, JOSEPH FR. Le Duc d'Antioche Khatchatour 1068-1072. [Khatchatour, Duke of Antioch, 1068-1072.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 405-411.—In 1068 Romanus Diogenes appointed an Armenian, Khatchatour, duke of Antioch, who suffered reverses at the hands of the Turks in 1069. In 1071 he supported Romanus after his escape from Alp-Arslan against the rival emperor, Michael VII Dukas. In 1072 he was defeated and captured near Adana by an army under Andronikos Dukas. He was treated with honor by his captor and released on parole. Such is the story given by the Byzantine historians. Armenian writers are responsible for the tradition that he met his death in Antioch and for the unconvincing identification with the hero Bekhd or Ebikhd.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12666. MUTAFČIEV, PETER. Der Byzantinismus im mittelalterlichen Bulgarien. [Byzantinism in medieval Bulgaria.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 387-384.—The history of Bulgaria in the middle ages presents a strange spectacle of alternating periods of progress and retrogression, not only in the political history, but in the cultural life of the Bulgarian people as well. Rivalry with the Byzantine empire led the Bulgarian rulers to adopt from Byzantinism those cultural elements upon which they conceived its supremacy to depend. Since the civilization thus acquired was alien and superficial, it struck no roots and declined as rapidly as it had developed. The rulers by their adoption of Byzantine culture were divorced from the people and the opposition of the latter to the foreign influence undermined the strength of the Bulgarian state from within.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12667. ORLANDOS, ANAST. K. Εκ του Βυζαντινοῦ Κάστρου τῶν Ἰωαννῶν. [From the Byzantine castle of Joannina.] *Ἑπερωτικά Χρονικά.* 5(1/2) May 1930: 7-8.—The eminent architect, in examining a tower of the Byzantine castle of Joannina, of which there is an illustration, found a damaged brick inscription, in which he deciphered the word *Thomas*, the first name of

Thomas Preliubovich, who ruled over Joannina from 1367 to 1384, when he was assassinated by his bodyguard. The existing tower is of the second half of the 14th century, but erected on the ruins of an earlier one, built by the Despot Michael I, at the beginning of the 13th.—*William Miller*.

12668. OSTROGORSKY, GEORG. Über die vermeintliche Reformtätigkeit der Isaurier. [The reputed reforms of the Isaurians.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30 (1) 1929-1930: 394-400.—One of the strangest phenomena in the history of Byzantine studies is the exaggerated praise which has been given to the iconoclast emperors, Leo III and Constantine V. The iconoclast movement has been regarded as a far-reaching and thorough-going reformation of the social and political life. The time has come to revise and correct this opinion. Of the legal reforms attributed to Leo, only the promulgation of the *Ecloga* is properly his. Equally unfounded is the notion that Leo made extensive reforms in the tax-system. The reign of the Isaurian dynasty is significant only in the field of church history. Not enough credit has been given to Heraclius and his successors.—*C. G. Lowe*.

12669. VASILIEV, ALEXANDER ALEX. Zur Geschichte von Trapezunt unter Justinian dem Grossen. [The history of Trebizond under Justinian the Great.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30 (1) 1929-1930: 381-386.—In the Codex Justinianus (I, 29, 5) there appears an edict of Justinian appointing A. Zetas *Magister militum* for *partes Armeniae et Pontum Polemoniacum et gentes*. The first change in the administrative position of Trebizond was made by a Novel of Justinian, dated July 16, 535, which placed both Helenopontus and Pontus Polemoniacus under one *moderator*; Trebizond retained its status as an ordinary provincial city. By another Novel of March 18, 536, it was incorporated in Armenia Prima. Trebizond was favored by its location on the seacoast and acquired great economic and political importance during the wars with Persia. Zosimos describes it as a large and well-populated city with a strong garrison and a double line of walls. Justinian showed his regard for the city by constructing for it an aqueduct and erecting buildings of various kinds.—*C. G. Lowe*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 11472, 12645)

12670. DALLAS, CHRISTOS. Προσθήκη τινες εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Π. Φουρλίκου συμβολὴν εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς Πρεβέζης. [Some additions to P. Phourikes' contributions to the history of Preveza.] *Ἡπειρωτικά Χρονικά*, 5 (1/2) May 1930: 114-116.—The author, a doctor at Braila, drawing upon Turkish sources, mentions the 28 ships, furnished by Mustapha Bey of Preveza to the fleet of Bajazet II, with which that Sultan took the Venetian colony of Modon in 1500. He also says that the famous Turkish admiral, Haïreddin Barbarossa, and his contemporary, the Grand-Vizir, Ibrahim, were Greeks. (See Entry 2: 4289).—*William Miller*.

12671. LACOPI, GIULIO. I due memorabili assedi di Rodi nel 1480 e nel 1522. [The two memorable sieges of Rhodes in 1480 and 1522.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*, 3 (11) Nov. 1929: 1129-1148.—Numerous contemporary prints and modern photographs accompany the text.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

12672. VROOMAN, LEE. The story of the early Turks. *Moslem World*, 20 (1) Jan. 1930: 24-36.—The new enterprise shown by the Ottoman Turks seems so inconsistent with the general appraisal of their character that it raises the fundamental question of their real

heritage. Actually, the Ottomans are a recent branch of the Turkish group. As early as 1400 B. C. there are records of Turkish invasions of China from Central Asia—about 200 B. C. the area around the Aral Sea was conquered and a Turkish kingdom founded. The Turanians before the Arab Islamic invasions claimed such great conquerors and executives as Attila, Jenghiz Khan and Tamerlane, and were noted for maintaining law and order, a well-organized country, and protection of trade. Turkish kingdoms expanded over far-flung territory. In 1069, in Kashgar, was written the first piece of Turkish literature extant to-day, a thoughtful discussion of social problems. Mahmud of Ghazna (in Afghanistan), and the Seljuk Shah Walick each developed civilizations brilliant in the learning and arts of peace and culture. Throughout this history are to be traced the characteristics of the rise of the strong man and interest in enlightened government. The Osmanli empire is a comparatively late development in Turkish history, and thus the present activities in Angora are a thoroughly consistent and logical continuance of a brilliant social heritage.—*H. W. Hering*.

12673. YEREVANTZIAN, B. Broshiantz Dohmé Hayotz Badmoutian mëch. [Broshiantz dynasty in Armenian history.] *Hairenik Amsakir*, 8 (5) Mar. 1930: 124-132.—A review of Bishop K. Hovsepian's *Khagh-pagiank or Broshiank in Armenian History*, published in Armenian in 1928, devoted to Armenian history during the later middle ages. While a great deal of research is being done in Armenian history during other periods, very little has been done in the middle ages. Therefore this book is a valuable contribution. It is one of the series on Armenian history which the author has undertaken to prepare at the monastery of Etchmiadzin, in Armenia.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 12752)

12674. MACARTNEY, C. A. The Petchenegs. *Slavonic and East European Rev.* 8 (23) Dec. 1929: 342-355.—The underrated Petchenegs had much to do with the Magyar invasion of Central Europe; they curbed the power of Kiev and forced Alexius to ask aid of the crusaders against the Saracens. The Petchenegs first appeared on the steppes controlling the great Don-Volga trade routes in the 9th century. Later they drove out the Magyars on the lower Volga. In this period (850) of their greatest strength they were nearly astride the Dnieper. They traded horses, cattle, and sheep with Kherson. They waylaid Svyatoslav at the Dnieper rapids on his return from Bulgaria and made his head into a drinking bowl. Bruno temporarily Christianized them (9th century). By 1026 they made raids across the Danube; in 1036 came their last attack on Kiev. The Uz were driving them toward the Hungarian plain. A long struggle between Petchenegs and Greeks followed; the latter intervened in the succession quarrels of the Petchenegs. Some Petchenegs became imperial mercenaries. A horde of them, fleeing before the Cumans, crossed the Danube, were grudgingly received by Alexius, and settled in what is now Bulgaria. Revolting in 1091 they were horribly slaughtered by Alexius at Lebunion. Some villages in Hungary still show Petcheneg names, particularly in the Burgenland and in the Schutt. In person they were unprepossessing, their agriculture was primitive, their manners very crude. Greed, not cruelty, and a proverbial stupidity were their characteristics. Bows, javelins, and axes were their weapons; they used chariots. Politically their organization was loose and tribal, they united only in war.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 11222, 11240, 11328, 12459, 12603, 12614, 12618, 13389)

12675. CIROT, G. L'histoire du comte Fernán González dans de manuscrit portugais de Paris. [The history of Count Fernán González in the Portuguese manuscript of Paris.] *Bull. Hispanique*. 32(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 16-46.—A reprint of a portion of this ancient manuscript.—R. F. Nichols.

12676. GANSHOF, F. L. Une nouvelle théorie sur les serments de Strasbourg. [A new theory on the oaths of Strasbourg.] *Studi Medievali*. 2(50) 1929: 9-25.—In order to overthrow the traditional opinion which recognizes in the oaths of Strasbourg the first document in the French language, an American medievalist, James Westfall Thompson, has recently attempted to prove that the texts which are preserved in the third book of Nithard's history were transcribed from this into literary Latin and that a copyist of the 10th century translated the Latin text into Old French. Ganshof refutes the evidence produced by Thompson in favor of his thesis and brings forward new arguments to prove the traditional theory.—A. Sadun.

12677. HAFF, KARL. Zur Geschichte des germanischen Grundeigentums. [On the history of Germanic land ownership.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 433-435.—The theory of associations of the marches in relation to ownership of the land is erroneous. Mark-commonalty did not exist in the Germanic period. Field-commonalty, on the other hand, is not to be identified with the Roman. Common ownership among the Romans was easily divisible; the contrary is true in early Germanic law. Though not everywhere identical the above rule is generally to be noted in all Germanic realms.—A. Arthur Schiller.

12678. MALONE, KEMP. King Alfred's north: a study in medieval geography. *Speculum*. 5(2) Apr. 1930: 139-167.—The geographical chapter of King Alfred's Old-English version of the *Historiae adversum Paganos* of Orosius is analysed in detail, and it is demonstrated that he used two distinct systems of orientation, one classical and the other with the cardinal points shifted 45 degrees.—Cyril E. Smith.

12679. SYKES, PERCY. The Saracens in Switzerland. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 402-406.—A brief account of the occupation by the Saracens of Mont Joux from 920 to 972 A. D. when they were expelled or massacred. It is a popular belief that some of the inhabitants of the upper Rhone Valley are of Saracen descent.—H. McD. Clokie.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 12617, 12621, 12623, 12626, 12628, 12630, 12633, 12641, 12644, 12649, 12652-12653, 12655, 12677)

12680. CLERCQ, C. de. Schepenbrief van Ruysbroeck, 13de Februari, 1347. [Letter of the Scabini of Ruysbroeck, 1347.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 243.—This document, hitherto unnoticed, dated Feb. 13, 1347, concerns the inheritance of some land in Ruysbroeck.—H. S. Lucas.

12681. DEMAISON, L. Quelques manuscrits de provenance Rémoise. [Some manuscripts from Rheims.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 90(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 337-353.—Notes on certain MSS once at Rheims: (1) a 13th century copy of the chanson *Bovon de Hanstone*; (2) fragments of the chanson *Girbert de Metz*; (3) a 15th century translation of Boccaccio's *Filosofo*, richly illuminated; (4) fragments of a 14th

century copy of a continuation of the romance of the *Seven Wise Men*.—Walther I. Brandt.

12682. DÉNIAU, JEAN. Autour de la réunion de Lyon au royaume de France. [The reuniting of Lyons and the kingdom of France.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon*. 3(1) Feb. 1930: 29-53.—The Capetians had assisted the burghers of Lyons against their suzerain, the archbishop. But Philip the Fair's victory over Boniface enabled him to unite the city to the crown by one of the treaties known as *Philippines* (1307). Some of the burghers, whose privileges were thus lost, and the clerical party, formed an alliance with the house of Savoy, which had long been aiming at Lyons. After disorders, the king revoked the *Philippine*, and later simply demanded of the archbishop that he acknowledge French suzerainty. The archbishop, a nephew of Savoy, refused. Philip acted with great speed, and moved up an army from Flanders. Savoy backed down, Lyons fell, and all parties accepted a treaty drawn up by the king's *grand commis* Plaisians, a treaty full of ridiculous pseudo-historical French pretensions to Lyons, going back to Druid times. [New details from Lyons archives.]—C. Brinton.

12683. FAVRESSE, F. Le conseil de Bruxelles, 1282-1421. [The council of Brussels, 1282-1421.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 139-148.—In the middle ages the word "council" might mean either a body annually elected representing the citizens against the aldermanic appointees of the lord, or an advisory body of ex-magistrates holding office for life. The council of Brussels, which corresponds somewhat to the latter, developed a necessary role when in 1235 annual commissions superseded commissions for life. The first mention of a council is in 1282, but the first mention of a statute of the council is dated 1421.—P. S. Fritz.

12684. FITZPATRICK, J. JOSEPH. Inns of court and the barrister. *Boston Univ. Law. Rev.* 9(3) Jun. 1929: 193-199.—A series of events, among them a decree of Henry III prohibiting the holding of any school of law in the city of London, another a papal bull, forbidding the clergy to teach the common law, resulted in breaking up existing London law schools under clerical control. The enforcement of a clause in the Magna Charta led to the establishment of the court of common pleas at Westminster Hall and concentration in its neighborhood of judges and men of law.—Leo Drachler.

12685. GOETSCHALCKX, P. J. De Antwerpse Polder in de Middeleeuwen (1119-1375). [Antwerp's polder in the middle ages (1119-1375).] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 72-128.—The late P. J. Goetschalckx had planned an extended study of the polder communities around Antwerp and to that end collected an important series of documents yet unpublished, here put together by the archivist of Antwerp, Dr. F. Prims.—H. S. Lucas.

12686. LINTZEL, MARTIN. Der Ursprung der deutschen Pfalzgrafschaften. [The origin of the German counties palatine.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 233-263.—The theory generally held is that the four counties palatine in Saxony, Lorraine, Swabia, and Bavaria were established by Otto the Great. Lintzel, after pointing out that the German palatinates are not analogous to the older Italian ones and that the *Sachsenspiegel* refers to the institution in passing, notes that only one palatinate is mentioned during Otto's reign, namely, the count palatine of Bavaria in 953. Shortly after, mention is made of the others, the Saxon in 972, that of Lorraine in 985, and the Swabian in 1005. It is even more uncertain, according to Lintzel, that Otto established them; it may well be that untitled personages of earlier date

were counts palatine. Though the Franks, without feudal dukes, had no palatinates, it does not follow that wherever a duke, there a palatinate. It must be noted that the German kings, in appointing palatine counts, used no uniform official designation. The counts were never representatives of the kings, and when appearing in the struggles of the Ottos, are on the side of their enemies. The political and constitutional role that has been ascribed to the palatine counts in the time of Otto did not, in fact, exist. Lintzel holds that counts palatine existed before Otto, many of them in the East Frankian kingdom. That we hear of provincial counts for the first time in the 10th century does not mean that they did not originate in the 9th.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

12687. MARIOTTI, GIOVANNI. Lucca. *A Föld-gömb.* 1(2) 1929: 45-47.—Lucca's tree-surrounded walls seem to resist the encroachments of modern life, lest they mar the city's medieval beauty. That beauty is best seen in the cathedral, the building of which was begun in 1061, where one may see several works of Matteo Civitali, himself a native of Lucca. Probably the most striking work of art in Lucca is the statue on the sarcophagus of Illaria del Carretto, first wife of Paolo Guigni.—*E. D. Beynon.*

12688. PARRY, JOHN J. The triple death in the "Vita Merlini." *Speculum.* 5(2) Apr. 1930: 216-217.—A closer parallel than the Celtic source formerly suggested for the incident where Merlin predicts three different deaths for the same boy who came to him in various disguises is indicated in two poems of Hildebert of Le Mans.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12689. PRIMIS, F. Antwerpsche Akten uit den Tijd van Hertog Jan II (1294-1312). [Official documents of Antwerp at the time of Duke John II.] *Antwerpsch Archievenblad.* 5(2) 1930: 33-77, 100-123.—Ninety-three hitherto unknown documents relating for the most part to the social, economic, legal, and political history of the town of Antwerp during the reign of Duke John II of Lotharingia, Brabant, and Limburg (1294-1312).—*H. S. Lucas.*

12690. PRIMIS, F. De Uitgaven van den Amman van Brusaël in 1286 (8 Dec. 1285-16 Maart 1287, n. s.) [Expenditures of the bailiff of Brussels in 1286.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp.* 20 1929: 51-71.—Prims publishes an important document—in Latin—containing the expenditures of the ducal bailiff Henry Lenken of Brussels, previously used only by the archivist of Brussels, Alphonse Wauters. Such accounts dating from this century have nearly all been lost.—*H. S. Lucas.*

12691. PUIG, JOAN. E "Libre de Priuilegis de Cati." [The "Book of Privileges of Cati."] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 10(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 332-338. 11(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 30-35.—Various documents, dating from 1294 to 1319.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

12692. RUBIÓ i LLUCH, ANT. Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der griechischen Sklaven in Katalonien im XIV. Jahrhundert. [Contributions to the history of the Greek slaves in Catalonia in the 14th century.] *Byzantinische Z.* 30(1) 1929-1930: 462-468.—The author publishes 16 short documents from Catalan archives which throw light upon the condition of the Greek slaves in Catalonia.—*C. G. Lowe.*

12693. SAHM, ARTUR. Betrachtungen zur Namenforschung im Gebiet der Hanse. [Notes on the onomatology in the Hanseatic towns.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60(7-8) 1929: 442-460.—At the beginning of the eastern migration we find an abundance of Hanseatic names, in which an increased piety finds its expression. There is an expressive name for every 2.5 persons, between 1411 and 1488 there is one name for every 8.1 persons. Many difficulties in the explanation of names arose by the changing of names under the influence of foreign environment, and in the intentional perversion

of a name to cover up certain facts of life. Often coats of arms and insignia can point a way to interpretation, or group or geographical relationship.—*Werner Neuse.*

12694. SAPORI, ARMANDO. L'usura nel dugento a Pistoia. [Usury during the thirteenth century in Pistoia.] *Boll. Storico Pistoiese.* 31(4) 1929: 149-158.—In the Florentine archives there is a collection of legal proceedings against usurers brought before the episcopal court of the bishopric of Pistoia between the years 1291 and 1301. There were a number of public usurers in Pistoia at that time in spite of the prohibition against them in the Statute of Pistoia of 1296. The loans were usually for small amounts; the interest varied from 20% to 40%. The contracts usually stated that a monthly fine was to be paid if the loan were not returned by a fixed date. The feeling against usurers was very strong in Pistoia. Several of them were dealt with as heretics.—*F. Edler.*

12695. SCHIAVUZZI, BERNARDO. L'abbazia di S. Michele in Monte di Pola. [The abbey S. Michele in Monte di Pola.] *Arch. Veneto.* 58(7-8) 1928: 81-91.—A great deal of information regarding the abbey of Pola and places in the neighborhood mentioned by Dante in a famous simile (*Inferno* IX-112); places which, according to the author, must have been visited by Dante probably 1304-1308, but no later than 1315.—*A. Sadun.*

12696. TESSIER, GEORGES. Les archives de la Chambre des Comptes de Blois à la fin du XVIII^e siècle (1775-1781). [The archives of the Chamber of Accounts at Blois at the end of the 18th century.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes.* 90(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 354-377. In 1775 the Chamber of Accounts at Blois was suppressed and its archives, comprising over 32,000 volumes, were transferred to Paris. An inventory was taken, whereupon they were divided among several departments. The inventory is still extant, but a great many of the documents have disappeared. The original collection comprised official records of the feudal rights of the counts of Blois—some dating back to the 12th century—charters, avowals, financial records, etc.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

12697. UNSIGNED. Heeren van Oostmalle in de XIVde Eeuw. [The lords of Oostmalle in the 14th century.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp.* 20 1929: 312-319.—This article supplements a study on *Les sires d'Oostmael*, by L. Stroobant which appeared in the *Taxandria*, 1920, a magazine published at Turnhout, and another by Goetschalckx in the *Bijdr. tot de Geschiedenis* in 1921. The data presented concern the seigniorial house of Oostmalle (east of Antwerp) during the 14th century.—*H. S. Lucas.*

12698. UNSIGNED. Onuitgegeven Documenten uit de XIIIde Eeuw. [Unpublished documents of the 13th century.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp* 20 1929: 325-329.—These documents deal with the social, religious, and economic life of Antwerp in the years 1280, 1291, and 1297. One of them is undated.—*H. S. Lucas.*

12699. VAN DE WEERD, H. Enceintes et vieux murs de Tongres. [Enclosures and old walls of Tongres.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 95-119.—The walls which have been discovered indicate that an inner and an outer wall or fortification existed. Towers or lookouts were placed at intervals. Coins, vases, and bits of statuary were uncovered in excavating. The inner wall was constructed about the middle of the 13th century; the outer wall, which was a ruin in 1120, was probably built about the end of the 3rd century; a small enclosure dating about the 3rd or 4th century may have been a castle.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12700. VINNEDGE, HEWITT B. The children's crusade: popular hysteria in the middle ages. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(5) May 1930: 207-209.—It was to wipe out the disgrace of the 4th crusade and to repair the

damaged prestige of Latin Christendom, as well as to aid the Holy Land that Innocent III desired a fresh crusade. The popular preachers made a deep impression upon many children who heard them. It would be easy for them to believe that they might succeed where the mighty had failed because of greed and wickedness. The idea spread rapidly and became an infectious hysteria.—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 12615, 12620, 12624, 12629, 12631, 12643, 12646, 12648-12651, 12656-12657, 12681-12683, 12743, 12752, 12763, 12803, 12853, 12867)

12701. ALTOLAGUIRRE, ANGEL de. Autenticidad de la escritura de mayorazgo en la que Don Cristóbal Colón declaró haber nacido en Genova. [The authenticity of the document in which Christopher Columbus declared that he was born in Genoa.] *Atti. d. XXII Cong. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma. Sep. 1926.* 2 1928: 593-606.—The authenticity of the famous testament of Feb. 22, 1498, is again under discussion. It mentions several legacies in favor of relatives in Genoa, and then Columbus declares: "I derive from the city of Genoa and in it was I born." The author tells the story of the famous document which was found on the death of Louis Columbus, the nephew of the great explorer, and was published only by the intervention of the pope and under threat of the great excommunication. He discusses the attacks recently made on its authenticity, and also its recent defense, particularly by a royal bill of authorization of Sept. 28, 1501, which he recognizes as irrefutable evidence.—*A. Sadun.*

12702. AMBROSE, R. (AMBROISE). La noblesse Corse au temps des Génois. [Corsican nobles at the time of Genoese domination.] *Rev. de la Corse.* 11 (61) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-10.—Ambroise Malaspina is the owner of a manuscript containing a list of families declared noble by the Genoese government in the 15th and 16th centuries. The lists are written on old parchment whose original Gothic letters may easily be discerned. A copy of an identical document has been received from père Gaëtan Marie Vincensini, Capucin, which differs only in spelling and minor details, due to the fault of the copyist. The lists date from a confused period of Corsican history. In 1452, tired of anarchy, the nobles held an assembly and decided to resort to the rich bank of St. George to reestablish order. The Corsicans promised to recognize the functionaries of the bank, pay a fixed tax, and take the oath of fidelity. The bank agreed to govern the island. The bank also made treaties with the powerful families, giving them special privileges. The negotiations lasted from 1453 to 1456, when the lists were published.—*Audrey Belt.*

12703. ANTHEUNIS, L. Stanley te Mechelen en zijn laatste levensjaren, 1606-1630. [Stanley in Mechelen in the last years of his life, 1606-1630.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp.* 20 1929: 242-243; 255-263.—Sir William Stanley, who had been in the service of the archdukes in the southern Low Countries, settled in 1606 among the English and Irish Catholic refugees who had found asylum in St. Peter's parish in Mechelen (Malines). In 1608 one Thomas Wylfourd sought by stealth to secure his person and take him to England to be tried because of his alleged connection with the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.—*H. S. Lucas.*

12704. BATTISTELLA, A. Un diario navale veneziano sulla campagna veneto-spagnola, del 1617-18. [A Venetian naval diary on the Venetian-Spanish campaign of 1617-18.] *Arch. Veneto.* 58 (7-8) 1928: 142-164.—The author publishes a sort of a naval diary, the *Descrizione dell' armata Venetiana. Alli 11 Giugno 1716*

in armata, which he found in the town library of Udine a very useful addition to the story of the war which has always been confused and to the knowledge of the naval situation in Venice in the years which intervene between the war of Cyprus and that of Candia.—*A. Sadun.*

12705. BELLENGER, V. L'amiral de Coligny, sire de Tinténac, en Bretagne. [Admiral de Coligny, Sire de Tinténac, in Brittany.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français* 78 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 252-266.—[See Entry 2: 4039].—*W. L. Braden.*

12706. BENZART, P. Un ménage enfermé au chateau de Guise après la Révocation. [A family imprisoned in the chateau of Guise after the Revocation.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 78 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 240-244.—Two letters reveal the distress of the Provost family imprisoned in the fort-chateau of Guise for nine years. The first letter appeals for assistance and the second reveals the condition of the mother separated from her six children.—*W. L. Braden.*

12707. BIENER, CLEMENS. Die Schreibgewohnheiten der Kanzlisten Kaiser Maximilians I. [The usages of the chancery clerks of Emperor Maximilian I.] *Teuthonista.* 5 (4) Jul. 1929: 241-260.—Lists of phonetic and grammatical peculiarities are given for a series of manuscripts. The conclusion is reached that the increasingly Austrian character of the personnel of the chancery under Frederick III and Maximilian gave that dialectic tinge to the diction of official documents, which causes them to differ so noticeably from the almost contemporary Middle-German idiom of Luther.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12708. BLANCK, ANTON. Konung Alexander, Bo Jonsson Grip och Albrecht af Mecklenburg. [King Alexander, Bo Jonsson Grip, and Albrecht of Mecklenburg.] *Sammlaren: Tidskr. f. Svensk Literaturhist. Forskning.* 10 1929: 1-73.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

12709. CALMETTE, JOSEPH. Le mariage de Charles le Téméraire et de Marguerite d'York. [The marriage of Charles the Bold and Margaret of York.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 1 (3) 1929: 193-214.—The marriage project between Charles and Margaret was a diplomatic maneuver intended to draw the English king, Edward IV, into the feudal coalition against France. At first it failed, but after the disappearance of the fiancé of the English princess, Dom Pedro of Portugal, the Lancastrians realized that they had lost all opportunity to triumph in England and the project was revived. Negotiations followed between Louis XI and Charles the Bold because of this marriage which would reestablish the Anglo-Burgundian alliance. To prevent this, the king of France offered a subsidy, a treaty of alliance and mutual aid to Edward IV, and a French prince to Margaret. Warwick, at the head of the English embassy, was received in France with great ceremony. Meanwhile, further negotiations were launched between England and Burgundy; the French embassy was received coolly in London. The Burgundian marriage project was definitely halted; the Anglo-Burgundian rapprochement grew closer. Edward IV prepared to take part in the feudal revolt against Louis XI, was probably hindered by a conspiracy under Warwick, allied with Lancaster, and by the hostility of public opinion. In December, 1467, he seemed ready for a complete turn-about in favor of Louis XI, but shortly after that, hostile plans against France were continued. On May 17, 1468, Edward announced to parliament his intention of going to France in order to assert his rights to this kingdom. The marriage between Charles and Margaret was concluded on July 3, 1468.—*Henri Calvet.*

12710. CHIAPPELLI, ALBERTO. Sopra due avvenimenti storici notevoli nella vita pistoiese dell'anno

1478.—I. Il trasferimento della Università di Pisa a Pistoia. [Two notable historical events in the life of Pistoia in 1478. (1) The transfer of the university of Pisa to Pistoia.] *Boll. Storico Pistoiese*. 31 (1) 1929: 6-23.—When the bubonic plague broke out violently in Pisa at the end of 1477 most of the students fled from the university. Members of the faculty suggested to Lorenzo de' Medici that the university be moved to Pistoia which was free from the plague. In March, 1478, the Consigli Maggiori of Florence officially announced the transfer of the university of Pisa to Pistoia. Pope Sixtus IV conferred upon the bishop of Pistoia the right of conferring academic degrees as long as the university remained in Pistoia. The Pistoians welcomed the masters and students and provided halls for lectures. The council of the commune of Pistoia was anxious to retain the students and petitioned Lorenzo de' Medici to permit the establishment of a permanent university in Pistoia. The petition was not granted. By November the students had returned to Pisa shortly before the outbreak of the plague in Pistoia.—*F. Edler*.

12711. CLERCQ, C. de. Een rekening van't Standonckkollege te Mechelen voor 't schooljaar 1589-90. [Financial accounts of Standonck College at Mechelen for the year 1589-90.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 129-139.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12712. DUPONT-FERRIER, G. Les origines des élections financières en France aux XIV^e et XV^e siècles. [The origin of fiscal administrative units in France during the 14th and 15th centuries.] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 90 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 233-255.—Due to the unprecedented demand for funds during the 14th century the crown appointed a number of special fiscal agents (*élus*). This measure, inaugurated as a temporary expedient, proved so useful that it grew into a fixed practice. In the course of time more or less fixed fiscal administrative districts took shape, based on already existing districts, namely (1) the old royal divisions, the *sénéchaussées* and *bailliages*; (2) ecclesiastical dioceses; (3) feudal divisions; (4) geographical districts formed by certain natural boundaries. The ordinance of Charles VIII in August, 1452, is commonly supposed to have established the boundaries of these new districts; but this ordinance is only one of several, all ineffective. At the end of the 15th century there were 85 such districts; by 1789 nearly a hundred more. Few of these were arbitrary divisions; for the most part they followed one or more of the older types mentioned.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

12713. FACCHINETTI, P. VITTORINO. Cristoforo Colombo e i figli del Poverello di Assisi. [Christopher Columbus and the Minorite friars of Assisi.] *Atti d. XXII Cong. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Rome—Sep. 1926*. 2 1928: 697-709.—In discussing the great influence which the Minorite friars of the famous convent della Rábida exerted on the great Italian explorer, the author, contrary to previous historians who dated the presence of Columbus in the convent in 1492, makes him appear there in 1484, the period of his flight from Portugal and of his arrival in Castille. He adopts the thesis which makes of P. Giovanni Pérez de Marchena two distinct persons. He traces the life of Antonio Marchena or Marcena, who first received the fugitive in the hospitable convent, and then of Giovanni Pérez who appears on the scene only in 1491, and who taught Columbus that the fastest way to obtain what he wanted was to gain the sympathy of Queen Isabella and to acquire the experience of that famous old sea-wolf, Martin Pinzón.—*A. Sadun*.

12714. GARCÍA, HONORIO. Más sobre la "Germania." [More about the "Germania."] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura*. 10 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 76-79.—A document attested Nov. 10, 1616, with a brief introductory note.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

12715. GORP, J. van. De Toponiemen van Casterlee in de XVde Eeuw (1443). [The place-names of Casterlee in the 15th century.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 36-46.—The author publishes a *Cijnsboek* or tax register drawn up in 1443. The document is important for the study of place names, and also for social and economic history. Philological notes and a map.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12716. GORP, JAN van. Naamregister op het Clementynboek. [Index of the Clementynbook.] *Antwerpsch Archievenblad*. 5 (2) 1930: 124-159.—This covers the years 1288-1414 and is preserved in the Archives of Antwerp. The *Clementynboek* is of great importance in the history of Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12717. GÖTZ, ALFRED. Luthers Fabeldichtung. [Luther as a composer of fables.] *Germanic Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 127-131.

12718. HEPPLÉ, RICHARD B. The writ of significavit. *Juridical Rev.* 41 (3) Sep. 1929: 229-237.—When a person accused in the ecclesiastical courts was excommunicated, the ordinary certified the royal chancery to this effect; this certification has sometimes been erroneously called a *significavit* with resulting confusion in cases brought under the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. On the basis of the certificate chancery issued the writ of *excommunicato capiendo*, and on the return of this writ the royal courts determined the validity of the ecclesiastical court's proceedings. By the statute 5 Eliz., c. 23 the *significavit* was to be sent to the King's Bench before instead of after its execution. In 1813 the statute 53 Geo. III c. 127 abolished the civil effects of excommunication and set up a form of *significavit* for use in cases of contumacy only, and this form was used recently in the Stevens case. Opinions from the 13th to the 16th centuries have differed as to whether the writ concerns issues of right or only of grace.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

12719. HULST, CORNELIA STEKETEE. Leif Erikson of the sagas. *Open Court*. 44 (887) Apr. 1930: 193-207.—In 1002, Leif Erikson, sent to Greenland by King Olaf Trigrvason, came to the shore sighted in 986 by Bjarne Herjulfson. This he called Vinland because of the profusion of wild grapes. He remained with his 36 men all winter. Returning to Greenland with timber and wine, he rescued the shipwrecked Thorer and his wife Gudrid. Two brothers of Leif's attempted colonization in Vinland. In 1006 Gudrid and her third husband, Thorfinn Karlsefne, sailed for Vinland with 161 men, 5 women, chattels, and 3 ships, and remained there 3 years. In 1059 Jon, bishop of Iceland, was killed by the natives of Vinland, whom he was trying to convert. Hence, Vinland must have been known south of the Baltic, and in Rome. A letter of Pope Nicholas V in 1448 refers to the return home of Greenlanders who had been captured by natives from the mainland 30 years before. Columbus knew of the discovery of Vinland by Leif Erikson because: (1) the stories told by Gudrid while on a pilgrimage to Rome must have continued in circulation there; (2) the facts told by Gudrid are supported by Adam of Bremen, a contemporary, who secured his corroboration from the Danes; (3) Columbus made a voyage to Iceland in 1477 reported in his biography written by his son (published in Genoa in 1521); (4) the bishop of Skalholt was in Iceland at the time and he conversed with Columbus in Latin about the western lands. Columbus deserves more credit than usually given him for the exhaustive study made before he actually sailed west. His estimate of 700 nautical leagues was correct based on the distance to Vinland. (Written according to the notes of Dr. Rasmus B. Anderson.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

12720. JUSSELIN, MAURICE. Remontrances de clergé du diocèse de Chartres, présentées au roi en 1583 par le poète Philippe Desportes, abbé de Tiron.

[Remonstrances of the clergy of the diocese of Chartres, addressed to the king in 1583 by the poet, Philippe Desportes, abbé of Tiron.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle*. 16 1929: 58-67.—Due to the disorder and troubles arising from the religious wars in France during the latter part of the 16th century, the ecclesiastical officials of Chartres requested the king to relieve the diocese of the responsibility of complying with the royal request for a voluntary subsidy.—*Frederick E. Graham*.

12721. LUBOVSKY, I. Töredékek Kolumbusz naplójából. [Extracts from the Diary of Columbus.] *A Földgömb*. 1(2) 1929: 66-67.—Though the diary which was made under Columbus' direction has been lost, one of his sons and Las Casas set down faithfully the events of the immortal voyage; it contradicts the report of the mutiny of the crew.—*E. D. Beynon*.

12722. MACPHAIL, SIR ANDREW. The burden of the Stuarts. *Quart. Rev.* 254(504) Apr. 1930: 218-229.—The Stuarts suffered from the mental disability, self-will, which is the stigma of the invalid. A study based on the notebooks of the court physician, Mayerne, shows all the variations of temperament and ailments that one would expect to find. James I inherited coarseness and violence which his constant bodily troubles (fevers, indigestion, ulcers, arthritis, etc.) aggravated into fits of melancholy and rage. Charles II died in uremic convulsions. The wives of the Stuarts were remarkable for their physical ailments.—*Chester Kirby*.

12723. MAJER, G. Tre bandiere Veneziane. [Three Venetian flags.] *Arch. Veneto*. 58(7-8) 1928: 255-264.—The miniature of three Venetian flags (the first undoubtedly of Venetian manufacture, the other two apparently belonging to mercenaries in the service of the republic), contained in a book of the state archives of the Canton of Fribourg (*Livre des Drapeaux*) led the author to trace the curious story of these three flags, which came from the tomb of Gaston di Foix, or from other sacred or profane places in Milan. They were collected in the church of Fribourg together with other flags on the return of the Swiss from the Italian expedition of 1512, and were perhaps burned in order to obtain for the church the little gold with which they were adorned.—*A. Sadun*.

12724. MOLDER, TH. de. De Toponiemen van Oostmalle naar het Cijnsboek van 1428. [The place-names of Oostmalle according to the tax register of 1428.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 4-20.—This *Cijnsboek* or taxregister was drawn up by William van Berchem and John van Maloes in 1428. Hitherto little documentary material relating to the history of this community was available, chiefly because of the fire in 1683 which destroyed the archives, but recently a number of these registers were discovered in the royal archives at Brussels. The article is accompanied by a map. The document is also valuable for economic history.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12725. MONTESINOS, JOSÉ F. Algunas notas sobre el "Diálogo de Mercurio y Carón." [Notes on the "Diálogo de Mercurio y Carón."] *Rev. de Filol. Española*. 16(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 225-266.—Alfonso de Valdés, the author of the *Diálogo*, was the most important Erasmian of the Spanish renaissance. The *Diálogo*, of which the first part was probably completed about 1528-30, reflects political and intellectual developments of the day. Its chief sources were state papers, for it was in part a defense of the conduct of Charles V, and the works of Erasmus, for it was more than a *White Book*, developing in the latter part into a dissertation on the ethics of secular and ecclesiastical policy. Valdés may have taken the plan of the work from the *Praise of Folly* and certainly borrowed many ideas and aphorisms from Erasmus; but he was an Erasmian with a difference, for his work was strongly tinged with Spanish mysticism. It is improbable that Cervantes

imitated the *Diálogo* in the advice given by Don Quijote to Sancho.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

12726. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Der Anteil der Familien Ehinger-Güttingen von Konstanz und der österreichischer Ehinger von Ulm an den überseeischen Unternehmungen der Welser. [The part played by the Ehinger-Güttingen family of Constance and the Austrian branch of the Ehingers of Ulm in the overseas enterprises of the Welser Company.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz. u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 22(3/4) 1930: 373-387.—New evidence makes it possible to clear up the confusion as to the identity and the activities of various members of this important family, both in Germany and in Spain, where they were the representatives of the Welser interests. (Genealogical table of the Ehinger family in Ulm; chronologies of Ulrich Ehinger of Constance, died at Valladolid in 1537, and of Ulrich Ehinger of Ulm, died at Seville in 1529).—*E. H. McNeal*.

12727. PAGANO, LUIGI. I capitoli dei sensali di Catania dell'anno 1439. [Brokers' regulations in Catania in 1439.] *Arch. Storico per la Sicilia Orientale*. 25(1) 1929: 1-39.—A study of the economic and juridical regulations of the broker's profession in Sicily in the 14th and 15th centuries and of the influence and activity of that profession.—*Luigi Einaudi*.

12728. PRIMIS, F. Uit een Antwerpsche Rijm-chronijk, 1441-1443. [From an Antwerp rhyme-book, 1441-1443.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 141-142.—A page of a chronicle in rhymes dealing with events in Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12729. PRINET, MAX. Un armorial inachevé du bailliage de Senlis (XIV^e siècle). [An incomplete book of heraldry from the bailliage of Senlis (14th cent.).] *Bibliothèque de l'École d. Chartes*. 90(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 316-336.—A descriptive and critical commentary on the 21 coats of arms set forth in this MS.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

12730. QUAZZA, ROMOLO. Genova, Savoia e Spagna dopo la congiura del Vachero. [Genoa, Savoy, and Spain after the conspiracy of Vachero.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino*. 31(3-4) 1929: 265-326; 32(1-2) 1930: 171-216.—In the early 17th century the republic of Genoa and Charles Emanuel I of Savoy were enemies. After the Peace of Moncon (1626) Charles Emanuel deserted his former ally, France, in favor of Spain, which was also the friend of Genoa. When war broke out in 1628—Spain, the emperor, Savoy, and Genoa vs. France, the pope, and Venice—Charles promised to suspend hostilities against Genoa for six months. Attention was centered on the siege of Montferrat, when news of a conspiracy to kill all Genoese nobles was received. The Genoese government succeeded in capturing Vachero and other leading conspirators. Charles Emanuel admitted to the Spanish governor of Milan that he was the instigator of the plot. Vachero and three other conspirators were executed. In reprisal Charles Emanuel ordered that all Genoese prisoners of war to be executed. Spanish officials succeeded in persuading him to revoke the order.—*F. Edler*.

12731. QUINTANA, RICARDO. Notes on English educational opinion during the seventeenth century. *Studies in Philol. (Univ. of North Carolina)*. 27(2) Apr. 1930: 265-292.

12732. RACKOW, PAUL. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Rabelaisforschung. [Rabelais research survey.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 18(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 198-210.

12733. RIDOLFI, R. Memoriale di Antonio Mussi alla Balìa Senese per offrire il segreto della coltivazione del granturco. [A memorial of Antonio Mussi to the Balìa of Siena offering the secret of the cultivation of Indian corn.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1(2) Jun. 1929: 129-131.—Dated 1549.—*Cecil Rothe*.

12734. RIDOLFI, R. Tamburazione fatta contro Palla Rucellai. [Secret denunciation of Palla Rucellai.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani*. 1(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 131-132.—Event dated 1527.—*Cecil Roth*.

12735. SCHECHTER, FRANK J. Paul Vinogradoff—the pontiff of comparative jurisprudence. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(5) Jan. 1930: 528-546.—Vinogradoff's first visit to England (in 1883) came at the close of a long period of stagnation in English legal scholarship. Immediately he threw himself vigorously into the investigation of English source material. In 1903 he was elected as a successor of Sir Frederick Pollock in the Corpus Christi Chair of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and from his seminar came the *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History*. The predominant notes in his philosophy of legal history are: (1) his emphasis upon the importance of non-litigious custom; (2) his stress on the dangers of haphazard analogies and contrasts; (3) his insistence on the danger of deriving "any mystic theory of national psychology" from the popular origin of customary law. Vinogradoff's style has the virtue of conciseness. The air of finality with which he often pronounced his views exposed him to the charge of dogmatism.—*R. B. Morris*.

12736. SOUTER, ALEXANDER. A presumed holograph letter from Hector Boece to Erasmus. *Aberdeen Univ. Library Bull.* 7(40) Jan. 1930: 299-302.—Hector Boece, the first principal of Aberdeen University, wrote a letter to Erasmus which was discovered by P. S. Allen and printed in *Epistles of Erasmus* (1928). Hector Boece sat under Erasmus at Paris in 1496, which links Aberdeen directly to the great scholar. A facsimile of this letter, dated May 26, 1528, is in the Municipal Library of Breslau.—*J. Aronson*.

12737. THÖRNQUIST, CLARA. Svenska studenter i Prag under medeltiden. [Swedish students at Prague during the middle ages.] *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr.* 29 1929: 235-298.—The article reviews briefly the history of this university from its earliest days to the schism of 1409. It contains descriptive material pertaining to the life of the students, and the conduct of the university. Mention is made of part of the four "nations" in the schism, which finally robbed the university of its universal character. There follows a list of Swedish students and their academic activities, also a list of others matriculated there until the schism. The author concludes that there was a definite withdrawal of Swedish students in 1409.—*J. O. Lindstrom*.

12738. UNSIGNED. España después del Concilio de Trento. [Spain after the Council of Trent.] *Nueva Democracia*. 11(2) Feb. 1930: 5-6, 31.

12739. WHITING, M. B. Henry, Prince of Wales; "A scarce-blown rose." *Contemp. Rev.* 137(772) Apr. 1930: 492-500.—Henry was born in 1593, ten years before his father, James VI of Scotland, became James I of England. It was for him that James wrote the *Basilikon Doron*, advice for a young prince, published in 1603. He appears to have been a model prince, pious, discreet, humane. He died at the age of 19 on Nov. 6, 1612 from an undiagnosed fever, probably typhoid. Had he lived the tragedy of Charles I's reign would never have occurred. The title phrase is from the memoir written years after by Sir Charles Cornwallis.—*H. McD. Clotkie*.

12740. WRETSCHKO, A. v. Zur Rechts- und Verfassungsgeschichte einer einst bayerischen Innstadt—Rattenberg. [On the legal and constitutional history of a former Bavarian city on the Inn—Rattenberg.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 449-462.—A review of Ferdinand Kogler's work on the same subject, in which v. Wretschko presents his own views of the legal and constitutional history of Rattenberg, together with the cities of Kufstein and Kitzbühel, all under the dominion of Bavarian lords by the early 16th century, from the 12th to the end of the 16th century.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

12741. ZEDLER, GOTTFRIED. Ein letztes Wort zur Coster-Gutenbergfrage. [A last word on the Coster-Gutenberg question.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 46(7) Jul. 1929: 329-333.—Bömer holds that the Donatases are block prints made in Holland before Gutenberg, and asserts that even if the xylographic Donatases which have been preserved are not pre-Gutenberg, it does not follow that none such existed. This view is held to be untenable, since the inking process assumed was probably not yet invented. The fact that the type used by Coster was cast in sand proves the priority of the early Dutch casting over Gutenberg's. Bömer denies that there is a difference between Coster's and Gutenberg's type casting, but the evidence of minor details points in the other direction. The whole question must now await the publication of new source material.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke*.

THE WORLD 1648-1920

GENERAL

(See also Entry 11102)

12742. SANNA, GIOVANNI. Ancora sull'economia antica e moderna e sulla razionalità nella storia. [More about ancient and modern economy and concerning the rationality of history.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 13(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 513-549.—The bulk of this contribution is devoted to a comparison of ancient and modern industrialism and agrarianism, with a lesser treatment of ancient and modern slavery and the organization of production. Sanna concludes with a re-statement of his belief in the rationality of history. [See Entries 2: 327; 2: 330].—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11389, 11470, 11504, 12364, 12834, 12877)

12743. CORTESI DECIO. Un alchimista del secolo XVII. [An alchemist of the 17th century.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64(1375) Jul. 1929: 90-101.—From the

year 1639 when he entered the seminary of the Jesuits in Rome, Francesco Giuseppe Borri was known as a rebel. Expelled, he became a secretary to the Marquis Mirogli, but he found his chief occupation in the study of chemistry and pharmacy and in the subsequent performance of marvellous cures. Through a reform movement against Jesuitism he became involved with the Inquisition and had to flee from Rome to Amsterdam. Soon oppressed by debts, he fled to escape justice. He became a councillor and Minister of Frederick IV in Copenhagen to whom he dedicated *Le istruzioni politiche*. When the king died, Borri again was forced to flee. On his way to Turkey, he was arrested in Vienna and surrendered to Cardinal Antonio Pignatelli. The sentence was perpetual prison and public penance. Borri remained in prison until 1678 when he healed the ambassador of France. Thereupon he was given an apartment in the Castel San Angelo with a laboratory for the pursuit of his studies. He died in 1695.—*Winnifred Brown*.

12744. GUTTENBERG. Die Geschichte des Rettungswesen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rettungen aus Ertrinkungsgefahr. [The history of life

saving with special reference to drowning.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 43 (6) Mar. 15, 1930: 145-59.—Bibliography included.—*J. S. Brubacher*.

12745. HERTING, JOH. Krieg und Revolution als unmittelbares Erlebnis der Irrenanstalt. [The influence of war and revolution on hospitals for the insane.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Medizin*. 91 (4-5) 1929: 268-284.—The effect of the events of the French Revolution (1793) on general conditions in the Paris Bicêtre hospital. Some of the patients, set free, promptly turned against their "liberators," and were returned to their cells, according to an eye-witness, Dr. Pinel, a physician there. Food rations were cut down from 1 kilogram to 200 grams, and the annual mortality rate among the inmates increased from 27 (1791) to 174 (1796). According to Dr. Horn, of the Berlin Charité, the effect of the Franco-Prussian war of 1806 was equally harmful on some of the German asylums. Similar conditions arose in 1813, in the Sonnenstein Asylum (Saxony) when Napoleon issued the laconic order, "*Que l'on chasse les fous!*" A detachment of French infantry forcibly entered the premises, and 215 patients were driven into the street. The data relating to the American Civil War (1861-1865), as reported by Dr. Ray of the Butler Hospital, and statistics of the Government Hospital are rather indeterminate. In 1870-1871 (Franco-Prussian war, Commune) Dr. Marcé of the Paris *St. Anne* Asylum observed that wars and revolutions determine rather the nature of the psychoses than the quantity of new cases.—*Boris Brasol*.

12746. JAFFE, BERNARD. Priestley—oxygen Human crucibles. *Forum*. 83 (6) Jun. 1930: 380-384.

12747. ROLLESTON, SIR HUMPHRY. Progress in medicine. A review of the advances in medicine during the last twenty-five years. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (762) Jun. 1930: 729-742.

HISTORY OF ART

12748. DAS, FRIEDA HAUSWIRTH. Hindu temples of Mysore. *Asia*. 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 427-429.

12749. FERRANTE, GIULIO MARCHETTI. Un'esposizione d'arte Nipponica a Roma. [An exposition of

Japanese art in Rome.] *Nuova Antologia*. 65 (1394) Apr. 16, 1930: 530-539.

12750. LLOYD, NATHANIEL. A history of the English house. 20. The eighteenth century. *Architectural Rev.* 67 (401) Apr. 1930: 187-192.

12751. PEREVERZEV, V. ПЕРЕВЕРЗЕВ, В. Теоретические предпосылки Писаревской критики. [Theoretical premises of Pisarev's critique.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 31 (1) 1929: 35-46.—Pisarev, the greatest critic of the 60's and a disciple of Chernyshevskii, fought against the idealistic conception of art for the sake of beauty and as apart from life. He advocated the materialistic standpoint, but was unable to defend the realistic position that art should reproduce reality due to the fact that the materialism of the 60's was lacking a dialectic conception of reality. Pisarev admitted that art does not only reproduce reality, but may even change it, owing to the creative power of thought. This placed Pisarev in contradiction with his realism and made him unable to get rid of the idealism. He succeeded, however, from the empirical standpoint in clarifying the conception of the role of art.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

12752. VISKI, KÁROLY. Adatok a székeleykapu történetéhez. [The history of the Székely gate.] *A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Értesítője*. 21 (3-4) 1929: 65-88.—The Székely Gate, one of the most conspicuous and interesting objects of Hungarian peasant art, has large dimensions, a wealth of painted and carved ornamentation, an inset small gate, portrayal of a family coat of arms, Latin inscriptions inviting friends and threatening enemies and two rows of dove-cotes. It is a survival of the high and well-defended gates which served as entrances to medieval fortresses. Military exigencies of the Székely country and the privileges of nobility led to its greater frequency and higher development in the Székely region. The small inset gate is a survival of the gate for footmen in medieval castles. The dove-cotes are a survival of the look-out holes through which the occupants of the castle viewed approachers. The Székely Gates were the work of millers, whose occupation was rather the building of mills than the grinding of flour. Experience thus gained enabled them in former times to build the castle of their lord and in more modern days to construct the lofty gate of some prosperous neighbor.—*E. D. Beynon*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 12349, 12627, 12654, 12731, 12773, 12780, 12795, 12828, 12841)

12753. ARCHUTOWSKI, J. Szkoła Biblijna w Jerozolimie 1890-1930. [The Bible school in Jerusalem 1890-1930.] *Ateneum Kapłańskie*. 25 (4) Apr. 1930: 335-350.—The author describes the organization and relates the history of the Catholic Bible School in Jerusalem founded by Lecomte and developed by Lagrange for the purpose of counter acting the influence of the rationalist scholars like Strauss and Renan who attacked the problem of Biblical criticism from the historical point of view.—*Frank Nowak*.

12754. BIANQEIRS, JEAN. La premiere consecration de missionnaires protestants français, Église de Sainte-Marie, 2 mai 1829. [Consecration of the first French Protestant missionaries, Church of St. Mary, May 2, 1829.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 78 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 267-298.—On May 2, 1829, the Protestants of Paris assembled in the temple of St. Mary consecrated three young men as missionaries to South Africa: Prosper Lemuel, Isaac Bisseux, and Samuel Rolland. Three months later three more were sent out. In preparation for their duties these candidates were obliged to study French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, and certain oriental languages, as well as science, theology, geography, astronomy,

mathematics, general history, natural history, English history, the history of missions, agriculture, surveying, printing, etc. There were frequent and difficult examinations to undergo. France had few colonies and these were, for the most part, not open to Protestant missionaries. None of the first three missionaries sent out returned to France, but married and died in Africa.—*W. L. Braden*.

12755. BIVORT de la SAUDÉE, J. DE. Evolution dans l'Église anglicane. [Evolution in the Anglican church.] *Correspondant*. 102 (1621) Apr. 10, 1930: 128-134.—The author concludes, from recent developments in the Anglican church, that the hopes maintained by some of the High Church party for a reunion with Rome are illusory.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

12756. BRUN, CLAUDE. Les Blancs ou Anticoncordataires du Charollais. [The Whites, or the opponents of the concordat, of Charollais.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 1 (3) 1929: 215-235; (4) 1929: 336-353.—This is a group of several hundred opponents of the concordat of 1801, completely separated from the official church, not recognizing priest or bishop or pope, and spread throughout 15 communities of the arondissement of Charolles and Mâcon. They celebrate the festivals suppressed by

the concordat, observe rigorously the Catholic rules in regard to prayer, fasting, abstinence, and Sunday rest. Of the sacraments, they observe only baptism, but they baptize even their children; they confess to God, or to one of their own group; they marry without the aid of a priest; they attend a low mass which is said without communion in one of their homes. The role of the pastor is assumed by a family head, an old man, educated and of a recognized moral superiority, who presides at all ceremonies (marriage, burial); one of these old men possesses a cross, from which is derived the name the *Bishop of the Whites*. The Whites also have their own places of pilgrimage and places of meeting, very much frequented because they can thus overcome their isolation in the midst of Catholics, with whom their relations are friendly, but cool. Their customs and standards are very high. They are much attached to their native village and emigrate very little. They have often a very numerous family, and a certain level of culture. From the political point of view, they are often found among the left republicans. Their origin goes back to the Schism ended in France by the Civil Constitution of the Clergy of July 12, 1790, but they did not definitely separate from the Roman Church until 1802. Similar groups exist in France, the Whites of Deux-Sèvres and of Poitou, the most disturbing, a group of Lyon, the Stévenistes of Belgium, the Petite Eglise of Vendôme, the Whites of Haut-Beaujolais and of Forez, the Elect or Illuminés of Saône-et-Loire. In the course of the 19th century, many attempts at reunion with the Church of Rome have been made but without success. The cause for these failures is to be found in the Charolais, grouped in the communes of Tancon, St. Germain-du-Bois, and Varennes-sur-Dun. Their number diminishes slowly because they do not recruit any new adherents and because the contacts established by marriage and by custom are destroying their traditional practices.—*Henri Calvet*.

12757. CAVALLERA, FERDINAND. *Hommage à la Bienheureuse Bernadette Soubirous*. [Honor to the Blessed Bernadette Soubirous.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique*. 10 Jan.-Apr. 1929: 3-174.—An important collection of official documents dealing with the mystical experiences of Bernadette Soubirous, at Lourdes in 1858, and with subsequent events at the grotto. Many of these documents have been cited or alluded to in Cros: *Histoire de Notre Dame de Lourdes d'après les documents et les témoins* (Paris 1925-9, 3 vols.); they are here given in full. Of high interest and importance are the letters and memoranda of Frère Cérèse and Frère Léobard; the *Souvenirs* of Mlle. Estrade written in 1878 and of M. J-B Estrade. This latter has the detailed conversation between police commissioner Jacomet and Bernadette whom he tried in vain to lead into contradictions; the testimony of Jeanne Védère, a cousin of Bernadette, and the deposition of Antoinette-Marie Soubirous, the sister of Bernadette.—*G. G. Walsh*.

12758. COULTON, G. G. *The new Roman index*. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 378-390.—The first index of prohibited books was drawn up by Gelasius I in 494; the first printed list was issued in 1559 since which time there have been over a hundred editions. The new Index contains an introduction by the Cardinal Secretary, in Italian instead of Latin as formerly, defending the church against the perils of liberalism and the evil press. He asserts, without foundation, that there were 200 editions of the Scriptures in various languages current before Luther's German Bible, when there were no more than 20. The comic side of the Index as displayed in the *Quarterly Rev.* in Oct. 1902 persists in a modified form. Montaigne remains excluded, while Rabelais and Boccaccio are permitted. The anti-Lutheran bishops Critius and Macer mistakenly forbidden are now released, as are Kepler,

Copernicus and Galileo. But Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, Bacon, Locke, Bergson, Acton, and Hugo continue, while Bossuet, and Bellarmine (recently canonized), have each a book on the list. The stifling effect on Catholic writers can hardly be exaggerated even today, despite the protestations of members that it is not present. Numerous examples of withdrawals from the church, and of disillusioned converts, such as Newman and Ward, are given. A list of 33 men offered in 1905 as examples of Catholic scholarship reveals that since then eight of them have been placed on the Index, and five have suffered almost equal degradation.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

12759. KOCH, JULIE. *Origins of New England Protestantism in New Orleans*. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(1) Jan. 1930: 60-76.—An account of the beginnings of Protestantism in New Orleans and vicinity, with special attention to certain leaders in the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches in Louisiana who came from New England. The Methodists started in the upper part of Louisiana and moved south, while the other Protestant churches started in the lower part and worked north. As the Louisiana Protestants became more conservative in religion, they became hidebound in politics, and the New Englanders, whose fathers had been nurtured on abolition sermons, measured their wealth in slaves as the cotton and sugar areas spread. Those denominations that had forgotten their frontier experiences were the first to defend the institution of slavery, to justify it by Scriptural quotations, and to answer God's call to care for their black members.—*E. M. Violette*.

12760. LEJARZA, P. FIDEL de. *Fragmentarias efemérides de un curioso franciscano*. (1672-1716). [Fragmentary journal of a Franciscan "character."] *Arch. Ibero-Americano*. 32(94) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 109-115.—The author of this diary was probably a member of the Franciscan convent in Madrid. His interests were chiefly necrological.—*Roland Dennis Hussey*.

12761. HILLING, NIKOLAUS. *Zum zehnjährigen Jubiläum des codex Juris Canonici*. [The 10th anniversary of the Codex Juris Canonici.] *Archiv. f. Katholische Kirchenrecht*. 108(3-4) 1928: 385-408.

12762. HOTSON, CLARENCE. *Swedenborg's influence in America to 1830*. *New-Church Rev.* 37(2) Apr. 1930: 188-207.—Although Swedenborg made no effort to found an organization to propagate his teachings yet it was inevitable that such a society should be formed, since those who held the Swedenborg doctrines were frequently expelled from the other churches for heresy. The American Swedenborg church is a native product and the first American converts were made largely through Swedenborg's writings. James Glen, an active early advocate of the New-Church doctrines in America made several converts, one of whom, John Young, planted the doctrines in the west. Several converts were won from among the ministers of Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist churches and congregations were established in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. In 1830 there were 28 New-Church societies in the United States, with 16 ordained ministers and 500 members. The *New Jerusalem Magazine* made its appearance in Boston in 1827, which in 1894 was succeeded by the *New-Church Review*. Jonathan Chapman, better known as "Jonny Applesed" (1775?-1847), occupied his time after 1801 distributing apple seeds to the western settlers and circulating Swedenborg's writings, which he tore up in sections for wider distribution.—*W. W. Sweet*.

12763. INGRAM, GEORGE H. *Biographies of the alumni of the Log College*. II. William Tennent, Sr. the founder. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 14(1) Mar. 1930: 1-26.

12764. LETURIA, PEDRO. *La primera nunciatura en America y su influencia en las republicas hispano-*

americanas 1829-1832. [The first papal nunciature in America and its influence in the Spanish-American republics.] *Razon y Fél.* 86 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 28-48.—A first hand study based on documents in the archives of the Vatican Secretariat of State.—*G. G. Walsh.*

12765. LÓPEZ, P. ATANASIO. Notas de bibliografía franciscana. [Notes on Franciscan bibliography.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 32 (94) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 30-75.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12766. PÉREZ, P. LORENZO. Aclaraciones sobre la patria de San Martín de la Ascensión, mártir del Japón. [Clarifications on the native land of St. Martin of the Ascension, martyr of Japan.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 31 (92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 241-252.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12767. STOCKLEY, W. F. P. Keble and Newman. *Irish Ecclesiastical Record.* 35 (746) Feb. 1930: 135-148.—Arguments of Newman refuting the claims of the Anglican church, and pointing out the fallacy of trying to base a church on differences, and the folly of abandoning in the church all that is most essential.—*Roger Craven.*

12768. WIKLUND, K. B. Ett brev om Lars Levi Laestadii dödsbädd. [A letter pertaining to the death of Lars Levi Laestadius.] *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr.* 29 1929: 334-339.—A letter written in the Finnish language and followed by a Swedish translation describing the last moments of a Finnish pastor, who represents the pietistic group of the early 19th century.—*J. O. Lindström.*

12769. ZUCCO, GIOVANNI. La chiesa Copta Abissina ed i suoi "Abuna." [The Coptic church of Abyssinia and its aboonas.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3 (9) Sep. 1929: 894-908.—The aboona is the titular head of the coptic-monophysite church in Abyssinia. The first aboona and the first missionary to pagan Ethiopia was Frumentius, who was ordained as bishop of Axum by Athanasius of Alexandria. Since Frumentius all aboonas have been chosen by the patriarch of Alexandria from the Egyptian clergy. This subjection to Egyptian authority is hardly fair to the Abyssinian church, since there are five million Copts in Abyssinia and only a half million scattered over Egypt and Nubia. It was customary to have but one aboona until 1881, when King John obtained from the patriarch the nomination of four. The death of the last of these in 1926 raised the question of Abyssinia's right to a national church headed by an Abyssinian. The younger members of the clergy and Abyssinian public opinion in general demanded a native hierarchy. Negus Tafari's government compromised by accepting an Egyptian metropolitan, assisted by four bishops chosen by and among the Abyssinian clergy.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

20 (4) Apr. 1930: 147-153.—Two years ago the Royal Society of Arts created a fund for the preservation of ancient dwellings. Among the purchases of the society is the whole town of West Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. [Pictures].—*Robert E. Riegel.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 12684, 12718, 12722, 12735, 12746-12747, 12750, 12755, 12767, 12781, 12846, 12867, 12878, 12903, 12921, 12930, 12977, 13240)

12770. COTTESLOE, HON. LORD. Alexander Forsyth. 1769-1843. *Jour. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 8 (33) Jul. 1929: 179-183.

12771. DAWSON, W. H. Gladstone as a Christian statesman. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (771) Mar. 1930: 317-326.—The spiritual and moral aspects of Gladstone's character and conduct discussed in a review of Rudolf Craemer's *Gladstone als christlicher Staatsmann.*—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12772. MENZIES, G. K. The preservation of West Wycombe, England. *Old-Time New England Bull.*

12773. O'DOHERTY, J. F. Catholic emancipation and its causes. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 35 (733) Jan. 1929: 1-11.—The persecution of the English only served to bind the Irish closer to the Catholic faith. Laws preventing the Irish from owning land led to the development of trade and a close contact with Europe where the Irish were educated and brought in contact with the French agitation for liberty and a new desire to make conditions tolerable for the Catholics. Led by Wolfe Tone and later Daniel O'Connell, the demands culminated in the Catholic Relief Act of 1793 and the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829.—*Audrey Bell.*

with tact finally enabled Louis to include Alsace and Strasbourg in his domains.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

12776. BIZARDEL, R. Pascal Paoli et Napoleon Bonaparte. [Pascal Paoli and Napoleon Bonaparte.] *Revolution Française.* 83 (1) 1930: 47-55.—Bonaparte came from a pro-French environment and at no time before 1792 gave expression to anti-French sentiments. He was an early defender of the right of peoples to self-determination. His criticism of the government in 1789-90 was directed chiefly against the abuses which the French regime inflicted upon his Corsican compatriots.—*A. D. Beeler.*

12777. BOISLAIGUE, RENÉ. Le consul-général Pierre Deval et la conquête de l'Algérie. [Consul General Pierre Deval and the conquest of Algiers.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit.-Rev. Bleue.* 68 (7) Apr. 5, 1930: 203-210.—"The incident of the fly-swatter of the Dey Hussein Pasha was incontestably the cause of the conquest of Algiers." Deval became Consul General for Algiers in 1814, and had many difficult matters to handle. Two Algerian Jews, Busnach and Baeri, and through their agency the Dey of Algiers himself, had

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 12549, 12624, 12648, 12712, 12732, 12745, 12753-12754, 12756-12757, 12807, 12810, 12812-12813, 12815-12816, 12843, 12863, 12869, 12890, 12920, 12922-12923, 12927, 13381, 13683)

12774. ANDERSON, TROYER S. Memoirs of the wars of the French Revolution and Empire. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 288-292.

12775. BATIFFOL, LOUIS. Les difficultés de Louis XIV avec les Alsaciens. [The difficulties of Louis XIV with the Alsatians.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37 (7) Apr. 1, 1930: 564-593; (8) Apr. 15, 1930: 843-871.—From MSS in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Batiffol analyzes the sentiment of the Alsatians of Colmar towards France in the 17th century. Under Louis XIII it was friendly. The inhabitants of Colmar invited French troops to protect them from the ravages of the Thirty Years' War, and sought the same protection from Louis XIV on his accession. In 1650 the French garrison was withdrawn; but from 1655 to 1662 a younger brother of the famous Colbert administered Alsace as intendant, and plans were formed for the incorporation of the province into the domains of the French crown. Meanwhile the feelings of the population had changed. They rejected in 1661 the loose formula proposed as an oath of allegiance to the French king, and resistance grew to open warfare. But a policy of compulsion combined

with tact finally enabled Louis to include Alsace and Strasbourg in his domains.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

—1566—

supplied the French government with grain, which had not yet, in 1814, been paid for. A convention in 1819 fixed the sum still to be paid and the terms, and included a clause providing that if Busnach and Bacri did not pay, the French government might do so out of the funds still owing on the grain transaction. The Dey became angry, and, getting no satisfaction from Deval, wrote the French foreign minister a very insulting letter, which the latter refused to answer. At a great public ceremony, on April 30, 1827, the exasperated Dey demanded an explanation of Deval who told him to make his communications through the foreign minister. The Dey lost his temper, made a pass at Deval with his fly-swatter, and called him a "Christian dog."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

12778. DREYFUS, ROBERT. M. Thiers devant l'Allemagne. [M. Thiers against Germany.] *Rev. de Paris*. 37 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 571–600.—The resumption of normal diplomatic intercourse between France and Germany in 1872 marked the opening of a tense struggle waged by Thiers for the speedy evacuation of the French territory still occupied by the Prussians. The negotiations, complicated by the attitude of the German ambassador, von Arnim, at Paris, and the French ambassador, the Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron, at Berlin, were brought to a successful conclusion in 1873. The author attempts to interpret this diplomatic tangle with the aid of letters and reminiscences recently published.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

12779. FERRANTE, GUILIO MARCHETTI. Anna Maria Orsini la princesse des Ursins. [Anna Maria Orsini, princess of the Ursines.] *Nuova Antologia*. 268 (1385) Dec. 1, 1929: 365–382; (1386) Dec. 16, 1929: 464–477.—The life and diplomatic activities at Rome and at Madrid of the French noblewoman who was one of the ablest agents of Louis XIV.—*C. Brinton*.

12780. GALLAND, ELIE. Encore l'affaire Calas. [The Calas affair again.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 78 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 299–315.—Two works, several months apart, appeared: one, *The Case of Calas* by Frederick Maugham, judge of the supreme court of England; the other *L'Affaire Calas*, by Marc Chasaigne. The first work concludes that the accused was innocent of the crime charged against him; the second author offers no conclusion, but seeks rather to bring to light facts on a subject on which there has been more heat than light. He writes that the tribunal which tried Calas for the murder of his own son was impartial. Calas, the father, is guilty with this attendant circumstance, that he had strangled his son, without intent to kill him, but only to close the rebel lips which defied his authority in becoming Catholic. Unedited memoirs, however, lead to a different conclusion. The tribunal was fanatical. Calas was innocent. A more complete study is needed, showing every aspect of the trial, and displaying facts in chronological order.—*W. L. Braden*.

12781. GIDDENS, PAUL H. Glimpses of French society between 1775 and 1790 as seen by English observers. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (1) Nov.–Dec. 1929; Jan. 1930: 60–72.—*W. Perry Kissick*.

12782. GIOVELLINA, COLONNA DE. Quatre lettres du Colonel de Gentile. [Four letters of Colonel de Gentile.] *Rev. de la Corse*. 11 (61) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 18–27.—Colonel Joseph de Gentile, born in 1762, was recommended as colonel of the third battalion of the 16th demi-brigade by General Gauthier by reason of his seniority. The first of the four letters written to his friend Carlino Angeli, speaks of Napoleon's victories in Italy and of a peace with Sardinia. The second speaks of coming conquest of Corsica by the French troops. The third tells of his arrival in Corsica with his men. The island is rich and beautiful, with the population enthusiastic. The fourth represents the

colonel as commander-in-chief of the island and busy with financial and military affairs.—*Audrey Bell*.

12783. GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS R. Lafayette. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 281–287.—Bibliography.

12784. GUY-GRAND, GEORGES. Clemenceau ou l'homme de guerre. [Clemenceau, or the man of war.] *Mercur de France*. 219 (763) Apr. 1930: 5–43.

12785. HAWKINS, R. L. Unpublished French letters of the eighteenth century. *Romanic Rev.* 21 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 1–15.—Twenty scattered letters or notes by Mme. de Maintenon, Maupertuis, Buffon (3), d'Alembert (3), Diderot (2, one to Madame Necker), La Harpe (2), the abbé Morellet, the Duc de La Rochefoucauld (to Franklin), Mirabeau fils, Lavoisier, Marat, Grimm, Marmontel, and Toussaint L'Ouverture are edited here.—*E. C. Hassold*.

12786. LAFON, ROGER. Toulon-Saïgon au ralenti. La route d'Extreme-Orient sous le Second Empire d'après des documents inédits. [Toulon to Saïgon. The road to the Far East under the Second Empire from unpublished documents.] *Progrès Civique*. 12 (555) Apr. 5, 1930: 11–13.

12787. LANZAC, DE LABORIE de. Le milliard des émigrés. [The milliard for the émigrés.] *Correspondant*. 102 (1621) Apr. 10, 1930: 86–107.—A discussion of the projected law of 1825, whereby the government of Charles X proposed to indemnify the nobles of the old regime for their losses in the French Revolution.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

12788. LAUNAY, LOUIS de. Saint-Just. *Correspondant*. 102 (1624) May 25, 1930: 500–519.—A short sketch of the career of Louis de Saint-Just (1767–1794), member of the French National Convention, and of the Committee of Public Safety.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

12789. LESORT, ANDRÉ. La commission de la convocation des États Généraux. [The commission on the meeting of the Estates General.] *Revue Française*. 83 (1) 1930: 5–17.—New evidence that the French government intended that all the subjects "should participate, directly or indirectly, in the selection of the deputies and, consequently, in the deliberations of the assembly of the Estates" is found in the reports of the commission upon proposals of intermediate provincial committees and meetings of intendants. Louis XVI and the high functionaries to whom he confided the task of handling difficulties arising from the application of the rules pertaining to the meeting of the Estates General, desired to give effect to a certain degree of political equality, or, at least, to make the Estates-General as representative as possible.—*A. D. Beeler*.

12790. MARCHAND, JEAN. Une lettre du duc de Liancourt à Talleyrand (1797). [A letter of the Duke de Liancourt to Talleyrand (1797).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique*. 43 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 466–472.—This letter, which is quoted in full, was written from Philadelphia and concerns Franco-American relations.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

12791. PEYRONNET, H. de. Les débuts de l'ambassade de l'amiral Roussin à Constantinople. [The beginning of the embassy of Admiral Roussin at Constantinople.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique*. 43 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 397–421.—A detailed review of facts concerning the diplomatic role played by Admiral Roussin during the first five weeks after his arrival at Constantinople on Feb. 17, 1833, reveals that the admiral did all that was possible under existing circumstances to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between the sultan and the pasha of Egypt.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

12792. PICCIONI, CAMILLE. Bruant des Carrières, premier commis de Fouquet. [Bruant des Carrières, chief clerk of Fouquet.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique* 43 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 422–444.—Bruant des Carrières, chief clerk of a French *surintendant*,

shared the latter's disgrace and condemnation when he fell from favor in 1661. Fleeing from France des Carrières found refuge with the Jesuits, resided for a time at Rome, and then moved to Liège where he performed diplomatic and military services which won for him the favor of Louvois. In 1676 des Carrières was cleared of all charges in the French courts but he was not authorized to return to France until two years later, after he had played an important role through secret negotiations with the Prince of Orange in the conclusion of the Peace of Nimwegen. [Based on an unpublished biographical work, the first two chapters of which are quoted *in extenso*.]—*F. S. Rodkey*.

12793. PONTEIL, FELIX. L' Alsacien de 1830. [The Alsatian of 1830.] *Mercur de France*. 219 (764) Apr. 15, 1930: 257-273.—The Alsatian of the times of Louis Philippe was French in spirit, but was devoted to his German patois, his local customs, and his local church officers, who excelled the prelates of the interior. He preferred administrative decentralization, and wished justice to be rendered in Alsatian, though French was to be taught in the schools alongside the German. He regarded the Rhine as a bond of union between Switzerland, Italy, Holland, and Hamburg; he therefore resented the high tariff policy of the French government, which curbed Alsatian commerce.—*C. C. Eckhardt*.

12794. POTTMEYER, H. Ingwaeeonsch Taalgoed in en rond Antwerpen. [Ingaevonian place-names around Antwerp.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 149-196.—The author endeavors to interpret the place names of Antwerp and its surrounding country and show that some are of Ingaevonian, i.e. Frisian or Saxon, origin as well as Frankish. The names discussed are *Antwerp*, *Syricstrate*, *Everdeistrate*, *Kraaiwijk*, *Eijendijk*, *Kipdorp*, *Klapdorp*, *Chanelaus*, *Gipenghem*, *Yepeghem*, place names ending in *hem*, *nesse*, *drecht*, *muiden*, *Koestelle*, and *Zinkval*.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12795. PRIMIS, F. Beschrijving der S. Micheelsabdij te Antwerpen in 1796. [Description of St. Michael Abbey in Antwerp, 1796.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 144-147.—This document in French, now published for the first time, was drawn up when the *Commissaire du Directoire* Dargonne visited the Abbey of St. Michael in Antwerp. The rich abbey had been confiscated, and its land was to be parcelled into building lots. The exact and full description of the land is valuable for archaeological purposes. The document is not to be found in the published correspondence of Dargonne.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12796. PRIMIS, F. De Antwerpsche Groothandel in 1830. [Commerce at Antwerp in 1830.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 239-254.—This article deals with the influence of the trading class in Antwerp at the time of the Belgian revolution in 1830. The House of Orange had promoted the interests of the harbor of Antwerp even at the expense of the Dutch harbors. Many merchants from Frankfurt, Strassburg, and the Rhineland had founded important businesses in Antwerp and these were none too sympathetic to the Belgian revolt which began in Brussels. They feared a change in the governmental attitude toward the mouth of the Schelde. The common story that Antwerp had become practically a Dutch harbor by 1830 is false. A long list of names of merchants engaged in trade in Antwerp in July, 1830 is given. Native firms generally do not appear to be as important as foreign, which is proof that at that time Antwerp had become an important harbor in world commerce. The language of business life was French. Early in September a memorial was passed around the traders, intended to be presented to King William and protesting against revolution. It is thought that it was drawn up by a Frenchman named Donnet. It received 143 signatures. A few of the important firms are not included. [Address

to the king; excerpts from the *Journal du Commerce des Pays-Bas*.]—*H. S. Lucas*.

12797. PRIMIS, F. De Belgische Omwenteling te Antwerpen. De Belgischgezinde Deelnemers. [The Belgian revolution in Antwerp. The Belgian participants.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 271-311.—The Belgian revolution of 1830, which at Antwerp was opposed by most of the men engaged in the more important businesses, found active support among certain sections of the population. The list of names here published is very large; it is explained by the fact that when the Belgian government proposed to reward those who had taken part in the revolution, many who during the days of the crisis had been lukewarm presented their names.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12798. PRIMIS, F. Nalatenschap Entheaume. Inventaris. [Entheaume Collection. Catalogue.] *Antwerpsch. Archievenblad*. 5 (2) 1930: 160-162.—Jean Baptiste Charles Entheaume from Le Havre came to Antwerp in 1798 and left for Honfleur near the close of the third decade of the next century. His papers in the archives of Antwerp are here briefly catalogued.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12799. PRIMIS, F. Van den Herreweghe en de inname van Antwerpen in 1830. [Herreweghe and the capture of Antwerp in 1830.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis v. Antwerp*. 20 1929: 330-337.—Prims discovered among the papers of Charles Rogier, preserved in the archives of the realm at Brussels, the original order given by Charles Rogier to Frans Louis Van den Herreweghe, to proceed with the capture of the citadel of Antwerp in 1830. A copy of this had been given by Charles White, who wrote a sketch of the Belgian revolution, to Mertens, the author of the well-known history of Antwerp. The new provisional government was none too enthusiastic over Van den Herreweghe and gave him in compensation an inferior post at Turnhout which paid him but 1,000 florins. These facts, and many data regarding the taking of Antwerp are revealed in a letter written some time afterwards and preserved among the papers of Rogier, in which he complained about the scant favor he had received and in which he begged for greater consideration. This letter, here published, is followed by the titles of 14 others, likewise kept in Rogier's papers, drawn up the 26th, 27th, and 28th, and issued by Van den Herreweghe.—*H. S. Lucas*.

12800. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Louis-Philippe avant le trône. [Louis Philippe before accession.] *Rev. de France*. 10 (10) May 15, 1930: 228-253.—Dumouriez, after his two victories of Valmy and Jemmapes, went to Paris in the hope of saving the king, returning to his army following the execution. From that moment he definitely broke with the Convention, and immediately began to concert means as to how he might use his army to overturn the government. At the battle of Neerwinden the Duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe) commanded the center and right, and the defeat was due to no lack of skill on his part. Dumouriez had no faith in the permanence of the republic. But in order to overturn the Convention and seat the young Orleans on the throne, Dumouriez must have victories, and from Neerwinden on, the battles were defeats. He could not beat the Austrians; but he could come to an understanding with them to march on Paris. The flight of the two men had as one immediate consequence the arrest of the duke's father and of his two brothers; he has been accused of having thus practically sent his father to the guillotine. But he could not have saved him and probably would have been executed with him. Twenty-one years passed before he again saw France, and Dumouriez never returned.—*Julian Park*.

12801. RUZICKA, L. Opinions ennemies sur les possibilites d'une restauration monarchique en France (1793-1794). [Enemy views as to the possibility of a monarchist restoration in France (1793-1794). *Revo-*

lution Française. 83 (1) 1930: 56–62.—The Austrian state archives throw new light on the opinions held by contemporaries of the French Revolution in adjoining lands. (1) The Duke of Polignac, in a letter from Pentzing, Aug. 21, 1793, expressed the belief that a monarchist restoration might be possible by establishing contact with Danton whom he considered the dominant figure since Marat's recent death. (2) Lieut.-General de Frossard, writing to Count Mercy-Argenteau from Valenciennes, Apr. 14, 1794, declared himself convinced that Robespierre's dictatorship held excellent possibilities for a monarchist restoration, if the imperial forces would only bestir themselves enough to win a decisive victory over the French forces.—A. D. Beeler.

12802. SCHEVENSTEEN, A. F. C. van. Een proces tusschen Terzieken en de Almoeziens van Antwerpen nopens de opname eener Leproze (1727–1731). [A controversy between Terzieken and the foundling-house at Antwerp over reception of a leprous child.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis*. 20 1929: 21–35.—A child living in the Foundling's House (*Vindelingenhuys*) in Antwerp was formally declared a leper and ordered to be taken up in the monastic foundation known as *Terzieken*. The matron refused to receive it and when pressed by the officials of the *Vindelingenhuys* declared that preliminary medical investigation would be necessary. A long series of contentions now followed before the *scabini* of the town which finally in 1730 ended in declaring that the child was not a leper. [Excerpts from the manuscript records.]—H. S. Lucas.

12803. SOL, E. Culte décadaire et fêtes nationales en Quercy. [The decadal cult and national holidays in Quercy.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57 (3) Jul. 1, 1929: 136–153.—During the Directory a great effort was made to popularise the national holidays established during the Revolution. The penalties imposed and the numerous ministerial instructions were unable to create a truly popular movement in favor of these festivals which in the minds of their originators were to take the place of the ancient Christian holidays.—Koppel S. Pinson.

12804. TASSIER, SUZANNE. La "traque" du 11 et 12 octobre 1789 et la neutralité liégeoise. [The "beating" of the 11th and 12th of October, 1789, and the neutrality of Liège.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 148–156.—This passage of Austrian troops according to the Liège viewpoint violated Belgian neutrality in fact, while respecting it in theory.—P. S. Fritz.

12805. TOURNEUR-AUMONT, J. Centenaire d'un historien: Fustel de Coulanges. (I): L'homme et le professeur. [Centenary of an historian: Fustel de Coulanges (I): the man and the professor.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conférences*. 31 (4) Jan. 30, 1930: 300–318. (II): L'auteur et le polémiste. (The author and the polemist). (6) Feb. 28, 1930: 514–529. (III): Le patriote et le philanthrope. (The patriot and the philanthropist). (7) Mar. 15, 1930: 577–595. (IV): Les vues d'histoire moderne et contemporaine. (Views of modern and contemporary history). (8) Mar. 30, 1930: 725–742; (V): Les vues sur le Moyen Age. (Views on

the middle ages). (11) May 15, 1930: 270–288; (VI): Vue d'histoire ancienne. (View of ancient history). (13) Jun. 15, 1930: 429–445.—The controversy over Fustel de Coulanges exists in 1930, as it did in 1905, the year of his 75th anniversary, and in 1889, the year of his death. Nevertheless, he was unquestionably one of the first "scientific historians" of France. Born and reared in Paris, he was Breton by race and in temperament. Leaving the École Normale in 1853, he spent two years in Greece as a member of the French School at Athens; the fruit of these studies was *La Cité antique* published in 1864. From 1860 to 1870 he was professor in the University of Strasbourg; then maître de conférences at the École Normale of Paris, director of the École Normale, and professor of medieval history in the University of Paris. In 1875 he was elected in succession to Guizot to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of which he later became president. He took a leading part in the "war of scholars" that accompanied the war of 1870–1871. His views on historical method appear in an article written in 1872 in the course of this controversy, on the different manner of writing history in France and in Germany, and these views are developed in the various parts of his great work on the history of French institutions.—E. H. McNeal.

12806. VARMOND, NOËL. Comment, en 1919, Chypre eût pu devenir française. [How Cyprus might have become French in 1919.] *L'Asie Française*. 30 (279) April 1930: 126–129.—France has had extensive interests in Cyprus since medieval times. French crusaders early established themselves there and erected feudal castles, the ruins of which still dot the landscape; French merchants used it as one of their chief entrepôts in the oriental trade; and French convents and monasteries were founded in such number that they became veritable disseminators of Gallic civilization. Even in our day, French is the second tongue of the educated natives. Great Britain's occupation of the island in 1878 consequently caused much dissatisfaction both there and in France and, throughout the decades which followed, hope was kept alive that some day control might be transferred to the latter. Cyprus is, in reality, bound to Syria and Cilicia both geographically and economically and, hence, when the partition of the Turkish empire was undertaken and those regions were assigned to France by the Sykes-Picot agreements of 1916, provision was made that, were Great Britain to withdraw from there, France was to take her place. This would have been most pleasing to the residents, who keenly resented British neglect and indifference for their welfare and who feared a Greek descent on their shores were outside control to cease. Had the government been sufficiently acute during treaty making days, a French mandate could readily have been secured over Cyprus as the price for agreeing to the institution of British mandates over Palestine and Mesopotamia. This was not done, however, nor was compensation of any kind secured. French expansionists must ever rue this lost opportunity which is not apt to reappear.—Lovell Joseph Ragatz.

DUTCH NETHERLANDS

12807. HUYSMANS, C. Les partis politiques à la veille de la révolution de 1830. [Political parties on the eve of the revolution of 1830.] *Avenir Soc.* (9) Sep. 1929: 533–540.—Description of the political situation in the Netherlands and in Belgium in the years preceding the revolutionary events of 1830.—G. Mequet.

12808. PINAULT, L. La dévolution des biens de la Maison de Chalon et du titre d'Orange. [The descent of the possessions of the House of Chalon and the title

of Orange.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 345–379.—In 1530 when Philibert of Chalon, Prince of Orange, died, his titles passed to René of Nassau, count of Vianden, who died in 1544 at Saint-Dizier in the service of the emperor Charles V. His heir was his cousin, William of Orange. During the revolt of William against Philip II of Spain, these properties were confiscated and in 1600 given to his son Philip William, but with the truce of 1609 they were returned to Maurice, another son of William of Orange. In 1621, when war again broke out, they were again confiscated,

and given to John of Nassau, a Catholic member of the house, but with the Treaty of Westphalia, were returned to the heir of the house of Orange-Nassau, William II, who passed them on to his son William III, stadholder, and king of England. A long legal contest was begun in 1621 by the heirs of Anna of Egmont, second daughter of William the Silent. This is described at length, and the story is brought down to 1914.—*H. S. Lucas.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 12725, 12760, 12779, 12808, 12891, 12901, 12914)

12809. **ALMELA I VIVES, FRANCESC.** *Pomell de bibliòfils valencians.* [Bibliophils of Valencia.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 10 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 173-202.—Miscellaneous biographical sketches relating mainly to the period 1500-1900.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

12810. **DALLEGIO d'ALESSIO, E.** *Le chevalier Cosimo Comidas de Carbognano.* [The Cavalier, Cosimo Comidas of Corbognano.] *Echos d'Orient.* 32 (153) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 42-47.—Cosma or Cosimo Comidas de Carbognano, dragoman of Spain, was the son of John of Carbognano, and grandson of the Venerable Der-Comidas. Every ambassador of this epoch had a man of learning or an artist in his villa. In the person of young Comidas the Neapolitan minister at Constantinople had a painter. About 1794 we find him attached in the capacity of dragoman to the service of the Spanish king, where he enjoyed great influence. We owe to his erudition three works in Italian of which two appeared in 1794: a description of Constantinople, and a Turkish grammar intended for the use of the religious Latins of Constantinople. Both works are very rare. The third book, a little brochure of 40 pages, is an account of the life of his martyred grandfather, and a genealogical table of the family. It was published on the 100th anniversary of the martyr's death, 1807.—*Q. Breen.*

12811. **DEZERT, G. DESDEVISES du.** *La police a Madrid en 1724.* [The police in Madrid in 1724.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 379-389.—In the early 18th century, Madrid, although little more than a village, had an efficient police department. There were 40 carefully chosen officers (*alguazils*) under the control of the Tribunal of Judges (*Sala de alcaldes de Casa y Corte*). The twelve judges were appointed by the king and were experienced magistrates of high rank. Numerous scribes and notaries were attached to the tribunal. It had criminal jurisdiction in Madrid and within a radius of five leagues around the city. The presence of three judges was required to make a sentence valid. The king's consent was necessary for capital sentences. No public ceremony or entertainment could take place without the presence of at least two judges. The judges inspected all licensed houses, prisons, markets, public granaries, bakeries, and wine shops. The members of the police force were held to strict account. In 1724 an officer and a notary of the tribunal were tried for improper conduct and sentenced to four years in an African prison.—*F. Edler.*

12812. **DONTENVILLE, J.** *Napoléon et l'Espagne en 1808.* [Napoleon and Spain in 1808.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 106 (425) Apr. 15, 1930: 255-264.—France had traditionally been interested in political developments in Spain; and the European situation in 1808 dictated Napoleon's intervention. Talleyrand is accepted as the guiding spirit behind the intervention. The author agrees with Bonaparte (and with Mignet and Joseph Bonaparte) in believing that Spanish civilization was regenerated by the French intervention. The hopes

that the Francophiles in Spain pinned upon the emperor were destroyed by French mismanagement.—*Leo Gershoy.*

12813. **JEHENNE, AMIRAL.** *L'expédition de Lisbonne (1831) d'après la correspondance d'un témoin, l'amiral Jehenne.* [The Lisbon expedition of 1831 as revealed in the correspondence of a witness, Admiral Jehenne.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie.* 38 (4) Jul. 1929: 239-246; (5) Sep. 1929: 262-274.—*H. Furber.*

12814. **PÉREZ, P. LORENZO.** *Relaciones diplomáticas entre España y el Japón.* [Diplomatic relations between Spain and Japan.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 31 (91) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 76-114.—This article consists of documents, most of which were published as *Datos históricos sobre D. Rodrigo de Vivero y el General Sebastián Vizcaino.* . . . (Madrid 1926.)—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 12687, 12749, 12779, 12782, 12810, 12850-12851, 12874)

12815. **AMBROSE, R. (AMBROISE).** *Ajaccio au XVIII^e siècle.* [Ajaccio in the 18th century.] *Rev. de la Corse.* 11 (61) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 28-30.—In 1748 Louis XV intervened to make peace between the Genoese and the rebel Corsicans, so that French troops were on the island from then until 1753. A report of the Marquis de Fontette dated May 18, 1748, concerns Ajaccio. There are three parts to Ajaccio, the city, the citadelle, and the suburbs. The city is surrounded by a wall with only one bastion, Diamant, not well defended. There is no drawbridge. The total garrison consists of 41 officers and 410 men. The inhabitants obey the government only at their convenience.—*Audrey Belt.*

12816. **BUCELLA, M. R.** *La congiura e l'offerta dell'impero Romano a Napoleone all'isola d'Elba.* [The conspiracy and the offer of the Roman Empire to Napoleon on Elba.] *Nuova Antologia.* 65 (1393) Apr. 1, 1930: 352-362.—There is current in Italy a circumstantial account of how in 1814 Napoleon was offered the throne of united Italy by patriotic conspirators met at Turin—among them Rossi and Foscolo. The proposed constitution is given, and Napoleon's speech of acceptance. Many reputable writers, like Carducci, have repeated the story. Buccella shows that there is not a shred of evidence in its support. The whole thing rests on a pamphlet published in French in Brussels in 1825 by a Tuscan adventurer, Count Libri. This pamphlet from both internal and external evidence is a pure fabrication.—*C. Brinton.*

12817. **VALORI, ALDO.** *Ancora verità e leggende sulla battaglia di Adua.* [More truths and legends concerning the battle of Adowa.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 13 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 609-622.—Alberto Pollera's recent exhaustive treatise on the battle of Adowa leaves little to be said. The defeat at Adowa was due principally to faulty supply services. In the battle, Baratieri suffered from two handicaps: (1) his failure to keep the four brigades under his direct control; (2) the fact that Albertone and Dabormida took the offensive in spite of Baratieri's orders to engage merely in demonstrative skirmishes. Bellavita forgets this and is also too liberal in his blame for Albertone and Dabormida. Valori reproduces two letters written in after life by General Panigai, who in 1896 was in charge of the S.O.S. at Massowah, which proved lack of support from Rome and the extreme difficulty in obtaining supplies and pack animals anywhere along the Red Sea. There is also reproduced the letter of a young medical lieutenant who participated in the famous siege of Makallè. (See Entry 1: 9970)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entry 12349)

GERMANY

(See also Entries 12590, 12745, 12775, 12778, 12793, 12837, 12923, 12925, 13390, 13733)

12818. BEYERHAUS, G. Friedrich von Bezold. *Hist. Z.* 141 (2) 1929: 315-326.—An appreciation of Bezold's historical work.—Donald McFayden.

12819. DRAHN, ERNST. Zur Quellenkunde einer Pressegeschichte der Sozialisten (Marxisten) Deutschlands. [Concerning the sources for a history of the socialist press in Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (2) Feb. 1930: 225-229.—This article is divided into two parts: (1) statistics of the growth of the socialist press in Germany, and (2) a brief history of its development. In the beginning of the Social Democratic movement in the 1860's in Germany, out of 1,500 German papers barely a half dozen represented socialistic views. By 1880 out of 3,000 papers 60 were socialistic with a circulation of a quarter million. Since that time the growth has been as follows: in 1897, 54 socialist papers as compared with 2,500 of other views; in 1917, 88 compared with 1,860; and in 1928, 234 compared with 1,550. At the opening of the century the circulation of socialist papers was one half million; by 1913 the circulation had risen to one and one half million, a figure which has not since been exceeded. The materials for a history of the socialist press in Germany exist in abundance but have not yet been subjected to an orderly historical treatment. A condensed summary of this history is given under the following captions: (1) the socialist press previous to 1848; (2) during the revolutionary years 1848-49; (3) the communistic papers of the émigrés (Marx, Engels, etc.); (4) the papers of the 60s and 70s to the time of the anti-socialist law; (5) the socialist press in Germany and abroad during the legislation against socialism; (6) from the repeal of the anti-socialist law to the world war; (7) the illegal socialist press of the war period, and (8) the Marxian periodical publications since the war.—C. W. Hasek.

12820. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Deutschlands Haltung auf den Haager Friedenskonferenzen. [Germany's position at the Hague Peace Conferences.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (5) May 1930: 447-458.—Germany has frequently been accused of guilty activities in connection with the Hague Peace Conferences. Gottschalk here summarizes the conclusions of a German commission for the investigation of Germany's position in both conferences. There can be no thought of a legal wrong. Obviously, then, only norms of international morals and ethical historical guilt could come into consideration. Criticism has usually centered on two points, namely Germany's attitude on the limitation of armaments and on the arbitration question. The investigators agreed that the proposal to limit armaments was an insincere trick which German statesmen rightly detected. Germany did promote arbitration of specific disputes. Statesmen of other countries agreed with the German position but were less frank.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

12821. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Zwei Kanzler. Bülow und Prinz Max. [Two chancellors: Bülow and Prince Max.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (7) Nov. 1929: 441-450.—Prince Max was abused by the Supreme Command of the German army for a hasty armistice request, and for an attempt at concentration of bourgeois forces, including the moderate socialists. Prince Max "parliamentarized" Germany. Foreign policy was of primary importance, and the supremacy of the statesmen over the general needed to become apparent.

But Prince Max was not equal to these difficult situations. Prince Bülow was doubtless a far greater statesman than Stresemann; Bülow possessed the constructive imagination of a born statesman. He led the Right, to which he belonged, from its East-Elbian local attitude to the imperial Reich idea. He failed, however, to see his task of changing into a German conservatism the old Prussian conservatism. Bülow's interests were almost exclusively in the foreign field. Consciously he led Germany into the world but he pursued his Weltpolitik according to Bismarck, i.e. continental means. There was no unity in his policy, and he made Germany the disturber whom nobody trusted. Bülow's insight was more limited than his intentions. Still, one cannot hold him responsible for the World War; Bülow would have avoided the mistakes of the German government at the outbreak and during the war.—John B. Mason.

12822. HERRE, PAUL. Tirpitz und der Bau der deutschen Flotte. [Tirpitz and the construction of the German fleet.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8 (5) May 1930: 401-413.—Tirpitz personifies the German struggle of the era of William II for a place and power on the sea. Two questions arise in attempting to evaluate his services: Was the fleet which he created suited to the needs and interests of Germany? Was it wise to persist in this naval program in view of the changes in the European political alignment? The construction of battle-ships instead of the smaller types of vessels was motivated by the determination to protect German interests on the seas and not to be limited to a defence of the European coast. This determination was not due so much to William II and his admirals as to general world conditions in an age of imperialism. That a new and dangerous alignment was created for Germany by the formation of the Triple Entente, Tirpitz realized and he urged agreements (particularly with Russia) which would prevent German isolation. The adoption of a policy of bluff in Turkey and Morocco to which was added that of naval competition was the responsibility of William II, his chancellors, and foreign secretaries. Upon them rather than upon the naval expert must rest the responsibility of having carried through a naval program which may have been well enough for the days of England's splendid isolation but dangerous in the days of the entente.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

12823. L., O. Neues über Nietzsche. [New material on Nietzsche.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (18) May 3, 1930: 707-710.—E. F. Podach's *Nietzsches Zusammenbruch* contains valuable new material. Podach has managed to secure the Nietzsche records from the asylums at Basel and Jena. He discards the old medical diagnosis of "syphilis and paralysis." Nietzsche's breakdown was caused chiefly by his loneliness. And to this loneliness his sister, Frau Förster-Nietzsche, and his mother were the chief contributors. His sister later became his biographer and carefully concealed these matters while creating a legend which has lasted 40 years. Podach cites evidence from Nietzsche's letters showing his bitterness toward and contempt for his sister. His mother meanwhile sent a friend to the asylum, apparently for the purpose of driving out the devil from him. "Nietzsche's breakdown was caused by his family."—H. C. Engelbrecht.

12824. MONTGELAS, GRAF MAX. Bismarck und Schweinitz. *Berliner Monatsh. Kriegsschuldfrage.* 7 (1) Jan. 1929: 47-62.—Bismarck's relations with Schweinitz disprove again that the Chancellor could not tolerate capable subordinates, for Schweinitz was in the diplomatic service from 1865 to 1892—at St. Pe-

tersburg, Vienna and again at St. Petersburg. He contributed measurably to the solution of the difficult task of establishing confidential relations with both of the rival eastern empires. In the oriental crisis of 1875-1876 he urged intervention by the concert of Europe and the creation of an "Europaland" out of the rebel provinces. He failed to realize that the congress which he urged under the leadership of Germany would place her in the embarrassing position of choosing between her friends, England, Russia, and Austria. Finally, he urged Bismarck to permit Russia to proceed with the partition of Turkey asking that Russia agree to return portions of Poland seized from Prussia in 1807.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 12549, 12719, 12768, 13064)

12827. BLÖNDAL, SIGFÜS. Iceland a treasure trove of manuscripts. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(5) May 1930: 275-282.—Among the people of Iceland the recopying of older manuscripts continued to be a wide-spread practice until well into the 19th century. The Icelandic original manuscripts, when compared to other contemporary European documents, are a more dusky yellow in color. Usually they were made of calf-skin or sheep-skin. Their illuminations and illustrations are not very good, but the work on their initials is often well done. In later centuries, an abundance of modern copies has made the owners more willing to part with the old originals. (A facsimile page

12825. UNSIGNED. Die Unterredungen P. A. Schuwalows mit Fürst Bismarck im April/Mai 1887. [The conversations of P. A. Schuwalow with Prince Bismarck in April and May 1887.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 205-224.—Schuwalow's reports on his conversations with Bismarck which led to the reinsurance treaty translated from the *Krasny Archiv* I.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12826. ZEYDEL, EDWIN H. and MATENKO, PERCY. Unpublished letters of Ludwig Tieck to Friedrich von Raumer. *Germanic Rev.* 5(2) Apr. 1930: 147-165. [See Entry 2: 6063.]

from the Flatey book and another from the Grágás are reproduced.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

12828. ROSLIN, M. Anteckningar vid vistelsen i Stockholm från den 28 Julii till den 14de Augusti 1846. [Diary notations during a visit in Stockholm from July 28 to August 14, 1846.] *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr.* 29 1929: 309-333.—Personal reflections from Stockholm during the period of C. O. Rosenius' activities there.—*J. O. Lindström.*

12829. WILLIAMS, MARY WILHELMINE. Iceland's millennial. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(5) May 1930: 268-274.—After tracing the main steps in the evolution, and the decline, of the medieval Icelandic Althing, the author sketches briefly the progress of the modern independence movement which culminated in 1918 with the establishment of a separate kingdom of Iceland.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 12554, 12751, 12825, 12918-12919, 12924)

12830. KAPLAN, M. B. КАПЛАН, М. Б. Основные вопросы построения историко-революционных отделов в краеведных музеях. [Basic questions about organization of historico-revolutionary sections in regional museums.] *Краеведение.* 6(2) 1929: 65-83.—The first Museum of the Revolution was established in 1919 in Leningrad. Similar organizations arose in nearly every important center of the Union. Study of the revolution ought to be connected with regionology. The author divides this work into three divisions: collecting, preserving, and exhibiting. The purpose of the local museum being the exposition of a given region's culture, the collecting of historico-revolutionary mementos becomes identical with the gathering of evidence of material culture. The revolutionary movement divides into two periods: the preliminary secret period, and the period of the actual Revolution. The subjects on which material should be collected are pointed out. For the second period the study of public life, the changes brought into it by revolutions and the Soviet achievements since the revolution are particularly important. Detailed instructions are given as to the preservation of the material. *G. Vasilevich.*

12831. KARPOVICH, MICHAEL. The Russian revolution of 1917. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(2) Jun. 1930: 258-280.—Bibliography.

12832. KHONTGARIAN, A. Tzaragan Rhousadanē yēv Govgasahayutiunē. [Czarist Russia and Armenians in the Caucasus.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 8(5) Mar. 1930: 80-91; (6) Apr. 1930: 143-155.—After Stolypin's rise to power (1906) a new era of persecution was inaugurated. The new minister was informed that the czar's viceroy (Count Vorontzoff-

Dashkoff) in Transcaucasia was too lenient with his subjects and especially with the Armenians; that he was allowing them to pursue their nationalistic aspirations; that the Armenians were working with the local governments and were likely to organize the Tartars and the Georgians and lead an uprising; and that the viceroy was inclined to be Armenophil. Correspondence of the minister and the viceroy in 1908 has just been published by the Soviet government. The viceroy refutes charges against him stating that the ministry is misinformed about the political activity of the Armenians; that the Armenians cannot be united with the Tartars and cause uprisings; that their strength is magnified in the eyes of the ministry. The minister as well as the viceroy fail to take into account the activity of the Social-Democrats among the Georgians whose influence was paramount in the Caucasus at that time.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

12833. MAKLAKOV, V. МАКЛАКОВЪ, В. Изъ прошлаго. Освободит. движение. [From the past. The movement for liberation.] *Современныя Записки.* (Paris) 41 1930: 232-275.—To the author, the movement for liberation means the work of social forces which embraced all Russia to the end of 19th century and which compelled the autocracy to capitulate. This movement was hostile to the Slavophil party as well as to the Popular party (Norodniki). (Maklakov gives portraits of two representatives of these social currents—D. P. Golikhvastov and A. W. Liubenkov). It united its partisans under one slogan: "Down with the autocracy." Soon its leaders were obliged to take into consideration both agrarian and labor questions, but they remained pure theorists in both. The scheme of liberation of the country meant first, a huge committee for elaborating an electoral law for a constitutional assembly, then the assembly, elected according to this law, which had to elaborate the Russian constitution, and finally a normal legis-

lative assembly which would consider the needs of the country. In this principal point Russian liberals were in common with revolutionaries.—*Paul Gronski.*

12834. MARCHAND, JEAN. *Le départ en mission de l'astronome J. N. Delisle pour la Russie (1721-1726).* [The departure on mission to Russia of the astronomer J. N. Delisle (1721-1726).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique* 43(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 373-396.—As early as 1721 agents of Peter the Great entered into negotiation with the French scholar Delisle to induce him to go to Russia to found a school of astronomy in the new capital of St. Petersburg. Differences arose concerning the terms of employment; finally on July 8, 1725, a definite understanding was concluded whereby Delisle and an assistant, Vignon, were to enter Russian employ for a period of 4 years. Delisle was to receive 10,000 livres in advance to cover the cost of astronomical instruments as well as traveling expenses, and Vignon also was to receive 1,200 livres for the latter purpose. In Russia the Frenchmen were to be paid in silver quarterly in advance (Deslisle 1,800 rubles per year, and Vignon 500 rubles, in addition to lodging and heat). They might remain in the employ of the state as long as they wished, and were to be free to leave the country and its service at any time after the first four years. Furthermore Delisle was to travel as he pleased throughout Russia to make astronomical observations and was to be free to send the results of his observations to the Academy of Paris. After some delay, Delisle and Vignon, accompanied by the former's brother Delisle de La Croyère, left Paris in November, 1725, and arrived at St. Petersburg in March, 1726.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

12835. MIKKOLA, J. J. *Muutama sana Venäjän Vanhimmista Sanomalehdistä.* [A few words about the oldest newspapers in Russia.] *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja.* (2) 1930: 95-100.—Beginning in 1631, the Russian government subscribed regularly to foreign newspapers. They were translated into Russian for official use. The first paper printed in Russia appeared at the instance of Peter the Great in 1703. Thirty-nine issues of the *News Concerning Important Military and Other Events in Muscovy or the Neighbor States* were printed during the first year. Printed in Moscow till 1711, it was transferred to St. Petersburg in that year. The result was two newspapers, one for the new capital and another for the old. During 1703, Peter the Great read the proofs of the first paper. The news was mostly translations from German, Dutch, and Swedish sources.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

12836. SETON-WATSON, R. W. *Russian commitments in the Bosnian question.* *Slavonic and East European Rev.* 8(24) Mar. 1930: 578-588.—Russia

consulted her own selfish interests; any tenderness for Serbian interests was nonexistent; Russian imperialism was paramount. On the other hand, while Austria wished to annex Bosnia the Sultan's reluctance and the Austro-Hungarian internal quarrel prevented a final settlement and the question was shelved. Russia's promises not to object to this annexation bore bitter fruit a generation later when the long series of Austro-Russian agreements concerning Bosnia came to plague the Russian government. Meanwhile Serbian or Yugoslav sentiment was growing stronger and stronger, stiffening perceptibly year by year until it was a force to be reckoned with.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

POLAND

12837. BOURGEOIS, ÉMILE. *L'irredentisme polonais en 1813.* [Polish irredentism in 1813.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.-Rev. Bleue*, 68(9) May 3, 1930: 257-264.—Documents preserved by the Prussian General Staff, and published with notes in *Militär. Wochenblatt*, between 1846 and 1858, throw light upon the resistance of the Polish population of Prussia to the mobilization for the War of Liberation in 1813. On March 17, 1813, the Prussian government issued an order to the *Landwehr*, couched in patriotic terms, to report for duty against the oppressor, France. To this summons the Prussian Poles did not respond well; on the contrary, there was very considerable resistance. Prussian military officials reported them as "being incapable of the sentiment of patriotism. . . . These peasants are cowards and poltroons; they have an absolute aversion to the life of a soldier. . . . Therefore, when the *Landwehr* is about to be organized, the majority of the men have crossed the frontier, encouraged to do so by the Polish nobility. . . . Mass desertions render a systematic mobilization impossible."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

12838. WINKLER, EDWARD. *Naprawa wewnętrznego ustroju Polski.* [Reform of the internal organization and constitution of Poland according to Father Starowolski.] *Ateneum Kaplańskie.* 25(4) Apr. 1930. 351-364.—Starowolski's ideas regarding the reform of the Polish constitution and administration in the 17th century are important. He advocated strengthening the royal power and reorganizing finances and the judiciary. His ideas are strikingly similar to those of Peter Skarga and he forms a link in the chain of great political theorists and thinkers from Jan Ostroróg in the 15th century to Stanisław Staszic and Kołłataj in the 18th century.—*Frank Nowak.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 12672, 12753, 12791, 12810, 12832, 12836, 12928-12929, 13515)

12839. GENNADIOS, JOANNES. *Δημήτριος Γαλανός.* [Demetrios Galanos.] *Ἑλληνισμός.* 21. Feb. 1930: 65-75; Mar. 1930: 145-160; Apr. 1930: 193-206.—The former Greek minister in London describes the career of "the Athenian Indian scholar," born in 1760 and a pupil of both the famous Athenian school-master, Joannes Benizelos, and of Palamas, father of the present poet. Summoned in 1786 to Calcutta as teacher of the Greek community there, Galanos learnt Sanskrit and Indian languages, to which he devoted the rest of his life, dressed as a Brahmin at Benares, where he died in 1833 and was buried in the British cemetery. His philological works, one of which was published by the adventurer, Captain Kephelas (See Entry 2: 2554) as his own, are described, the debt of India to Greece indicated from the time of Alexander the Great, and a list of Galanos' posthumous publications given. The National Library of Athens possesses

10 unpublished manuscripts by him, containing an Indo-Greek lexicon.—*William Miller.*

12840. KOURILAS, EULOGIOS. *Βιβλιογραφία Ἑπείρου καὶ Ἀλβανίας.* [Bibliography of Epeiros and Albania.] *Ἑπειρωτικά Χρονικά.* 5(1-2) May 1930: 119-152.—Continuation from 1908 and conclusion in 1928 of the list of books and articles published between these years about Epeiros and Albania. (See Entry 1: 5079).—*William Miller.*

12841. LUBOVSKY, I. *A szent hegy halála.* [Death of the Holy Mountain.] *A Földgömb.* 1(2) 1929: 67-68.—The total number of monks to-day in the countless monasteries of Mount Athos is only about 2,500. It is becoming exceedingly hard to persuade young men to enter these monasteries. The life there is redolent of Byzantine days. It is planned to organize a society for the protection of the manuscripts and other

treasures of Athos, in case the monastic community ceases to exist.—*E. D. Beynon.*

12842. MARTINOVITCH, NICHOLAS N. Turkish education in the eighteenth century. *Moslem World*. 20(1) Jan. 1930: 37-44.—Ideas about education are frequently found in "precepts" or "instructions" composed by some zealous father for his son. In Turkey, two such works are the long didactic poems: the *Kairihay*, composed about 1692 by Yusuf Nabi; and the *Lutfiyah*, written by Mohammed Wehbi almost precisely a century later (1790). In both cases religion is made the principal basis of the whole system of morality; the ethical rules in each are alike modern and restrained in tone, recommending such qualities as tenderness, modesty, bashfulness, patience, industry; and condemning pride, gluttony, drunkenness, while Wehbi cautions against immoderate coffee-drinking and smoking. Sciences are divided into useful and dangerous subjects, medicine, languages, and logic being important, but too much philosophy being dangerous. Such occult sciences as astrology, interpretation of dreams, and geomancy are under the ban, as we should not attempt to read the future.—*H. W. Hering.*

12843. POLITIS, NICOLAS. Le centenaire de l'indépendance de la Grèce. *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (425) Apr. 10, 1930: 5-13.—An address delivered at the 100th anniversary of Greek independence on March 26, at the Sorbonne. Politis recalls the role that philhellenism played (of France in particular) for a free and independent Greece. The battle of Navarino in October, 1827, was symbolic of the liberal movements in Europe. The national struggle did not end with recognition of independence in 1830. In the territorial development of Greece, France has always supported the Greek claims.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

12844. SAID-RUETE, R. The Al-bu-said dynasty in Arabia and East Africa. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16(4) 1929: 417-432.—The close connection between Oman and Zanzibar traces back to the advent of the Portuguese, but from 1651, when they were expelled from Oman, to ca. 1837, the rulers concentrated on Oman, exercising only nominal suzerainty in East Africa while developing commercial intercourse with it. Under Said the modern town of Zanzibar was founded, and, with great economic foresight, the clove trade established. From then on, the focus of attention tended to shift from Oman to Zanzibar, and on Said's death in 1856 the two countries were definitely given into control of separate lines of the same dynasty. The influence of the British has been strong in Zanzibar, and greatly to its advantage, but in both countries it may justly be claimed that the Al-bu-Said reclaimed their land from anarchy, opened up new territories, and proved to be strong administrators.—*H. W. Hering.*

12845. SASOUNI, G. Kiurdêrou yêv Hayêrou Azadacragan Sharzhoumnêri Poolêre yêv anontz Pokhharapêrouitiunnêre. [The phases of liberation of the Armenians and of the Kurds and their interrelations.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8(5) Mar. 1930: 113-149. (6) Apr. 1930: 156-163.—From 1848 down the Kurds were persecuted by the Turks and, as a result, the Kurds fought on the Russian side during the Crimean War. After that war, however, their persecution ceased and then the government began to persecute the Armenians. The latter demanded a constitution from the sultan and it was granted to them in 1862 by the terms of which they were to administer their religious and educational affairs. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 the Kurds became the favorites of the sultan. At the end of that war he pledged to introduce reforms in the Eastern provinces in favor of the Armenians and later evaded them stating that he could not protect the Armenians against the Kurds. He purposely manip-

ulated local politics and played these two races against each other; but the Kurds refused to work in unison with the Armenians. The Armenians founded nationwide organizations in 1888 and in 1890 for the purpose of protection and for eventual liberation. From then on the Armenians regarded themselves as a nation instead of as a community.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

12846. STEFFAR, HANS. Arabien tritt in die Weltpolitik ein. [Arabia enters world politics.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(12) Dec. 1928: 1024-1036.—Great Britain, looking for help against the Turko-German armies that threatened the British highway to India, found in the Arabs her natural allies, and was promised support by the two most important persons: Hussein Ion Ali, the grand-sheikh of Mecca, and Ibn Saud, who as sultan of Nedj ruled over the eastern part of the peninsula. Hussein, then 80 years old, having received the promise to rule over all of a free Arabia, openly took sides with the Allies. Egypt and the Suez Canal were thus saved for Great Britain. The Treaty of Sèvres gave her the broad highway to India from Mount Sinai to the Persian Gulf. Hussein, who as one of the victorious allied kings put his signature under the Treaty of Versailles, was grossly disappointed. The secret conflict between him and his rival, Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, nourished by religious fanaticism, had turned to open war, resulting in the defeat of Hussein. Ibn Saud had been able to ally himself with Great Britain without risking too much. In May, 1928, Clayton officially recognized the new Arabic power, but difficulties soon arose, a natural consequence of the antagonism created by Ibn Saud defending the holy rights of Islam against Great Britain's securing the highway to India.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

12847. UNSIGNED. The poems of Adom Yarjanian. *New Armenia*. 20(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1928: 57-59.—The sufferings, tribulations, and sorrows of the Armenian people, their struggle and aspirations for liberty and independence inspired the poems of Adom Yarjanian, writing under the pseudonym Siamanto. He was compelled in 1894 to flee from his homeland. He lived for a time in Europe and in America. Finally he returned to Turkey and was killed during the massacre of 1915. The widest quoted poem of his is "The Song of the Knight" which was translated into English by Alice Stone Blackwell.—*Rudolf Broda.*

12848. URBANSKI, AUGUST. Die jungtürkische Revolution 1908 und der Weltkrieg. [The Young Turk revolution and the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 199-205.—The promoters of the propaganda for greater Serbia who supported terrorist bands in Macedonia found their hopes threatened in 1908 by the Young Turk revolution with its promises of equal treatment for all peoples of the Ottoman empire. An effort was made to stop the revolt. This could be achieved only through intervention by Europe and to achieve this a band of Albanians was incited to attempt the murder of the Austrian official in charge of reform in Uskub. The Young Turks preserved the peace, however. This plot was a factor in inducing Austria to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to prevent further Serb designs upon these provinces. The annexation fanned Serb national hatred and resulted in the movement for the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy which in turn led to Sarajevo and the World War.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12849. WAHBA, HAFIZ, Sheikh. Wahhabism in Arabia; past and present. *Jour. Central Asian Soc.* 16(4) 1929: 458-467.—Early in the 13th century of the Christian era appeared Sheikh Ibn Taineiyyah, the great forerunner of modern Wahhabism, whose endeavors to free humanity from clerical bondage strikingly paralleled those of Martin Luther. Less fortunate than the latter, however, no prince supported him, and his doctrines lay dormant until the 18th century, when

Sheikh Mohammad Ibn 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb began to preach. Nejd at that time was rent with sectarian animosities and feuds, and split into numerous tiny political units. Until his death in 1791, Ibn 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb labored for religious restoration of pure Islam, the immediate result of his preaching being 60 years of religious wars. Wahhabism emphasized individual interpretation of the Qur-ān and Tradition;

futility of intercession, since God is immediately accessible to every one; the necessity of actions supporting faith; the worship of God alone; and this worship to be along lines indicated by his Prophet. Under the strong hand of the Turk, political Wahhabism has been confined to the Nejd, but the enlightened class in every Muslim land is now Wahhābi in practice.—*H. W. Hering.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 12410, 12769, 12777, 12791, 12817, 12844, 12854)

12850. AURIGEMMA, SALVATORE. Le fortificazioni di Tripoli in antiche vedute del seicento e del settecento. [The fortifications of Tripoli as seen in pictures of the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (11) Nov. 1929: 1104–1128; (12) Dec. 1929: 1217–1237.—Seventeen maps and sketches are reproduced, accompanied by careful critical material.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12851. PALADINO, GIUSEPPE. La spedizione della marina napoletana a Tripoli nel 1828. [The expedition of the Neapolitan navy to Tripoli in 1828.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (9) Sep. 1929: 909–924; (10) Oct. 1929: 1003–1014.—(Illustrations and map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 12701, 12721, 12916)

12852. MASI, EUGENIA COSTANZI. Notizie di Giacomo Costantino Beltrami sugli indigeni Americani. [Notes of Giacomo Constantino Beltrami on the aborigines of America.] *Atti d. XXII Cong. Internazionale degli Americanisti*, Roma. Sep. 1926. 2 1928: 685–696.—G. C. Beltrami, one of the first explorers to interest himself in ethnography, won the confidence of the American aborigines to such an extent that they considered him as a man coming from the moon or the stars. The importance of his work from the scientific point of view is now rather tardily recognized; also from the literary point of view, since Cooper, and es-

pecially Chateaubriand, freely utilized his material.—*A. Sadun.*

12853. WAGNER, HENRY R. Spanish voyages to the Northwest Coast in the sixteenth century. *Quarterly California Historical Society*. 7 (3) Sep. 1928: 228–276; 7 (4) Dec. 1928: 295–394; 8 (1) Mar., 1929: 26–70.—The three concluding articles in a series relating to voyages of the Spanish to the northwest coast of America down to 1769. They contain much material that has not hitherto been available to students except the few who have had access to rare volumes. Alvaro de Mendaña in 1567 sailed from Peru westward to the Solomon Islands and returned by the north Pacific, striking the coast of Lower California early in 1569. Juan de la Isla, a companion of Urdaneta, is credited with beginning the Manila trade in an expedition in 1573. His expedition and that of Francisco Gali in 1584 were also connected with a discussion of the supposed Straits of Anián which became important because of the effect their existence might have on the Spanish hold in the Pacific. The antecedents of Vizcaino's voyage of 1602 gives an account of Vizcaino's operations as a pearl fisher in the Gulf of California and the plans for his later expedition. Father Ascension's account of the voyage of Vizcaino in 1602–03 gives much information not to be found in his briefer report. The project to settle Monterey in 1603 is taken up in chap. 12 which summarizes the discussion upon that subject as shown in the contemporary documents. The Bolaños-Ascension Derrotero, or description of the coast from Cape Mendocino to Acapulco, is given in an appendix. The author concludes that Vizcaino's voyage really added but little to the knowledge of the coast except a new set of geographical names.—*Owen C. Coy.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 12344, 12351, 12353, 12366, 12450, 12759, 12762–12763, 12783, 12790, 12913, 12924, 12931, 13076, 13750, 13775, 13781)

12854. AGOSTINI, ENRICO DE. Una spedizione americana in Cirenaica nel 1805. [An American expedition in Cyrenaica in 1805.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 2 (5) Oct.–Dec. 1928: 721–732.—3 (1) Jan. 1929: 41–56.—After a preliminary summary of the hostilities between the Americans and the "Tripoli pirates" from 1801 to 1804, there follows a detailed account of the expedition of 1805—diplomatic negotiations, military operations and results of the adventure. (Maps, plans, photographs, and bibliography.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12855. AYRES, MARY C. The founding of Durango, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (3) May 1930: 85–94.—Durango began as a flat town when the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad chose that site for its depot instead of an established town of over 2,000 inhabitants less than two miles away.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12856. BARBER, ARTHUR WILLIAM. Clinton County's anti-slavery convention of 1837. *Up-Stater*. 2 (3) May 1930: 9, 18–19.—Friends of immediate emancipation were persecuted with scarcely less bitterness than in the South.

12857. BEATTY, JOSEPH M. (ed.). Letters from continental officers to Dr. Reading Beatty, 1781–1788. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (214) Apr. 1930:

155–174.—Sidelights on the point of view of the army as it moved south and back again. All the writers were Pennsylvanians.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

12858. BIESELE, R. L. The Texas state convention of Germans in 1854. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 33 (4) Apr. 1930: 247–261.—The German element in Texas, following the example of Germans elsewhere in the United States, held a convention at San Antonio in 1854 for the purpose of securing united action on important political events. The platform contained a clause on the abolition of slavery which elicited protests from all sides.—*William C. Binkley.*

12859. BLOOM, LANSING B. (ed.). CHAVES, IRENEO L. (trans.). Instructions to Peralta by Viceroy. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 178–187.—This is a translation of the instructions from Viceroy Martin López de Gauna to Pedro de Peralta, newly-appointed governor and captain general of New Mexico, dated March 30, 1609. Peralta was ordered to proceed to New Mexico as quickly as possible and endeavor "before all else to put into execution the foundation and settlement of the Villa" (Santa Fé). The instructions were copied from the *Archivo General de Indias*, Seville.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

12860. BUCKLEY, WILLIAM E. (ed.). Letters of Connecticut Federalists, 1814-1815. *New England Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 316-331.—Letters to David Daggett from Calvin Goddard, Roger Sherman, and Chauncey Goodrich.—A. B. Forbes.

12861. BUTLER, MANN. An outline of the origin and settlement of Louisville, in Kentucky. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 51-77.—A reprint from the Louisville Directory for the year 1832, prefaced with an introductory account of Mann Butler by Otto A. Rothert.—S. J. Folmsbee.

12862. CALKINS, E. A. Railroads of Michigan since 1850. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 13. Winter 1929: 5-25.—This article gives an account of the development of railway systems in Michigan for the approximate dates of 1850-1928. The writer shows the influence of the state land grants and local aids upon the railroads during the years 1857-1870 and comes to the conclusion that, "Railroads in Michigan seem largely to have waited for public aids in one form or another to give them a sufficient impetus to have carried out a project." The years 1870-1890 were the most productive as to the amount of railroad mileage constructed in the state. During the following decade the railroad building slackened somewhat. After 1900, the writer says, "Financial consolidations of railroads became the most important phase of railroad matters throughout the country." Much statistical information concerning transportation costs, revenues, track mileage, and passengers is included. There is also some material on interurban railways.—R. J. Kitzmiller.

12863. CARACI, GIUSEPPE. Il generale francese Giorgio Enrico Vittorio Collot ed il suo viaggio nell'America Settentrionale (1796). [The French general, Georges Henri Victor Collot, and his route in North America (1796).] *Atti d. XXII Cong. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Rome, Sep. 1926.* 2 1928: 619-648.—Basing on the recent reprint by Lange (Florence, 1924) from the *Reprints of Rare Americana* of the story of General Collot's route in North America, 1796, the author gives some biographical notes on the explorer and then indicates the need for a better understanding of the origin and the greatness of his work, which makes a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the western world.—A. Sadun.

12864. CHERRY, THOMAS CRITTENDEN. Robert Craddock and Peter Tardiveau, two revolutionary soldiers of Warren County, Kentucky. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 78-90.—A brief account of the careers of two bosom comrades in arms, both during and after the Revolution. Tardiveau was one of the French volunteers, and later became an ardent supporter of Genet, as did also Craddock.—S. J. Folmsbee.

12865. CRONMEYER, W. C. The development of the tin-plate industry. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13(2) Apr. 1930: 23-54.—The tin-plate industry had its beginning in Pittsburgh in 1874, but did not prosper until after it was protected by the McKinley tariff. Most of the companies engaged in this business were absorbed in 1898 by the American Tin Plate Company, which embraced 40 companies. In 1901 this corporation, which had a practical monopoly of the business, became a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation; it was later consolidated with the American Sheet Steel Company, the combined companies being styled the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.—W. F. Dunaway.

12866. DANIELS, WINTHROP M. Constitutional growth under the Fourteenth amendment. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(1) Jan. 1930: 16-34.—At first the Supreme Court took the view that the amendment applied only to the colored race (the so-called Slaughter House cases of 1873). But in 1889 the court held that the first section of that amendment was intended

to prohibit state governments from singling out any person or class of persons as a special object of discriminatory and hostile legislation, and in 1890 it held that a corporation might effectively invoke the due process clause against the police power of a state government. In consequence the first section of the amendment has been invoked on a prodigious scale in defense of business corporations against regulatory provisions of state law. The fourteenth amendment provided a fortuitous channel through which the newly generated industrial energy found an outlet.—E. M. Violette.

12867. DAVIS, HARRISON M. Local government under the first charter. *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* 66(2) Apr. 1930: 161-181.—The admission of new freemen within a year after Winthrop's arrival was perhaps not intended merely as a concession to their demands but may have been due to the fact that with settlement widely scattered there would not otherwise be enough freemen to have a group of them in each new community to represent the corporation and to organize and administer the local government. The General Court in dividing the settled area into townships and imposing duties upon town officers was not usurping the power to create corporations but was merely adapting a machinery of local administration like that which they had known in England—parishes and townships, neither of which was created by act of parliament or by royal charter. The outlines of the system of local government under the first charter are to be found in the *The Book of the General Laws and Liberties concerning the Inhabitants of Massachusetts* (1648). (Excerpts from this document).—A. B. Forbes.

12868. FARMER, HALLIE. The economic background of southern populism. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29(1) Jan. 1930: 77-91.—The South emerged from the Civil War with her land impoverished, her credit impaired, her labor supply demoralized. Many of the planters merely rented out their plantations in small farms to tenants. The tenants obtained assistance in advance by mortgaging their crops to their landlords or to merchants. The borrower had to buy everything he needed from the merchant who had advanced him credit. He was compelled to raise cotton exclusively, although it was bringing in a decreasing return. There was always a ready market for cotton, it was easily stored, its value was greater in proportion to its bulk than most farm products, and it was never a total failure. Through foreclosures, much of the land fell into the hands of merchants, and they preferred the share tenant, with a crop lien over him, to the cash tenant. The Populist movement seemed to offer a solution for the southern farmers. Through numerous organizations, The Agricultural Wheel, the Farmers Union, etc., they developed a strong group consciousness. Besides their grievances against the middleman and the manufacturer, they felt that the state governments had done nothing to help them, and this resentment was merged with that against the Democratic party. By 1890 they staged the most formidable attack upon Democratic control of the Solid South. The People's Party movement in the South was the small farmer's protest against an intolerable economic condition for which he held the government of his state, dominated by the Democratic party, responsible.—E. M. Violette.

12869. FAY, BERNARD. Les derniers amours d'un philosophe. [The last loves of a philosopher.] *Correspondant.* 102(1623) May 10, 1930: 381-396.—As ambassador of the United States to France during the crucial years from 1776 to 1785, Benjamin Franklin might have succumbed to his multitudinous responsibilities, had it not been for his happy faculty of philandering with ideas and women. From new material,

the author recounts the last gallantries of the aged philosopher.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

12870. FOLSON, JOSEPH F. Alexander Wilson as a Bloomfield schoolmaster. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 199–210.—Wilson, the ornithologist, spent nine unhappy months in Bloomfield, during which time he lampooned its bigoted Scotch Presbyterians in verse and prose. Wilson's lack of sympathy is explained by his financial embarrassment and his failure to find his life work.—*W. Palmer.*

12871. FORBES, HARRIET M., and ISHAM, NORMAN M. Contracts to build the Stephen Salisbury mansion in Worcester, 1772–1790. *Old-Time New England, Bull.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 178–185.—Reprints of a contract of 1772 for the construction of the Salisbury mansion and another of 1790 for the building of a store room.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12872. FULLER, DAISY BELLE. The remarkable story of Clark's "bloodless conquest" of the territory Northwest of the Ohio River. *J. Amer. Hist.* 23 (1–4) 1929: 78–99.

12873. GILLINGHAM, HAROLD E. Pottery, china and glass making in Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (214) Apr. 1930: 97–129.—Abundance of clay around Philadelphia and of sand along the Delaware suggested pottery and glassware. Joshua Titter was the first potter in Philadelphia, being employed in 1683 by the Free Society of Traders. In the Federal Trade Procession of 1788 there were 20 Philadelphia potters. Besides household and kitchen utensils and clay pipes, the potters made busts, medallions, and images. The first glass works in Philadelphia was founded in 1691; the second in 1771; and the third in 1780. Both plain and cut glass products were manufactured.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

12874. GOGGIO, E. Washington Irving in Italy. *Romanic Rev.* 21 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1930: 26–33.—Washington Irving was in Italy from September, 1804 to May, 1805. He visited Genoa, Sicily, the Abruzzi, Naples, Rome, Bologna, and Milan, but not Florence and Venice. In Genoa he moved in Italian society, in the Abruzzi he modified his view of the *banditti*, at Rome his contact with the American painter Washington Allston almost induced him to settle there as a painter. He studied the Italian language, Italian literature and art, and became very fond of Italian music. Some of the *Tales of a Traveler* were inspired in Italy.—*E. C. Hassold.*

12875. HAFEN, LEROY R. (ed.) Early days in Canon City. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (3) May 1930: 109–113.—An interview with Anson S. Rudd in 1884 obtained by H. H. Bancroft.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12876. HAFEN, LEROY R. Fraeb's last fight and how Battle Creek got its name. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (3) May 1930: 97–101.—Henry Fraeb, a fur trader, with a party of white and Indian hunters, were attacked by a larger party of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux on the Little Snake River in August, 1841. Jim Baker, one of the party, gives some interesting details of this battle in which Fraeb was killed. The landmarks in the vicinity have been called Squaw Mountain, Battle Mountain, Battle Creek, and Battle Lake ever since.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12877. HALL, J. N. Days of the cattlemen in northwestern Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (3) May 1930: 94–97.—Cows and horses which were introduced to the western continent about four centuries ago have undergone tremendous changes. The Spanish and Moorish horses were the immediate ancestors of the Indian pony or broncho. The western horse has been greatly improved by introduction of improved strains of blood from Kentucky and Tennessee and by modern methods of care and feeding.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12878. HALPERT, HAROLD KARL. Early college performances of Otway in Providence. *Rhode Island*

Hist. Soc. Coll. 23 (2) Apr. 1930: 33–41.—*C. K. Ship-ton.*

12879. HERSEY, HORATIO BROOKS. The old West End, Boston. *Old-Time New England, Bull.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 162–177.—Reminiscences of Boston in the 1830's and later.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12880. HILL, E. W., and FARNSWORTH, L. D. The Atlanta campaign. *Coast Artillery J.* 70 (6) Jun. 1929: 505–511.—This article is a technical and detailed treatment of Sherman's movement against Atlanta. The military situation in 1864 is very briefly outlined and this campaign is shown to be one of the two major thrusts planned for that year. This campaign is traced from its beginning in April, 1864 to its successful culmination in the autumn of that year.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

12881. HINKE, WILLIAM J. Diary of the Rev. Samuel Guldin, relating to his journey to Pennsylvania—June to September, 1710. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 28–41.

12882. JENKS, W. L. Diary of the siege of Detroit. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 12 (44) Jul. 1928: 437–442.—An anonymous manuscript of the siege of Detroit, used by Parkman in preparing his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, and believed by him to be the work of a French priest, was really written by Robert Navarre, a prominent local Frenchman. Some documentary material covering this siege which has been unearthed since the publication of Parkman's book is listed. The *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, covering the period from May 7, 1763 to June 6, 1765, was first published in Albany in 1860, edited by F. B. Houth; the writer was unknown. Its author is shown to be Lieutenant Jehu Hay, who came to Detroit in 1762. A brief sketch of Hay's life and of his activities during the American Revolution is included. He died in Detroit in 1785.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

12883. JOHNSON, EDGAR A. J. Economic ideas of John Winthrop. *New England Quart.* 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 235–250.—Winthrop's ideas came from English ecclesiastical sources; man once lived in a blissful state of primitive communism, but through the fall he acquired an insatiable acquisitive tendency. Wealth is above all the result of God's bounty, but it is also the result of man's labor. He saw that the product of labor varied from country to country, as did returns between various occupations within the same country. He was convinced that high wages led to idleness and intemperance. He admitted the justice of interest provided there was no oppression of the poor. He had a profound respect for property as being theologically justified, yet held that private property must be limited by public interest, by enforced circumstantial communism in times of danger. Colonization was a duty to both God and man, which would provide a means whereby economic matters could be regulated in accordance with the moral law. In short, he attempted to impose the medieval social philosophy on a pioneer community where the temptation to a life of material acquisition was limited only by opportunity.—*A. B. Forbes.*

12884. KEY-SMITH, FRANCIS SCOTT. The story of the Star-Spangled Banner. *Current Hist.* 32 (2) May 1930: 267–272.—A great-grandson's short biography of Key and a description of the occasion of the song. The music was originally an English air.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12885. MAAS, P. OTTO. Documentos sobre las misiones del Nuevo Méjico. [Documents relating to New Mexico.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 32 (94) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 76–108.—(Documents cover 1683–1693.)—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12886. McDOWELL, TREMAINE. The identity of Harvey Birch. *Amer. Lit.* 2 (2) May 1930: 111–120.—While Cooper undoubtedly used actual happenings in *The Spy* to some extent, a detailed study of the subject

makes certain that Harvey Birch was almost entirely a fictional character.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12887. McDOWELL, TREMAINE. Notes on Negro dialect in the American novel of 1821. *Amer. Speech*. 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 291-296.—After examining the Negro dialect used in three early American novels, McDowell concludes that it was based upon observation of the speech of the slaves used in the fields of Maryland and Virginia rather than the Gullahs of South Carolina and Georgia.—*G. H. Doane.*

12888. MAYO, BERNARD. The man who killed Tecumseh. *Amer. Mercury*. 19 (76) Apr. 1930: 446-453.—Later political career of Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson.—*E. Cole.*

12889. MOSHER, O. W., Jr. Woodrow Wilson's methods in the classroom. *Current Hist.* 32 (3) Jun. 1930: 502-505.—Wilson confined himself almost entirely to lecturing, which he did admirably. Later he introduced the preceptorial system, but he himself never taught under it. No attendance was taken at his lectures, and his examinations were very factual and were corrected entirely by assistants. While encouraging his students to think for themselves, Wilson was always certain that his own views were the only correct ones.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12890. NASATIR, A. P. Anglo-Spanish rivalry on the Upper Missouri. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Dec. 1929: 359-382; (4) Mar. 1930: 507-528.—In the late 18th century the Spanish sent a series of expeditions into the upper Missouri River country. Objectives were exploration, trade with the Indians, and resistance to British encroachments. A company of merchants, organized at St. Louis in 1793, was granted a trading monopoly by Governor Carondelet, and dispatched successive expeditions under Truteau, Mackay, and others. The aims of the government were partially attained, but before the territory could be brought completely under Spanish control it was transferred to France and passed into the hands of the United States.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

12891. PHILHOWER, CHARLES A. Wampum, its use and value. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 216-223.—Wampum was used as money by the early settlers as well as the Indians. It was legal currency in Massachusetts until 1662, and in Manhattan until about 1680. The white or black beads of mussel were frequently valued at 6 white or 3 black for a penny. (A *Table of Values* for New England, New York, and New Jersey is included.) The value, however, varied; grades were determined by material, polish, stringing, and workmanship. At the art of counterfeiting the settlers as well as the Indians seem to have been adept.—*W. Palmer.*

12892. RANCK, JAMES B. Lewis Cass and squatter sovereignty. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 14 Winter 1930: 28-37.—Ranck gives two reasons for Cass' adoption of the doctrine: (1) his ardent desire for the extension of our territory as a result of the Mexican War; (2) his great love of self-government. There is no distinction made in this article between squatter sovereignty and popular sovereignty.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

12893. RUSSELL, JASON ALMUS. Cooper: interpreter of the real and the historical Indian. *J. Amer. Hist.* 23 (1-4) 1929: 41-72.

12894. SIMKINS, FRANCIS B. The solution of post-bellum agricultural problems in South Carolina. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (2) Apr. 1930: 192-219.—The services of the federal agents at the close of the Civil War in relieving physical want, maintaining order in rural districts, and inducing both races to enter into labor contracts were beneficial; but the Freedman's Bureau could not be successful as the supervisor of labor contracts as long as it "ignored social and economic realities." Economic necessity and cooperation of the rates were steadily producing an orderly agricultural

reorganization. The Negro workers became wage hands, share croppers, proprietors or renters. Production of cotton rose until the crop of 1880 greatly exceeded that of 1860. Second in importance to the change from slave to free labor was the change in farm credits. The local merchants with their system of crop liens met the new needs of small credit. The system, in which the merchants furnished supplies to the farmers and took mortgages upon the prospective crops, persisted because of the failure of the farmers to practice close economy and the high rate of interest which the scarcity of capital and the great risk compelled or enabled the merchants to exact. The system of small credit gave rise to the country store, the commercial village, the country bank and a new aristocracy of merchants whose power the farmers protested.—*A. R. Newsome.*

12895. SIPE, C. HALE. The principal Indian towns of western Pennsylvania. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 Apr. 1930: 104-122.—This article describes the principal Indian towns of western Pennsylvania, such as Aughwick, Allequippa's Town, Conewango, Kittanning, Kuskuskies, Logstown, Loyalhanna, Sewickley, Punksutawney, and others, 39 in all. [A short bibliography].—*W. F. Dunaway.*

12896. SMITH, MARY PHLEGAR. Borough representation in North Carolina. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (2) Apr. 1930: 177-191.—The English institution of distinct borough representation was established in Proprietary North Carolina, with the hope that it would encourage the settlement of towns and develop commercial interests. Borough representation was not abolished until 1835. In all, nine North Carolina towns enjoyed the right of distinct representation. Qualifications for voting for borough representatives were not uniform. It was believed that the borough representatives were the most talented members of the legislature. The corruption and disorder attending the borough elections and the failure of the towns to develop, probably led to abolition of the system in 1835.—*A. R. Newsome.*

12897. SPELL, LOTA M. The theater in Texas before the Civil War. *Texas Monthly*. 5 (3) Apr. 1930: 291-301.—While the drama was introduced into Texas by the Spaniards who observed religious festivals with dramatic presentations of a religious nature, the secular drama was not slow in claiming a place among the amusements of the Anglo-American colonists. Soon after Texas became a republic in 1836 attempts were made to establish a legitimate theater. By 1860 the drama had long since ceased to be a novelty.—*Roger Craven.*

12898. STURTEVANT, W. W. John Brown's raid—September 1777. *Infantry J.* 36 (5) May 1930: 475-485.—A raid on Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence carried out in September, 1777, by Colonel John Brown and the Massachusetts militia accomplished the destruction of bateaux and gunboats on Lake George, made impossible the shipment of supplies to Bourgoyne's force and also made the withdrawal of his army impossible.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

12899. THOMAS, CHAUNCEY. Frontier firearms. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (3) 1930: 102-109.—The most used of the muzzle loaders were: (a) "plains rifle" less than 3 feet long, 40-60 caliber, with a long lead projectile; (b) the "Colt navy" revolver, so-called because of the naval engagement ornamenting its cylinder, of 36 or 44 caliber, which was preferred for its lightness but was not as effective as the Indian bow and arrow; (c) the Winchester 1873 model carbine which was the favorite of the Indians; and (d) the derringer, a small cap and ball weapon capable of firing one shot at a range of six feet, which was the favorite of gamblers. The metallic cartridge weapons represented by Smith and Wesson's 38 and Colt's 45 revolvers and the 44-40 Winchester rifle and "Buffalo sharps" became familiar

after the Civil War. By the time the automatic pistol came into use the frontier was no more.—*P. S. Fritz.*

12900. THOMASON, JOHN W., Jr. J. E. B. Stuart. II. Harper's Ferry—Stuart's first appearance. *Scribner's Mag.* 87 (6) Jun. 1930: 621-629.

12901. TOUS, GABRIEL. (Tr.) Ramon expedition: Espinosa's diary of 1716. *Mid-America.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 339-361.—*F. A. Mullin.*

12902. UNSIGNED. Enquiry into the conduct of the American War. (Description, published in 1779, of the official discussion relating especially to Richard, Lord Howe, vice-admiral, his brother Sir William Howe, Cornwallis, and Burgoyne.) *J. Amer. Hist.* 23 (1-4) 1929: 3-26.

12903. UNSIGNED. How governmental restraint of Irish trade with America during our War for Independence affected England's "Sister Kingdom and Island." *J. Amer. Hist.* 23 (1-4.) 1929: 26-29.

12904. UNSIGNED. New Jersey newspapers in 1874. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 262-265.—*W. Palmer.*

12905. VAIL, R. W. G. The Ulster County Gazette and its illegitimate offspring. *Bull. New York Pub. Library.* 34 (4) Apr. 1930: 207-238.—The *Ulster County Gazette* was established May 5, 1798 at Kingston, N. Y. by Samuel Freer and his son, staunch Federalist supporters. The paper continued until 1822. Upon the death of his father in 1803 Samuel S. Freer became sole editor. In 1815 (?) Anthony Freer was admitted to partnership. Some 1,200 numbers were issued, copies of which are exceedingly rare to-day. A copy of the issue of Jan. 4, 1800 which gives an account of the death and funeral of Washington is much sought. None has as yet come to light though reprints from the original abound. Despite the fabulous prognostications of collectors a real copy would not bring over \$100.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

12906. VAN DEUSEN, J. G. Court martial of General William Hull. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 12 Autumn 1928: 668-694.—The introduction to this article appeared in the *Michigan History Magazine* for July, 1928 under the title "Detroit Campaign of General William Hull." While other commanders of land operations in 1812 were unsuccessful, the War Department held only Hull strictly accountable. Evidence is given to the effect that General Dearborn, ordered repeatedly to give Hull necessary support, did not do so; that Dearborn's armistice, which the government disapproved, enabled the British to gain time and concentrate on the Detroit area. Dearborn thus is shown to be partially responsible for Hull's failure at Detroit.

Hull cannot be called a coward; his errors were mainly errors of judgment. (See Entry 2: 12907.)—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

12907. VAN DEUSEN, J. G. The Detroit Campaign of General William Hull. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 12 (44) Jul. 1928: 568-583.—The material set forth serves to rescue Hull from some of the infamy which has surrounded him. Hull had vainly urged the authorities at Washington to obtain naval control of the Great Lakes, which he held to be indispensable if an invasion of Canada were contemplated. The general reluctantly accepted command of the operations on the western frontier; his troops were mostly raw, undisciplined frontiersmen, whose mutinous spirit was fostered in several instances by their own officers. Several plots were discovered in the army to depose him from command. The War Department is to be censured for not notifying Hull promptly as to the declaration of war. This delay was responsible for the capture by the British of the *Cuyahoga*, which carried all of Hull's official correspondence and military papers. In surrendering, Hull took full responsibility upon himself, secured paroles for his officers, but asked none for himself. His officers, led by Colonel Cass, zealously denounced him to the Secretary of War. As the military reverses continued there was a popular demand that someone be punished and Hull was court-martialed. (See Entry 2: 12906.)—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

12908. VARONA, E. A. Cavalry in the Atlanta campaign. *Coast Artillery J.* 70 (6) Jun. 1929: 512-514.—A brief sketch of the work of both Federal and Confederate cavalry in the Atlanta campaign. Federal cavalry seized several strong positions without the assistance of the infantry and rendered indispensable service, reconnoitering and skirmishing. The importance of the Confederate cavalry in screening the movement of troops and in covering the withdrawal of Hook from Atlanta is also shown.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

12909. WASSON, GEORGE S. The vanished pinky. *Old-Time New England, Bull.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 186-195.—A history and description of the pinky, which was widely used off the New England coast beginning in the 17th century. The last one has recently been dismantled. [Illustrations.]—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12910. WATKINS, WALTER KENDALL. The Blue Anchor Tavern, Boston. *Old-Time New England, Bull.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 154-161.—This inn opened in the middle of the 17th century, was torn down in 1708. It occupied the site of the present east end of the Boston Globe building.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 12764, 12853, 12859, 12987, 13564, 13738)

12911. CAILLET-BOIS, RICARDO R. Mapa del viaje de Molina. [Map of Molina's journey.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist. Buenos Aires.* 8 (41) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 71-73.—A reproduction of two maps showing this journey of 1804-5, with an introduction.—*R. F. Nichols.*

12912. CARDAILLAC, XAVIER de. La naissance de l'Amerique espagnole. [The birth of Spanish-America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 18 (94) Oct. 1, 1929: 297-306.—A review of a book with the same title by Don Juan B. Terán, rector of the Université Argentine de Tucumán.—*R. F. Nichols.*

12913. GAY-CALBÓ, ENRIQUE. Que la révolution cubaine a eu des orientations juridiques. [The Cuban revolution and judicial reform.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 19 (101) May 1, 1930: 401-406.—While the Cubans were struggling for independence the leaders hoped for a complete revision of the legal system and

various proposals were made for a modern and liberal system of law. But when Spain was driven out, the United States government declared the Spanish code in effect with few modifications. Thus after 25 years of tinkering Cuba has many of the disadvantages of the illiberal and chaotic Spanish colonial code.—*R. F. Nichols.*

12914. GRENON, P. Las Carolinas. [The Carolina.] *Bol. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 8 (41) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 46-51.—The commission and report, accompanied by several documents, of Christian Heuland, a German mineralogist who was sent by the King of Spain to examine the mines of the Carolina in the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires in 1794.—*R. F. Nichols.*

12915. MUNSTERBERG, MARGARET. Manuscripts on the West Indies. *More Books.* 4 (8) Oct. 1929: 313-321.—In 1877 B. P. Hunt gave the Boston Public Library his collection of books and manuscripts on the West Indies, particularly Haiti. These include unfinished manuscript histories: *French St. Domingo and Hayti*, *The Haytiens*, and *The Redemptioners*. It is hoped that some scholar will complete these studies.

There are also 669 printed volumes largely of the 18th and 19th centuries, and some manuscript copies and originals. There are letter books, journals, and letters of natives and of French and British officers. Material on the emigration of poor people to America extends beyond the West Indies. A few papers from other sources have been added to the collection. [A manuscript catalog.]—*Clarence P. Gould.*

12916. ORTEGA, P. ANGEL. *Las primeras maestras y sus colegios-escuelas de niñas en Méjico (1530-1535).* [The first school mistresses and their academy schools for young girls in Mexico (1530-1535).] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 31 (92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 259-276 (93) May-Jun. 1929: 365-387.—At the same time that Father Pedro de Gante and other Franciscans were founding and conducting the well known boy's schools in New Spain, a similar but almost unheard of work was carried on for girls, by school mistresses who either belonged in a semi-conventual and no longer possible manner to the Franciscan Third Order, or else were under Franciscan direction. On the initiative of Father Zumárraga or Cortez, six sisters—technically *beatas*—of the Third Order, three from Salamanca and three from Sevilla, sailed from the latter city in 1530, after long and detailed preparations. They received much aid from the crown in outfitting, as well as having all travelling expenses paid, and were specially commended to Cortez for protection and favor. In Mexico, they proceeded to various principal cities, where they established and conducted boarding schools (*colegios internados*) to excellent advantage. Three more *beatas* joined them in 1535. In addition to these efforts, Zumárraga, on his return in 1534 from his trip to Spain for his episcopal consecration, brought back with him eight other women, seculars but of good Christian life and two of them married. These devoted themselves to the instruction of Indian girls in schools more properly so called. [Largely documentary.]—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

12917. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM SPENCE. *El Diario de Miranda en los Estados Unidos.* [The Diary of Miranda in the United States.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 25-44.—The article is preceded by an expression of appreciation of Robertson's work on Miranda; also of Archer M. Huntington, through whose generosity the translation of this work was published under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America. The period covered is 1783-1784. About half of the article is devoted to an account of Miranda and of the manuscripts from which the *Diary* was taken. Robertson discovered these manuscripts in the collection of the late Lord Bathurst. The *Diary* begins with Jan. 25-26, 1771, and the *Boletín* here publishes 59 pages of it, up to Feb. 3, 1787. The *Diary* is detailed and gives a fund of information.—*N. Andrew N. Clevén.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 12348, 12784, 12821, 12831, 12848)

12918. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. *Der völkerrechtliche Gehalt der Kriegsschuldfrage.* [The international law content of the War guilt question.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 135-155; (3) Mar. 1929: 224-242.—A weighing of the Austro-Serbian controversy of 1914 does not result in the slightest evidence which would justify a verdict against the Central Powers in the sense of the Versailles war guilt thesis. Legally and politically the July crisis between these two states was an internal matter. Serbia's conduct from March 31, 1909 to the assassination of the archduke at Sarajevo constituted a treaty violation and a neglect of international responsibility of great seriousness and its handling as undertaken by Austria had as its object the en-

forcement of the consequences of these acts. Serbia's insufficient acceptance made war a permissible method of coercion. International law provided the powers with the right to intervene and offer their good offices but did not place upon Austria the obligation of accepting the same nor of submitting the controversy to a court of arbitration at the Hague. Russia alone bears the responsibility of having deliberately created a European conflict out of this Austro-Serbian conflict without legal justification; also of having defeated the efforts of the powers at mediation through her proclamation of the general mobilization.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12919. GUNTHER, FRANTZ. *Zeitskalender zu Russlands Eintritt in den Weltkrieg.* [Chronological table of events leading to Russia's entry into the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 259-265.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12920. HERBILLON, COLONEL. *L'offensive Nivelle et la nomination de Pétain et de Foch.* [The Nivelle offensive and the nomination of Pétain and Foch.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (9) May 1, 1930: 51-71; (10) May 15, 1930: 273-290.—The optimism of Nivelle, commander-in-chief of the northeastern front, is counterbalanced by the doubt felt rather generally in official circles regarding the possibility of a successful offensive in April, 1917. One reason for Nivelle's failure was this increasing pessimism and the effect which it had on the troops. Nivelle, sensing this, even tendered his resignation on April 6, but it was not accepted. From the 15th on, the heavy rain added a second factor for which the commander could not be held responsible, which proved as fatal as the first. On the 19th, Nivelle in an interview with the diarist "rationalizes" concerning his achievement and does his best to convince his critics that the results attained have been worth the tremendous cost. There were constant political interferences and misunderstandings, but Nivelle would not resign; the initiative must come from the government. Throughout, the English were exceedingly impatient over the vacillations of the politicians, threatening more than once to take matters into their own hands with the result that Haig would be made allied commander-in-chief. The restless feeling in the army was growing, and the confidence of the *poilu* in the wisdom of his superiors was daily lessening. Finally, on May 15, Nivelle was replaced by Pétain as commander of the group of northeastern armies, with Foch as his chief of staff. Later, when Nivelle will be judged in calmness and perspective, tribute will be paid him for his dignity and self-control. Pétain's nomination had a fine repercussion everywhere, for everyone had absolute confidence in him.—*Julian Park.*

12921. MACLEOD, G. *The death of a division.* *Infantry J.* 36 (4) Apr. 1930: 353-360.—An account of the destruction of the 39th British division during the great German offensive beginning March 21, 1918.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

12922. MORGAN, J. H. *Foch and Clemenceau.* *Engl. Rev.* 50 (5) May 1930: 577-586.—The author has had special opportunities of experience at the Peace Conference and since, as well as frequent conversations with Foch, to equip him for discussion of Recouly's book of conversations with Foch and Clemenceau's *Grandeur and Misery of Victory.*—*H. D. Jordan.*

12923. MUNZ, SIGMUND. *The Cartwright interview of August, 1911.* *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (771) Mar. 1930: 308-316.—When the third Morocco crisis was produced by Germany's sending the *Panther* to Agadir after France had occupied Fez, the author felt that German opinion did not understand the degree of opposition aroused in the public mind in France and Britain. Accordingly Munz had conversations at Marienbad with the French and British ambassadors to Austria. The French views he reported to the

Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* were to the effect that Paris thought Germany must admit that France had not violated the Treaty of Algeiras; they must remember that Britain was deeply interested in Africa and would support France against Germany. The English views, printed as by "an English diplomat in an important position" and written by Sir Fairfax Cartwright. The views were that the German government, without regard to German opinion, was pursuing a policy which must lead to war. These reports created great excitement; a German paper secured Cartwright's repudiation of responsibility, Munz explained nothing; Grey's statement that Cartwright had refused the reporter an interview was false. Munz regrets that his efforts for peace were so poorly received.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12924. REED, ERNEST; SMITH, GORDON W.; et al. American intervention in Russia in 1918. *Current Hist.* 32(1) Apr. 1930: 59–70.—Sending of troops to Archangel, against a people with whom the United States was not at war, and continuing of hostilities six months after the armistice was signed were reluctantly undertaken "under the impulsion of diplomatic pressure . . . and the stress of events." It was rumored that the Germans were advancing into Russia to seize the Trans-Siberian Railway and to secure the military supplies at Vladivostok and Archangel, in order to end their economic encirclement. The rumor of ammunition supplies at Archangel had been fabricated as an excuse for sending troops. For the United States to get out after the armistice, however, would simply be substituting for the inter-Allied policy an intervention by the British and by the Japanese. Hence intervention by the United States probably prevented the seizure of territory by Great Britain and Japan. But more particularly it stimulated Russian nationalism, so the fact that Russia is now a political unit is largely due to the American intervention.—*George G. Horr.*

12925. ROLIN, ALBERIC. Les causes lointaines de la guerre mondiale. [The remote causes of the World War.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 10(4) 1929: 643–679.—In spite of her vehement denials, there can be no doubt of the immediate responsibility of Germany for the war; but the remote

causes of that war are: (1) Alsace-Lorraine, and (2) the attitude of Austria-Hungary (supported by Germany) toward Serbia.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

12926. SFORZA, L'archeduc François-Ferdinand. [The Archduke Francis Ferdinand.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37(9) May 1, 1930: 12–22.—The character and the political affiliations of the Hapsburg archduke whose assassination precipitated the Great War.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

12927. UNSIGNED. Les documents français relatifs aux origines de la guerre de 1914. [French documents on the origins of the War of 1914.] *Monde Slave.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 34–62.—The subjects of these documents (Nov. 4, 1911–Aug. 3, 1914) are: the Congo, the carrying out of the accord of 1911 with Germany, and the liquidation of the Italo-Turkish War. The number of pieces published increases as 1914 is approached. No opinions are vouchsafed. Working with the commission in charge of the documents were Aulard, Bourgeois, Seignobos, Monod, and Lavissee whose fidelity to historical truth needs no comment.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12928. UNSIGNED. L'entrée en guerre de la Bulgarie. [Entrance of Bulgaria into the War.] *Monde Slave.* 6(4) Apr. 1929: 115–144; (5) May 275–301; (7) Jul. 109–134; (8) Aug. 269–302.—A full collection of documents, are taken from the *Carskaja Rossija v mirovoj vojne* (Tsarist Russia in the World War.) p. 59–142. They constitute the series of communications between Sofia and Bucharest, Petrograd and Sofia, London and Sofia.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12929. UNSIGNED. König Carols Tagebuch zum Kriegausbruch 1914. [King Carol's diary on the outbreak of the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 275–298.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12930. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Sir Arthur Nicolson und Englands Weg in den Weltkrieg. [Sir Arthur Nicolson and England's entry into the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 8(5) May 1930: 414–447.—Wegerer gives a summary with comments of Harold Nicolson's book on his father *Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart. First Lord Carnock. A Study in the Old Diplomacy.*—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12931. WISTER, OWEN. Roosevelt and the War. *Harpers Mag.* 161(961) Jun. 1930: 34–49.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 12883, 13168, 13256, 13284, 13287, 13360, 13711)

12932. BAGNI, T. La rendita certa e l'estimo immobiliare. [Annuities certain and value.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria*. 22(3-4) 1929: 82-89.—The author develops and applies a formula to the estimation of the value of a machine, of a forest which is cut periodically, and of a forest which is cut in equal annual allotments.—*L. Galvani*.

12933. CARANO-DONVITO, GIOVANNI. I principi di politica economica di Luca De Samuele Cagnazzi. [The principles of political economy of Luca De Samuele Cagnazzi.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44(10) Oct. 1929: 779-796.—The theories of the Italian economist from Apulia (1764-1852) are discussed together with those of other economists of the same region. Cagnazzi's ideas on pauperism, corporations, art, the education of man, development of commerce, industry and agriculture, public finance, land taxes, and public debts, are discussed.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

12934. CARELL, ERICH. Zur Theorie der Wirtschaftswissenschaften. [On the theory of the economic sciences.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 132(2) Feb. 1930: 161-176.—A complex object such as economic life has various sides; consequently a science, such as economics, is split up into various disciplines, or sub-sciences, each concerned with the point of view represented by one side of the object. The method of isolation, so extensively employed in economics, has as its object the intellectual separation of some one side of a complex whole; but overlapping of the various disciplines will occur, since they are after all only ways of viewing a psychophysical complex. In keeping with this interpretation of economic science the various economic disciplines may be indicated as follows (1) descriptive economics, dealing with the external appearances of economic life, (2) structural economics, or the forms and organization of economic activity, (3) pure theoretical economics, dealing with the essential meanings and logical relations of various economic terms, (4) empirical theory of national economy, which is concerned with causal relations between parts of a total economy, (5) economic psychology, or human behavior in its economic aspects, (6) economic history, (7) economic policy, (8) economic sociology, or the relation between economic life and the total social life of a people, (9) science of finance, and (10) private economy.—*C. W. Hasek*.

12935. CHESA, FEDERICO. Il rischio nella capitalizzazione. [Risk in capitalization.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 10(9) Sep. 1929: 738-752.—Risk in capitalization can consist (1) in factors predominantly static, such as the difficulty of maintaining ownership over the goods accumulated, and the uncertainty of their enjoyment, through the fact that they can lose the quality because of which they are destined for future utilization and (2) in dynamic factors, i.e., including factors bound up with the changes in tastes, with population changes, and with changes in the capitalist class, such as possible losses in value or in return from capital goods, in the impossibility of using the capital goods in the mode or measure anticipated, etc. These factors, among which the author analyzes especially those in connection with the manufacture by new methods of goods already existing and with the manufacture of goods of new types, have a constantly increasing influence. Finally, the conclusion is drawn that

the distribution of capital among different uses varies in relation to the degree of risk and to the benefits which follow from the assumption of these risks. In the long run equilibrium is found where the compensation for the highest and lowest degrees of risk is determined in such a way that the productivity of capital is not influenced by the inequality of risk.—*Roberto Bachi*.

12936. DEMANT, V. A. The problem of "the just price" in the modern world. *Stockholm*. (3) 1929: 263-269.—*G. T. Oborn*.

12937. ERB, DONALD M. Worker, technician, owner—a study in group conflict. *Commonwealth Rev., Univ. Oregon*. 11(4) Oct. 1929: 89-107.—The alliance of technicians with owners has not affected class struggle so much as the mere appearance of the technicians as a class would have led us to expect, this being due to their failure to assume a dynamic role. Stock ownership by employees should not be regarded as cause for undue optimism. Disillusion follows profit sharing schemes because of several reasons. Observation of the great inequality of wealth and the creation of an unproductive surplus is certainly a cause for labor unrest. Group conflict has also been aggravated by the distinction between industry and business; not only are there functionless incomes, but there are incomes due to the performance of anti-social functions. Due to division of labor, ownership and management are differentiated one from the other. The imperfections of the economic order are magnified by the recurrence of crises and depressions, and these are further intensified by the inequalities in bargaining powers of different groups. Labor unions have lessened competition between laborers, but have augmented the consciousness of antagonism between capital and labor.—*O. D. Duncan*.

12938. GILBERT, JAMES H. Psychological foundations of economic theory. *Commonwealth Rev. Univ. Oregon*. 11(4) Oct. 1929: 41-55.—It may be doubted whether any economic or sociological speculations can safely be founded on the psychology of instinct. The "instinct of workmanship" of which so much has been made is easily explained as a product of social sanction. The "universal urge to accumulation" can be explained as a habit inculcated by a competitive and acquisitive society. The so-called "instinct of domination" is confined to outstanding individuals, and is lacking in the universality usually associated with instinct. In the theory of value as the term is commonly defined there is the necessity for an analysis of wants. This is the most fertile field for the application of psychology and social psychology to the study of economics. Second to the theory of value, the theory of interest bears the closest relationship to psychology.—*O. D. Duncan*.

12939. HAYAVADANA RAO, C. The economics of Mahatma Gandhi. *Indian Affairs*. 1(1) Mar. 1930: 13-17.—An analysis of Gandhi's economic policy, which is based on the destruction of poverty by means of the restoration of the cottage spinning (hand loom) industry. Evidences of the practical success of this system are given.

12940. KISLÉGHY-NAGY, DIONYS. A marxismus munkaértékelméletének bírálatához. [Criticism of the labor theory of value of Marxism.] *Közgazdasági Szemle* 74(12) Dec. 1929: 697-711.—The Marxist theory of value, according to which the value of goods is determined by the socially necessary labor time required for their production, is rooted in a mechanistic conception of the phenomena. Marx was under the influence of classical economic theory which considered production from a one-sided economic aspect, and did

not recognize psychological considerations. Hence the view that the value of goods was caused by labor, just as the goods themselves were technically produced by labor. Marx's materialistic psychological training derived principally from the French sensualistic philosophy contributed to this. In the background the influence of the natural-right individualistic theory of society is to be discerned, as can be shown by comparing the principles of Rousseau's theory of the state and of Marx's theory of value. Finally an exaggerated rationalism is perceptible in Marx's theory, which finally leads to a circle in reasoning. In spite of the assertion that only labor contributes to value though itself possessing no value, Marx finally equates the true value of labor to the prices of the goods produced by labor. The mechanistic conception of the labor theory of value is untenable. The products of human labor have no absolute objective measure. Valuation is a psychological process in which the individual intervenes in a social economic process depending upon division of labor and exchange.—*Dionys Kisléghi-Nagy.*

12941. MILLS, FREDERICK C. The theory of economic dynamics as related to industrial instability. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 30-39.—The processes which reflect the behavior of the ultimate working elements—men, machines, land—can be studied only through statistical time series. Traditional theories are inadequate for several reasons: (1) they were not formulated with reference to the specific problems which confront us today; (2) these theories are based on the action of individuals, not on the functioning of the economic system considered as an entity; (3) the transition from static to dynamic conditions cannot be satisfactorily made. A general theory of economic change should not attempt to amplify into a body of theory a single dominating principle, but it should take account of the real relations among the phenomena in a given field, giving the theories such unity as the facts possess. Among other things should be considered the relationships of short-term changes to enduring tendencies and shifts in these tendencies. Of greater immediate need than such a body of theory is a provisional frame work into which the materials may be fitted. Discussion.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

12942. SPIRITO, UGO. I fondamenti dell'economia corporativa. [The fundamentals of corporative economics.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e. Pol.* 3(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 103-120.

12943. WEINBERGER, OTTO. Eine synthetische politische Ökonomie. [A synthetic political economy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132(2) Feb. 1930: 177-189.—Review of H. L. Moore's *Synthetic Economics*.—*C. W. Hasek.*

12944. WERNER, KURT. Liberaler Sozialismus? Kritisches zur ökonomischen Theorie Franz Oppenheimers. [Liberal socialism: A critique of the economic theory of Franz Oppenheimer.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2(5-6) May 1930: 217-227.—Oppenheimer has proposed a "liberal socialism" in the form of an abolition of large landholding (*Grossgrundeigentum*). This system is designed to leave room for the free exercise of creative personality. His justification for this proposal rests upon an argument designed to show that the profits of capital rest upon the monopoly of ground in the form of large holdings. Against this four objections can be raised: (1) Oppenheimer states his problem too narrowly, so that it affords no complete explanation of profits. (2) Land is not incapable of expansion, in the sense which Oppenheimer's theory requires. (3) A purchaser's monopoly in the labor market rests upon the possession of produced means of production as well as upon the monopoly of land. (4) A land monopoly can be the foundation of absolute ground rent, but never of profit.—*F. N. House.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 12309, 12347, 12539, 12552, 12577, 12584, 12603, 12621, 12702, 12726, 12727, 12742, 12793, 12796, 12865, 12868, 12873, 12891, 12894, 12909, 13076, 13240, 13368, 13730)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 12381, 13173, 13474, 13597, 13598, 13619, 13627, 13697)

12945. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. The economic crisis in Haiti—single crop evils outweigh American effort. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 35(893) Feb. 28, 1930: 501-502.

12946. ARNOT, R. PAGE. The world economic crisis. *Communist Rev.* 2(3) Mar. 1930: 94-103.—The only promising feature in the world economic situation is the Five-Year Plan of the USSR, and most especially that concerning the "de-kulakization" of Russia. The bourgeoisie throughout the world are endeavoring to meet the crisis by rationalization of industry.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

12947. BUNESCU, VIRGIL. Privire generală asupra anului economic, 1929. [General conditions of the economic year 1929.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 54-63.

12948. CASON, CLARENCE E. Alabama goes industrial. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6(2) Apr. 1930: 161-170.—The South, forced to abandon large-scale farming, has found small-farming pursuits unsuitable and unprofitable in view of conditions of land and labor. The much-heralded industrial expansion in the South is basically a real estate boom, and virtually all the recent development in Alabama is financed and owned by outside interests.—*F. J. Warne.*

12949. COCHRAN, H. L. A brief sketch of Porto Rico, its financial and credit conditions. *New York Credit Men's Assn., Bull.* 24(2) Feb. 17, 1930: 51-57.

12950. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. Economic factors in Mexico. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 40-48.—The principal factors "that account for Mexico's economic backwardness in the past and . . . hinder her present progress" are: (1) racial characteristics of the inhabitants; (2) the social and political organization of the country which has resulted in large idle land owning clerical and ruling classes dominating the poor and ignorant masses; (3) unfavorable natural conditions including meagre agricultural resources, a topography that renders the creation of transportation facilities very expensive, and other natural resources that require large capital for exploitation; and (4) instability of government that has undermined security of life and property. The principal forces that are now operating to improve economic conditions include: (1) the new attitude of government toward the people initiated by the revolution of 1917 the motives of which are "not the speedy increase of national productivity to its maximum; but rather a better distribution of wealth and opportunity"; (2) the revival of agricultural operations; (3) increased production of minerals and oil; (4) improved communication facilities, including railway, public roads, and telephone lines; (5) increased stability in the money and credit situation; (6) and a distinct improvement in the general standard of living for the masses. "Retarding factors (in Mexico) are numerous and powerful, but they are limiting rather than preventing economic progress."—*Ernest M. Fisher.*

12951. FERNANDO, H. MARCUS. Study of Ceylon's economic problem. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 1(1)

Jun. 1929: 1-11.—For a number of years Ceylon's foreign trade gave an adverse balance. In 1913 a balance in favor of Ceylon appeared and continued during the War and up to 1920. The boom year 1925 closed with imports of 359 millions and exports of 522. As regards the export trade the major part of the trade in coconut produce and cinnamon and almost the whole of the continental trade in tea, rubber, and plumbago were in German, Austrian, Swiss and Russian firms before the War. Ceylon's exchequer since 1923 has gone on adding surplus to surplus. At present according to the latest figures (1926) 79% of taxation revenue is derived from customs, and only 21% from other than customs.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

12952. FERSMANN, DIE. Die produktiven Kräfte der UdSSR. [The productive powers of the USSR.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 23 (2) Feb. 1930: 42-46.

12953. GIUSTA, HAROLD S. Recent developments in West Coast countries of South America. *Commerce Reports.* (14) Apr. 17, 1930: 3-7.—Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru buy nearly \$100,000,000 worth of goods from the United States—agriculture the main industry of these countries—airplanes reach isolated sections.

12954. GREGORY, T. E. Is America prosperous? *Economica.* (28) Mar. 1930: 1-13.—America has in recent years achieved a remarkable increase in per capita productivity, but the resulting prosperity has been most unevenly distributed. Certain industries have been continuously depressed. The gain in productivity has been due primarily to increasing standardization both of output and of consumption and to the vast extent of the free domestic market, factors which permit production on an enormous scale.—*Garfield V. Coz.*

12955. HANUMANTHA RAO, C. V. The industrial future of India: its possibilities and postulates. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(308) Mar. 1930: 227-237.

12956. NADLER, MARCUS. Europe ten years after the war. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 170-176.—Economic conditions have improved considerably since the signing of the Treaty of Peace, including the establishing of a sound currency basis in all but Spain and Portugal; an increase in production and trade, both domestic and foreign; the removal from politics of interallied debts and reparations; and the restoration of trade relationships between the different countries. The reparations question is just as much an unsolved problem in 1930 as in 1924. The increase in industrial production, largely through the adoption of American methods, has been accompanied by increased unemployment of the working population whose purchasing power and standard of living have both been decreased. The balancing of the budgets of most European countries, is more apparent than real.—*F. J. Warne.*

12957. PETERSEN, SOPHIE. Seeing Greenland. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 141-149.—The Greenland Trading Company controls the economic life of the 15,000 people of this Danish colony of whom 1,000 are Eskimos. There are 300 Danes and the majority are a mixture of the two races. The Trading Company maintains a store in each settlement where the natives sell their catch and buy their merchandise. Sealing and fishing are the most important industries, while sheep-breeding has made a good beginning. The High School and Seminary at Godthaab trains bookkeepers and tradesmen who later find employment with the Trading Company, and teachers who take positions in the local schools. The oldest newspaper, a monthly, is printed at Godthaab; a second paper is printed at Godhavn in the north.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

12958. ROBERTS, GEORGE E. A survey of

business conditions. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(7) Apr. 1930: 49-58.

12959. SINCLAIR, HUNTLEY M. Contrast in Canadian and Argentine economic development. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 37(3) Apr. 1930: 276-285.

11960. SOEPKEZ, R. La Roumanie d'aujourd'hui. [Modern Rumania.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* 75 Apr. 1930: 211-220.—An inventory of the economic resources of Rumania.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

12961. TIMOW, S. Wird Rumänien agrarisiert oder industrialisiert? [Is Rumania becoming agrarianized or industrialized?] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2(2) 1929: 310-346.—The author pictures post-war Rumania as an inherently agricultural country with a strongly developed tendency towards industrialization. This tendency is a result of the war and the acquisition of new territories. The industrialization of the country, accompanied by capitalization of agriculture, will increase the ranks of the proletariat. The attempts to maintain its agricultural character will increase the pauperization of the peasantry, and thereby foster the revolutionary tendency of the masses of workers and peasants.—*A. M. Hannay.*

12962. WIENIAWSKI, ANTONI. Situation économique de la Pologne en 1929. [Economic situation of Poland in 1929.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* 75 Apr. 1930: 198-203.—The agricultural crisis passed over Poland without serious repercussion because of the simple economic structure of the country.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 12317, 12354, 12377, 12381, 12387, 12394, 12402-12404, 12409, 12415-12416, 12420, 12423, 12877, 12944, 12961, 13187, 13193-13194, 13198, 13255-13257, 13261, 13283, 13298, 13323, 13325, 13331-13333, 13348-13349, 13368, 13486, 13585, 13591, 13694, 13698, 13728-13730)

GENERAL

12963. A., J. P. v. The butter trade in 1928. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(2) Part 2 Feb. 1929: 46-52.—Increased production of dairy products may be attributed to increased number of dairy cows, improvement in breeding, and the increased production of feed. Quick turnover of working capital in dairying has aided development, especially since the great restriction of credit. The tendency in Europe is toward larger production. Consumption is growing due to increased population, industrialization, and changes in habits of consumption.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

12964. ARMENTROUT, W. W. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution to meet home market demands in the Beckley area. *West Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #226. 1930: pp. 20.—This report is the third of a series dealing with the consumption of food commodities in West Virginia cities and with the production of these commodities in adjacent farming territory. Beckley, with about 4,000 population is the center of business activities and a trading center for several mining towns. The area of reasonably good farming land in the section is inadequate to meet local needs for farm products. Poor transportation facilities have made it difficult for farmers in nearby counties to reach the markets of the coal fields. The markets for farm products are very good throughout the year. There are opportunities for increased production of dairy products, vegetables, etc. on the land suitable for farming in the region.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

12965. ASHBY, A. W., and DAVIES, J. L. The agricultural ladder and the age of farmers. *Welsh J. Agric.* 6 Jan. 1930: 5-19.—R. M. Campbell.

12966. ASHBY, R. C. Livestock truckage rates in Illinois. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #342. 1930: 117-175.—This study is based upon records furnished by three commission firms, one each at Peoria, East St. Louis, and Chicago, for truck consignments during 1927 and December, 1928, and on railroad freight rates on stock shipped to these markets. The 1927 truckage rates per hundredweight per mile to the three markets exceeded the freight rates as follows: Cattle and calves 100 to 700%, hogs 100 to 250% and sheep 60 to 350%. Various factors in the trucking problems are briefly discussed.—*Exper. Station Record.*

12967. BABBITT, FRANK. Tenancy from year to year and related estates. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 325-341.—An examination of the history and theory of the creation and incidents of the so-called "tenancy from year to year;" with a comparative analysis of tendencies in the law of Texas and other jurisdictions.—Ben W. Lewis.

12968. BEAN, LOUIS H. Agriculture in the post-war decade. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 155-157.—This article summarizes the post-war trends in farm production, prices and income in the United States from 1919 to 1929. It presents broad facts concerning: (1) the physical volume of output for agriculture as a whole and for major groups of products; (2) yearly price changes; (3) changes in total demand for farm products, and (4) the rate of increase in farm product prices relative to changes in non-agricultural prices.—Louis H. Bean.

12969. BOYLE, JAMES E. Cost of grain handling in Argentina and United States. *Modern Miller.* 57(13) Mar. 29, 1930: 19-20.—It costs less to grow and handle the United States wheat crop than the Argentine crop, because of: (1) bulk handling in the U. S. as against sack handling in Argentina; (2) grading system of the U. S. and the no-grading system of Argentina; (3) the great development of future trading on the organized exchanges of the U. S.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12970. BRINKMANN, TH. Der Yerba Maté-Bau im argentinischen National Territorium Misiones als Grundlage bäuerlicher Siedlung. [The cultivation of yerba maté in the Argentine territory of Misiones as the basis of farm settlement.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 11(3) 1930: 403-442.—This is a discussion of the cultural and economic conditions of production of yerba maté in the territory of Misiones in the extreme Northeast of the Argentine Republic. It is peopled by settlers of whom many are German or of German descent, and who are, for the most part, owners of small or medium-sized farms. An account is given of the difficulties to be overcome, and the results to be hoped for in the cultivation for commercial purposes of a product the use of which is limited to a few countries of South America.—A. M. Hannay.

12971. CAMUS, JOSE S. Agricultural survey of the Dutch East Indies and other oriental countries. *Philippine Agric. Rev.* 22(4) 1929: 291-312.—Most of the article is concerned with the agricultural development of the Dutch East Indies, particularly the following crops: cover crops, rice, sugar cane, tea, rubber, coffee, cinchona, tobacco, and various minor crops.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12972. CAZIOT, PIERRE. La valeur de la terre en France. [Land values in France.] *Vie Agricole et Rurale.* 19(6) Feb. 9, 1930: 84-87.—A brief discussion of the changes in land values in different parts of France since 1914.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12973. CLEMENT, F. M., and WILCOX, J. C. Tree-fruit farming in British Columbia. *Brit. Columbia*

Dept. Agric., Bull. #105. 1929: pp. 51.—This economic survey is based on 460 records obtained in the Okanagan district and 66 in the Kootenay district. The records cover the years 1921-1925 and were obtained each year by field enumerators. The investment, expenses, receipts, and net returns for the period are analyzed, and the effects of amount of investment, acreage in bearing apples, yield per acre of apples and diversification of crops are discussed.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

12974. CONNER, A. B.; DICKSON, R. E.; SCOATES, D. Factors influencing runoff and soil erosion. *Texas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #411. 1930: pp. 50.

12975. CONSTANTINESCU, M. Concepțiuni și înfăptuiri agrare în decursul secolului din urmă. [Agrarian conceptions and realizations during the past century.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-37.—The 19th century has seen almost a complete transformation of the situation of the Rumanian peasant. In 1823 the middle ages were still dominant, the peasant was the serf of the boyar; in 1929 he is the arbiter of politics and economics. Emancipation of the serfs dates from 1864; agrarian reform dates from 1907.—R. M. Woodbury.

12976. CROSS, CECIL. Dried-fruit industry and trade of South Africa. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #676. 1930: pp. 11.

12977. DAVIES, J. L. Horse labour on Welsh farms, 1871-1927. *Welsh J. Agric.* 6 Jan. 1930: 42-53.—The total of work-horses in Wales increased during 1871 to 1911 from 75,786 to 101,338 and then fell to 82,302 by 1927. During the full period the area of land ploughed also fell, so that the average horse's task in this respect in 1927 was less than half of the 1871 task. The need for seasonal adjustments of farm work, rather than a further loss of horses is indicated.—R. M. Campbell.

12978. DAVIS, W. C., and HARRIS, C. M. Market classes and grades of dressed veal and calf carcasses. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Cir.* #103. 1930: pp. 32.—The standards as worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are set forth with illustrations and are discussed.—Caroline B. Sherman.

12979. DOP, LOUIS. La politique en Italie. Aspects divers du problème de bonifications. [Politics in Italy. (Different aspects of the problem of land improvement.)] *Vie Agricole et Rurale.* 19(5) Jan. 19, 1930: 39-42.—Contains a brief summary of the provisions of the Italian land improvement laws of December 30, 1923, May 18, 1924 and the Mussolini law of December 24, 1928 which unifies and coordinates the others and provides means for putting their provisions into effect.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12980. DUDDY, EDWARD A. Agriculture in the Chicago region. *Univ. Chicago, Local Community Research Committee, Soc. Sci. Studies.* #15. 1929: pp. 158.—This book presents the agriculture of the Chicago region in a series of maps.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12981. FAWCETT, E. J. Hill country sheep-farming in the North Island. An economic study of East Coast farms. *New Zealand J. Agric.* 40(1) Jan. 20, 1930: 1-10.—It is intended in this article to discuss on broad lines some of the features of hill country sheep-farming in the North Island under the following headings: (1) Stocking system, (2) disposal of stock, (3) gross returns from the several commodities. (4) expenses of working and management, (5) capital position, (6) seasonal price fluctuations and results.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12982. FINNELL, H. H. Sorghum crops on the high plains of Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #191. Jun. 1929: pp. 30.

12983. GALEVIUS, TH. Veränderungen der sozialökonomischen Struktur der russischen Landwirtschaft. [Changes in the social-economic structure of

Russian agriculture.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2(2) 1929: 259-280.—There are 26 million small farms in the Union as compared with 16 million in pre-war Russia. But the tendency is for the poor farmer, on the one hand, and the kulak, on the other, to be replaced more and more by the owner of the medium-sized farm. While grain production has decreased, the production of industrial and fodder plants and cattle raising have increased. The poor farmer, in addition to receiving state help in various forms, is almost entirely free from the burden of taxation. The five-year plan entails not only improved technic in production and cattle raising, but also the development of cooperative mass production. By the end of the five-year period, 85% of the peasant enterprises ought to be members of agricultural cooperative associations. Collective and Soviet enterprises, while still not numerically preponderant, are destined to play a leading role in the agricultural development of the USSR.—A. M. Hannay.

12984. GARCÍA, R. FERNÁNDEZ, and VALLE, MANUEL A. DEL. *Notas sobre la industria azucarera de Java*. [Notes on the sugar industry of Java.] *Puerto Rico Dept. de Agric. y Trabajo, Estación Exper. Insular*, Bol. #35. 1930: pp. 131.

12985. GILE, B. M. Some research problems in farm finance in the southwest. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(4) Mar. 1930: 409-415.—The research problems of farm credit are grouped under three broad divisions or phases. The first group is concerned with maladjustments in the use of the factors of production and the disappointments which have come to farmers and creditors through gaining control over capital goods by purchase at the wrong time. The second group has to do with the reduction of uncertainty and the measurement of risks connected with crop production. The third group of problems centers around the organization and efficiency of the farmers' credit market. (Three tables.)—B. M. Gile.

12986. GRAVES, JOHN TEMPLE, II. The new empire of sugar and its builders. *Rev. of Reviews*. 81(1) Jan. 1930: 101-105.—An account (published as an advertisement) of the Southern Sugar Company's work in the Everglades of Florida in converting a wilderness of saw grass into fields of sugar cane.—F. J. Warne.

12987. GRUENING, E. The land question in Mexico. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 49-72.—In many countries reform of land tenure is one of the most significant post war changes. The Mexican land system has been altered in ways comparable to the changes in the Balkan and Baltic states but the forces behind the Mexican movement are much more physiographic and ethnic than political. The scarcity of good agricultural land was early the chief cause of a persistent intertribal warfare and, after the coming of the Spanish, the same scarcity led to a process of concentrating land ownership in the hands of a few, the breaking up of village holdings, and the perpetuation of a system of serfdom and debt peonage. Most of the land owners were white men and the Indians became almost entirely a landless class. The history of the land problem is traced in some detail. The Law of January 6, 1915 declared for the restoration of lands to the villages, without compensation if proof could be produced of the taking of the lands from the villages but otherwise with compensation to the individual owners. This principle was incorporated in Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917 but little was done to give it effect until the accession of Obregon in 1920. The laws enacted fix a minimum holding below which the present landowners' holdings cannot be reduced and farm buildings, orchards and special crops are exempted from the reapportionment. Although plots are assigned for individual use the old village system of holdings is approached in prohibitions

of alienation or mortgage and forfeiture of right to use if the land lies uncultivated without acceptable reasons for a period time. Payment is made to the present landowners in twenty-year 5% "bonds of agrarian debt" in amount equal to 110% of the last assessment for purposes of taxation. Landowners have been reluctant to accept these bonds and the continual issuance of them, in face of the financial condition of the country, has affected adversely the credit of Mexico. The size of the reapportioned plots varies inversely with the quality of the soil and approximates roughly an area which can be cultivated by one person. At present probably about five or six million of the fourteen million people in Mexico have benefited from the redistribution. Discussion.—Coleman Woodbury.

12988. HOWELL, J. P., and GORDON, P. Rent and stock-carrying capacity of some Welsh farms. *Welsh J. Agric.* 6 Jan. 1930: 20-42.—Does rent correlate with the productivity of land in the fashion suggested by Ricardo? Inquiry was made on 180 highland farms and 135 lowland farms in Wales, the stock-carrying capacity per acre was used as the index of productivity, and "rent" covered actual rent payments for land, house, and buildings. The larger group of farms seemed to confirm the Ricardian theory, the results from the lowland group were inconclusive.—R. M. Campbell.

12989. JEFFERSON, LORIAN P. The consumer demand for apples. *Massachusetts Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #250. Apr. 1929: pp. 20.—A study of the demand for apples in New England based on estimates of dealers in Springfield, prices received by a cooperative apple marketing organization, and questionnaires sent to housewives shows that the Baldwin is the favorite cooking apple and the McIntosh the favorite eating apple. These varieties are also more easily identified by consumers. Less than one-third of consumers can tell the difference between western and eastern apples. Flavor and color are the most important qualities influencing demand, in the order named. Prices received indicate some consumer preference for the better quality and graded apples, but this does not apply so much to early varieties. Separate market designations for tree run and culled apples should be instituted. Apparently the per capita consumption of apples is gradually declining.—Frederick L. Thomsen.

12990. KERÉK, MICHEAL. Hogyan oszlik meg a magyar föld adósságtérhe? [How the load of debt of Hungarian land is divided.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 35(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 185-190.—If we look at the statistical statement, it is not quite obvious at a glance how the load of debt is divided among the different degrees of landed property. The small holdings appear to be more deeply in debt than the medium sized or the large estates. But 79.7% of the small holdings consists of arable land, gardens and vineyards, while only 53.4% of medium sized and 44.6% of large estates consists of cultivable land. This kind of cultivation requires expensive investments and it has been seriously affected by the agricultural crisis. Limiting the comparison to the cultivable land it is found that each cadastral yoke of cultivable land is burdened with debt to the amount of 111.5 pengős in the case of small holdings, 127.2 pengős in the case of medium sized and 138 pengős in the case of large estates. [1 pengő = 17.49 cents.]—Francis Komin.

12991. KRÄMER, ERICH. Die neue amerikanische Bundesfarmstelle. [The new Federal Farm Board.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 11(3) 1930: 515-526.—A. M. Hannay.

12992. MCCREERY, WALTER GAY, and BYNUM, MARY L. The coffee industry in Brazil. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #92. 1930: pp. 88.—Brazil furnishes

two-thirds to three-fourths of the coffee produced throughout the world, and 50% of the coffee moving out from Brazilian ports is for the United States alone. The quantity of Brazilian coffee imported into the United States in 1928 amounted to 7,280,000 bags (of 132 lbs. each) valued at \$189,839,000, with a total importation of 11,034,000 bags valued at \$309,644,000. Brazil furnished 66% of the total quantity. The study covers the following aspects of the Brazilian coffee industry, namely: financial, transportation, growth and cultivation, labor conditions, management of farms, nationality of producers, regulatory warehouses, marketing organization, together with a discussion of valorization and coffee defense.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

12993. MAGYAR, L. *Agrarkrise und Hungersnot im Osten.* [Agrarian crisis and famine in the East.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2(2) 1929: 371-377.—A very pessimistic picture is drawn of severe agricultural distress accompanied by millions of deaths from famine in the Orient. The aggravation of suffering among the masses of the peasant population of the countries of the East has been a concomitant of the progress of capitalism in those countries.—*A. M. Hannay.*

12994. MANGEOT, P. *Le riz de l'Indochine.* [The rice of Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* 30(279) Apr. 1930: 134-138.—Rice is one of the greatest crops of Indo-China. Not only is sufficient grown for a population of twelve million—it is today the chief product exported from this jewel of empire. Sales abroad have risen steadily from 300,000 tons in 1870 to 1,800,000 tons in 1928. This has been due largely to French initiative in constructing irrigation works and adopting scientific methods as well as seeking new markets. China, Japan, and Malaysia are today the chief buyers, preference being given the Indo-Chinese article because of its superior qualities arising through careful breeding and the grading system introduced by the French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12995. MIGHELL, R. L., and BRANCH, F. H. *Causes of differences in poultry profits.* *Massachusetts Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #251. May 1929: pp. 91.

12996. MINDERHOUD, G., and GERRITZEN B. *Land tenure in the Netherlands.* *Central Landowners' Assn. J.* 11(1) Mar. 1930: 33-38.—"Very little is known with certainty about land-ownership in the Netherlands, as the latest particulars date as from 1880. Most farms are let on leases of 5, 6, or 7 years. The method of offering farms on lease by public tender has become more widespread since the war." Agitation to establish security of tenure, arbitration, and compensation, on the analogy of the British custom, has been opposed by many of the owner-occupiers.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12997. MISNER, E. G. *Income from crop and pasture land.* *J. Amer. Soc. Agron.* 21(6) 1929: 594-603.—Data are presented as to the cost of maintaining, and the income from, pasture lands in New York in 1915, 1919, and 1922-27; tame grass pastures in Minnesota in 1907, pasture lands in North Dakota in 1923 and 1924, and in England in 1919; the cost of maintaining, and the income from, crop land in New York in 1923-27; and the rate of application and value of manure applied to different crops on dairy farms in Chenango County, New York, 1921-25.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

12998. MURALOW, A. *Die sozialistische Rekonstruktion der Landwirtschaft und der Fünfjahresplan.* [The socialist reconstruction of agriculture and the five-year plan.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2(2) 1929: 247-258.—Among the aims of the five-year plan of the Soviet Union is the development of collective farming and of the individual farming enterprise. Among the expected results of the plan are the unification of all agricultural processes, including marketing of agricultural products, an increase in area up to 30 million

hectares, and increased use of machinery and artificial fertilizer. The plan calls for an increase in the total agricultural production of the Soviet Union of 44%, an increase in the market production of 90%, and a grain production which will provide an exportable surplus greater than that of pre-war years. It calls for an increased production of agricultural machinery, to the value of 610 instead of 250 million rubles, an increase in the number of tractors up to 180,000, a yearly production of artificial fertilizer of 8 million tons, and an increase in agricultural personnel of average and superior qualifications from 22,000 to 90,000.—*A. M. Hannay.*

12999. NEETHLING, J. C., and SPAMER, C. H. *An economic investigation into the chicory industry.* *South Africa, Dept Agric., Bull.* #70. 1929: pp. 26.

13000. NÉRON, EDOUARD. *La crise agricole: La question du lait.* [The agricultural crisis: the milk question.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(425) Apr. 10, 1930: 30-35.

13001. NOURSE, E. G. *Some economic and social accompaniments of the mechanization of agriculture.* *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 114-132.—Power machinery gives an extensive trend to agriculture. In addition to transportation improvements due to the tractor, the truck, and the automobile, gas-engine power has made possible a new technique in retaining moisture, which has resulted in the development of sub-humid farming, bringing into prosperity dry wheat and cotton lands that formerly were sub-marginal. Correspondingly, some moist wheat and cotton lands have fallen below the margin. It is possible that there will never be a full recovery of land prices in the open country of the corn belt. The new farming may call for farms four to ten times as large as those operated at present. Naturally these changes mean that more capital must be employed and the farmer is increasingly becoming a financier as well as an entrepreneur. While less labor is demanded, the proportion of wage labor will probably increase and labor earnings as well. We may expect increasing class-consciousness among agricultural laborers.—*E. E. Hoyt.*

13002. OLCOTT, MARGARET T. *Large scale and corporation farming. A selected list of references.* *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Agric. Econ. Bibliog.* #30. Nov. 1929: pp. 87.

13003. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. *The farm board and other wheat holders from a British point of view.* *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(897) Mar. 28, 1930: 692-693.

13004. SCHILLER, O. *Die Kollektivierung der sovietrussischen Landwirtschaft.* [The collectivization of the agriculture of Soviet Russia.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 11(3) 1930: 443-466.—Collectivization has found more favorable conditions for development in Russian agriculture than in that of other European countries. The collective organization has not supplanted the highly developed individual enterprise, but it has removed many obstacles which hindered the progress of the Russian peasant, such as the old communal organization, and the division of the land into small holdings. Its establishment has been facilitated by the preponderance of the small farming element, which could not aspire to farm ownership, by the increasing growth of cooperation, and by the special significance of the tractor for the grain-growing regions. The reasons for its rapid progress since 1927 are to be found in the agrarian measures of the Soviet Government: the almost annihilation of the kulak, the pressure brought to bear on the individual peasant, and the preferential treatment of the collective in such matters as taxation and agricultural equipment. Nevertheless, the Russian collective enterprise is laboring under many difficulties. The number of tractors is still far

from adequate, and there is a growing need for suitable organizers and business managers. The peasant is not in entire sympathy with the movement. The material circumstances of the individual member are still very modest. The majority of the collectives are barely making ends meet. During the lean years, they maintain themselves by lowering the standard of living of their members and by state help. A considerable extension of the movement is provided for by the agricultural program of 1930.—*A. M. Hannay.*

13005. SCHUBERT, ALBRECHT. Die innere Kolonisation in den Bezirken Bialystok und Warschau. [Internal colonization in the districts of Bialystok and Warsaw.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 11(3) 1930: 467-477.—The author discusses the effect of the Polish agrarian reform on land settlement in the districts of Bialystok and Warsaw. The reform met with less opposition than in other regions because of the co-operation of the large landowners whose land was mortgaged at a very high rate of interest, and who had suffered severe losses of stock and buildings during the war. The most notable accompaniment of the reform was the release of the peasants from servitude and the consolidation of scattered holdings. No extensive improvements were effected with the exception of a certain amount of land drainage for which cooperative societies, subsidized by the government, were responsible. Nevertheless, the general condition of agriculture has sufficiently improved to make the life of the peasant easier.—*A. M. Hannay.*

13006. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. La bonifica integrale. [Land reclamation.] *Economia.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 203-220.—The present undersecretary for Agriculture describes the objects of the government land improvement policy (*bonifica integrale*) which seeks to promote the best utilization of land. Such an object is not simply economic. It should include the method of colonization which would be best adapted to preserve the health and the spiritual possessions of the race, to promote a better equilibrium between urban and rural population, even at the cost of economic loss, and to provide the land with laborers. When the object is economic, it includes improvements requiring long periods which cannot be carried out by private individuals, for example, reforestation. Such objects ought to be sought in such a way as to minimize costs; thus private owners, as the best way to reduce costs to the minimum, should collaborate with the state in carrying out the land improvement plans, through the constitution of the Administrative Consortium, while the state ensures that the plans shall be carried out even to the extent of expropriation of recalcitrant owners. These plans are superior perhaps to all the solutions proposed in the past for the better coordination of State and private activity, and Italian agriculture is relieved without recourse to the imprudent system, proposed by the Popular party, of breaking up all the larger estates among the peasants.—*Roberto Bachi.*

13007. STEPHENS, P. H., SANDERS, J. T.; HERRMANN, O. W.; DUNCAN, O. D.; NELSON, P. Agricultural outlook for Oklahoma, 1930. *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station. Circ.* #76 1930: pp. 20.

13008. STEVENSON, J. A. Wheat crisis threatens dislocation of Canadian trade relationships. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 35(891) Feb. 14, 1930: 453-454.

13009. STUDENSKY, G. A. Entwicklungslinien der landwirtschaftlichen Weltproduktion. [Trends of development in agricultural world production.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(2) Apr. 1930: 471-490.—Contrary to the conclusion of Sering, Studensky holds that price movements in world agricultural products do not depend on the rate at which new land is taken into cultivation. The expansion of wheat culture was not the cause but simply an accompaniment of the agrarian

depression of 1875-1900. The cause lay in the great technical revolution which transformed agriculture, especially in America in the latter half of the 19th century. Increased production was made possible by mechanization of farm work. It occurred first in grain production and took place in spite of falling prices. The corresponding revolution in industry had taken place earlier. By the outbreak of the world war agriculture was again in adjustment with industry. But new discoveries and improvements were under way in industry, notably electrification, mass production, and standardization. The stimulus to lower cost of production was increased by deflation at the end of the war. The result was more rapid adaptation of the internal combustion engine to farm uses, and the development of other large capacity machinery such as the combine. Even yet these are only partly adapted to the needs of agriculture. Much larger farm units, possibly with corporate ownership of many, are likely to result from really efficient use of the tractor, the combine, and other machines which demand such an investment in farm and equipment that the individual entrepreneur cannot provide the needed capital. This may be expected to bring fundamental changes in the social organization of agriculture.—*J. A. Hopkins, Jr.*

13010. SWARTHOUT, A. V. An analysis of the business of the Poultry Producers of Central California. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #111. 1930: pp. 52.—Such items are analyzed and discussed as production areas, early cooperative activities, organization of Poultry Producers of Central California (including operating set-up, financial structure, grading, pooling practice, and contract) membership relations, analysis of the market, and benefits to members (including a continuous outlet, increased return, reduction of marketing costs) and a discussion as to how the association has met members' expectations.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

13011. THOMPSON, R. J. Economic research in agriculture. *J. Ministry Agric. (Great Britain)* 37(1) Apr. 1930: 24-36.—*R. M. Campbell.*

13012. TIBERIU, CRISTEA. Organizarea deosebită pentru animale. [The organization of markets for live stock.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 175-187.—The agricultural system of Rumania should be diverted from cereal production to the production of live stock and forage crops. To do this requires the rationalization of production, and the organization of domestic and foreign markets. Agricultural cooperatives should be formed. (French summary).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

13013. TRUNINGER, E. Die weltwirtschaftliche Bedeutung der künstlichen Düngemittel. [The world importance of artificial fertilizer.] *Schweizerische Landwirtschaftl. Monatsh.* 7(10) Oct. 1929: 279-285.

13014. UNSIGNED. Agrarian policy in the Soviet Union. *Indus. & Labour Infor.* 33(11) Mar. 16, 1930: 380-382.

13015. UNSIGNED. An economic survey of the poultry industry in New Zealand. *New Zealand J. Agric.* 40(3) Mar. 20, 1930: 173-177.—Extracts are given from a survey of the poultry industry made by the Department of Agriculture of New Zealand. "The survey analyzes the present position fully, covering organization of producers, markets, export, production costs, distribution of poultry stocks, production and consumption within New Zealand, and the importance of the industry to the country." This article contains some of the conclusions, and suggestions for the stabilization of the industry.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13016. UNSIGNED. Eighth annual report of the Turretfield Demonstration Farm (1928-29) including detailed analysis of farming costs. *J. Dept. Agric., South Australia.* 33(5) Dec. 16, 1929: 392-410; (6) Jan. 15, 1930: 488-498.

13017. UNSIGNED. Government aid for Jamaica sugar. *Facts about Sugar*. 25 (7) Feb. 15, 1930: 163.—Jamaica has granted a subsidy on 80% of the island's sugar crop destined for export. Wholesale prices on the domestic market have been fixed by the board set up for the purpose. The government has the right to fix the maximum retail price.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13018. UNSIGNED. Industrial utilization of Nebraska hides. *Univ. Nebraska Studies in Business* #25. Mar. 1930: pp. 56.

13019. UNSIGNED. La rationalisation dans l'agriculture. [The rationalization of agriculture.] *Rev. d. Agriculteurs de France*. 62 (1) Jan. 1930: 10-11.—The author defines rationalization, and discusses the need for the extension of its application in France to distribution and production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13020. UNSIGNED. The slump in sugar. Proposed restriction of output. *European Finance*. 14 (8) Feb. 21, 1930: 127-128.—Two facts may be held to be primarily responsible for the uncertain conditions prevailing in the world's sugar markets: (1) the abandonment of the output restriction in Cuba; (2) to induce Java to enter into a world agreement regarding a reduction in the output, which at the present juncture appears to be the sole remedy against the falling of raw sugar prices (during 1929 the fall amounted to about 30% in London and New York). Restriction has become all the more important since sugar consumption is considered to have reached in the western countries for the time being its highest absorption point.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13021. UNSIGNED. Surplus potatoes. 1—The use of potatoes and oats as feeding stuffs. *Scottish J. Agric.* 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 30-36.—Material in this article from the Duthie Experimental Farm, Rowett Institute, Aberdeen. According to the results of extended feeding trials explained in detail, at present prices oats and potatoes can be fed to livestock with more profit than can be obtained by selling these same products in the market.—*W. G. Murray.*

13022. UNSIGNED. Tea restriction musings. *Tea & Coffee Trade J.* 58 (2) Feb. 1930: 190-191.—"The latest news of the tea restriction scheme is to the effect that Ceylon has agreed to restrict on the basis of the 1929 crop and this cut will amount, approximately, to from 15 to 16 million lbs.; Northern India has decided to cut on the same basis, say, 35 million lbs.; Southern India, 7 million lbs.; Java and Sumatra together, about 20 million lbs. If 75% of the producers came into the scheme, it has been estimated that the cut of all these countries would total something in the neighborhood of 68 million lbs. We doubt if this is sufficient."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13023. VAUGHN, L. M. Abandoned farm areas in New York. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #490. 1929: pp. 285.—Detailed information was gathered during 1926, 1927, and 1928 regarding 13 areas comprising 154,784 acres in 10 countries. Data were also obtained during 1927 and 1928 concerning the use and condition of buildings and the use of land along the roadside in 27 additional areas comprising about 392,400 acres. The detailed study of the 13 areas and the 2 areas previously studied showed the following facts: There were 685 occupied farms, 764 vacant farms, and 329 parcels of land. Of the vacant farms, 47% had been vacant for 10 years or more. About 25% of the occupied farms were not operated. Of the occupied land, 2% was in farmsteads, 14 in hay, 6 in other crops, 18 in pasture, 25 idle land, and 35% in woods. The average farm income, including outside work (11 areas), varied from \$86 to \$517, averaging \$339; interest on capital from \$167 to \$310, averaging \$241; and labor income from \$119 to \$292, averaging \$98. The net agricultural contribution per acre of

cleared land (10 areas) varied from \$.87 to \$6.75, averaging \$3.21, and taxes (14 areas) from \$.22 to \$.62 per acre, averaging \$.34 per acre. How the land can be brought into use is discussed, special attention being given to the possibilities of a forestry program.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13024. WALLER, CALVIN H. The Negro farmer in the Southwest. *Opportunity*. 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 73-76.—Texas is the only one of the Southern States that showed an increase in Negro farm population in the recent period of emigration. In 1929, under the Negro Division of Extension Service, 10,000 acres of land owned and operated by Negroes were improved; 636 terraces were built, saving erosion on 20,451 acres; erosion was saved on 1,250 acres through the use of soil-saving dams. In spite of the fact that 1929 was a bad crop year, 3,000 Negro farmers showed an average increased yield in general farm crops. Aid was given to 195 farmers in purchasing purebred dairy stock, and 535 were instructed in the care of animals and in the sanitary production of milk. Dairy products worth \$146,612 were marketed by Negroes cooperating with the Extension Service. In the first year of a "home improvement campaign," 3,391 bedrooms, 1,241 living rooms, 1,216 dining rooms, and 1,357 other rooms were improved. One hundred and forty new homes were built, and 209 remodeled according to plans furnished by the agents. Home grounds were beautified by 3,202 households, and 1,200 planted or improved orchards. Women working with home demonstration agents canned and preserved 601,563 quarts of fruits and vegetables, dried 28,368 pounds, and cured 420,003 pounds of meat. Many large plantations are being broken up into 50 and 100 acre tracts and Negroes are buying them at an appreciable rate.—*E. L. Clarke.*

13025. WEISS, RUDOLF. Agrarkrise. [Agricultural crisis.] *Kampf*. 23 (3) Mar. 1930: 126-136.—The author shows that the agricultural crisis in Austria is not simply a passing phenomenon. It has been a persistent reality throughout the centuries. The agricultural crisis, in the author's view, cannot be banished except by the application of a constructive agricultural program to the whole field of agricultural organization and the manifold causes of crises.—*A. M. Hannay.*

13026. WELLMAN, H. R., and BRAUN, E. W. Asparagus. *Ser. on California Crops and Prices, California Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #487. 1930: pp. 41.

13027. WERTZ, V. R. Estimated income from the Ohio agricultural industry. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull.* #450. Mar. 1930: pp. 37.—Based upon statistical and farm accounting data an estimate is made of the Ohio farm cash receipts from sales of agricultural products from 1910 to 1928. From a low of \$194,000,000 in 1911 the gross cash income increased to \$583,000,000 in 1919 and then decreased to \$294,000,000 in 1922. In 1928 the last year of the study it was \$320,000,000. From 1920 on, a similar estimate is presented for farm expenses. From a low of \$147,000,000 in 1920 expenses increased to \$201,000,000 in 1928. Livestock and livestock products comprise 68% of the total receipts from sales during the period 1924-1928. Taxes, wages, farm machinery and commercial feed were the largest items of expense making up 25, 18, 16, and 11%, respectively, of the total expense.—*J. I. Falconer.*

13028. WYNNE, R. H. The comparative trend of prices of British and imported dairy products. *Welsh J. Agric.* 6 Jan. 1930: 109-116.—From 1906 to 1928, excepting two abnormal war years, the price of butter produced in Britain exceeded the price of the imported article, but between 1906 and 1915 and again since the war the price margin yearly became narrower. Herein, overseas competitors have reaped the advantage from standardization of quality.—*R. M. Campbell.*

FORESTRY

13029. BAKER, FREDERICK S. A contribution to the solution of the national forestry problem. *J. Forestry*. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 281-288.—The seriousness of the present lack of forestry practice in the United States is dependent on the interpretation of the meager data available and on the assumptions made. Foresters as a whole do not believe in the timber famine. If our consumption per capita in the future approaches that of Europe then all that will be necessary is the crudest forestry practice. To remedy the lack of understanding and unity and to solve whatever problem exists, the U. S. Forest Service should assume leadership and the forest schools should train more men for private forestry.—P. A. Herbert.

13030. CECIL, GEORGE H. A national forest policy. *Forestry*. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 289-294.—Further cooperation of the federal government with the states should become effective only when the state enacts regulations agreeable to the federal government which will control cutting and perpetuate the forests. This federal cooperation should then consist of: (1) 25% of the forest protection costs, (2) in addition, 50% of the protection costs of forests and on non-timbered land where protection is necessary for watershed control or for timber production on adjacent land, (3) the underwriting of mutual forest insurance, (4) allowing the lumber industry to form combinations, (5) planning joint management with private owners where private forest lands mingle with government land, (6) a payment of 5¢ per acre per year for 30 years on cut-over private lands on which the states have exempted the growing timber from taxation, (7) 50% of the rehabilitating and the protection costs of tax reverted lands and 5¢ per acre per year for 30 years to the political subdivision in lieu of taxes, and (8) 50% of the cost of raising planting stocks by the states.—P. A. Herbert.

13031. CRANE, ALEXANDER, H. The beneficial influence of state forestry on the establishment of private forestry practice. *J. Forestry*. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 306-310.—South Australia is deficient in all forms of timber supply; in 1926-1927 she imported 128 board feet of softwood. The government initiated a policy of forest planting in 1882 which has expanded so that today 5,000 acres are being planted annually. In all 60,000 acres of unproductive, chiefly sandy, areas have been purchased by the state of which 31,000 acres have been planted. Already 3 board feet per capita are being cut, largely from the earlier plantations. Private enterprise has not been financially able to carry on forest planting. Queensland, on the other hand, had a high grade pine supply which is being rapidly exhausted with steadily rising stumpage prices. The cut from private land in this state will disappear entirely by 1940 and no adequate attempt has been made by private enterprise to supply the future timber needs. The state, however, which owns a large proportion of the total timber supply has since 1904 managed its forests conservatively and sold its timber in public auction at prices of from \$1.60 per M, in 1905 to \$14.00 in 1929. A plan of rationing the pine timber on state land during the next 30 years has been adopted.—P. A. Herbert.

13032. FRITZ, EMANUEL. The status of industrial forestry in California. *J. Forestry*. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 343-350.—The depression in the lumber industry has slackened the progress in private forestry in California. Private forestry is a business enterprise and suffers from the large scale loss of markets for wood products. The cost of fire protection is often excessive if the owner must bear the entire cost. Sustained yield management, although not economically possible for all owners, should receive more attention.—P. A. Herbert.

13033. GILLETT, CHARLES A. Finding economic facts as a basis for forestry extension programs. *J.*

Forestry. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 357-361.—Forestry programs have been made and carried out in terms of better practices without economic facts to support them. A survey of three counties in New York brought out that there were 66 wood-using industries in these counties that used 90 million feet of lumber in 1927 of which about 10 million feet originated there. Objections to greater use of local timber were secured from the operators and plans to overcome them are being formulated. Railroad shipments of raw forest products from these counties amounted to about 5 million feet which together with that used by the local industries show that the existing area of woodland must be doubled by planting of cut-over land and submarginal agricultural land if the present cut is to continue.—P. A. Herbert.

13034. HUFFEL, G. Statistique des forêts d'Alsace et de Lorraine. [Forest statistics of Alsace and Lorraine.] *Rev. d. Eaux et Forêts*. 67(9) Sep. 1929: 616-617.—Of 442,101 ha. of forest in 1924, 17.4% was privately owned, 45% belonged to 1,211 communes, and 37.6% was owned by the state (including undivided state and communal forest). The area of public forest increased about 5,000 ha. in 3 yrs., largely as a result of purchase of private forest. The yield of state forests in 1924 averaged 3.92 cu.m. per ha.—W. N. Sparhawk.

13035. KAUFFMAN, ERLE. Flying foresters. Aerial age opens a new era in forest protection. *Amer. Forests & Forest Life*. 36(4) Apr. 1930: 198-201.—E. N. Munn.

13036. KERSTEN, A. Die Forstwirtschaft und Forstwissenschaft in Australien. [Forestry in Australia.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 13-27.—There was no forest policy or any particular sentiment favoring such a policy in Australia until about 20 yrs. ago. The rapidly increasing importation of wood has finally led to adoption of policies for conservation and extension of forests in all of the states, and for the Commonwealth as a whole.—W. N. Sparhawk.

13037. KOCH, ELMERS. The approaching timber shortage—can it be avoided? *J. Forestry*. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 295-301.—With the decline in west coast timber production by about 1955, the national timber shortage will begin. Ameliorative measures can save the second growth from fire and premature cutting, can insure that future cutting conform to good forestry practice, and can restore devastated forest areas. Of the three possible means of bringing such ameliorative measures about, governmental control of private forestry practice, governmental cooperation with private owners, and public owner, only the latter can be brought about in time to be effective. The federal government should acquire 100 million more acres and the states 25 million more acres of forest land, leaving 100 million acres, exclusive of farm woodlots, in private hands. To fulfill its part the federal government should appropriate \$40,000,000 a year for 10 years for federal purchases and \$10,000,000 a year for their administration.—P. A. Herbert.

13038. MARSHALL, ROBERT. A proposed remedy for our forestry illness. *J. Forestry*. 28(3) Mar. 1930: 273-280.—The failure to secure the practice of forestry on the privately owned forest area in the United States is due to the long time nature of the investment, the risk involved, ruinous taxation and the fact that private profits and future public welfare are not compatible. The remedies are: (1) government regulations to prevent deforestation, (2) private monopoly under government regulations to prevent cut-throat competition and overproduction, (3) increased government cooperation with private owners in the protection of their lands from fire, insect, and fungi, (4) government investigation to determine equitable tax laws and the minimum silvicultural practices, and (5) public owner-

ship to preserve lands required for recreation and lands of such dominant importance in watershed protection that no cutting can be permitted.—*P. A. Herbert.*

13039. NEUBRECH, W. LEROY. Black walnut. The most valuable wood produced in the United States. *Purdue Agriculturist.* 24(6) Mar. 1930: 134, 141, 143.

13040. OXHOLM, AXEL H. The Scandinavian gang saw and its relation to forestry. *J. Forestry.* 28(3) Mar. 1930: 354-356.—The test of the Scandinavian gang saw on the Pacific coast shows that logs with a top diameter of from 6 to 20 inches, which are usually left on the ground after logging, can be converted into lumber at less cost by such a gang saw than by either the band or circular saw. The test proves that this gang saw is very well adapted to American conditions and will permit closer utilization of timber. Utilizing smaller logs will permit shorter rotations and will enable the operator to produce his annual cut from a smaller area of timber land both of which tend to make private forestry more profitable.—*P. A. Herbert.*

13041. PACK, CHARLES LATHROP. Silviculture and utilization. *J. Forestry.* 28(3) Mar. 1930: 338-342.—Letters from a hundred foresters emphasize the need for giving greater attention to forest utilization; the forest business must be profitable and the system of production practised must be economically possible.—*P. A. Herbert.*

13042. PECK, ALLEN S. A slant at the future. *J. Forestry.* 28(3) Mar. 1930: 311-313.—Our forest needs differ from our wood needs. Although saw timber forestry may be replaced by cellulose forestry which may not require as large a productive area, still the nation will require additional forested land for recreation and game cover. Private foresters will practice the production of the maximum volume of cellulose in short rotations whereas government foresters will become chiefly managers of long rotation forests for national emergencies, recreation, and watershed protection.—*P. A. Herbert.*

13043. SANFORD, BURNETT. Log utilization. *J. Forestry.* 28(3) Mar. 1930: 351-353.—The U. S. Forest Service, in the example cited, forced the private operators on government land to utilize logs with a top diameter as small as 10 inches. Production data show that all logs under 24 inches, or 5% of the total cut, were produced at a loss totaling \$70,000 a year. This loss is theoretically borne by the government through a lower return on the larger logs than would be secured if the smaller logs were left in the woods. It is doubtful whether the policy of forcing the low grade material from the small logs on an already overcrowded markets is good public policy. Rather might it be better public policy to waste this low grade material and use the \$70,000 additional that would then be secured from the logs of over 24 inches in diameter for forest fire protection and the planting of nonproductive areas.—*P. A. Herbert.*

13044. STAEBNER, R. C. The solution of the forest problem. *J. Forestry.* 28(3) Mar. 1930: 302-305.—The protection of the second growth from fire would put all forest land on a productive basis. The federal government should take over the entire burden of forest fire protection in those states passing enabling acts with restrictions on the unnecessary creation of fire hazard. On the basis of 3¢ an acre to protect 500,000,000 acres, the government should appropriate annually \$15,000,000. The U. S. Forest Service is an organization with sufficient experience to launch such an adequate forest fire protection plan.—*P. A. Herbert.*

13045. WOBST, ALFRED. Der sächsische Wald im Lichte der Statistik. [Statistics of Saxon forests.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81(3) Mar. 1930: 148-160.—According to the 1927 census, the forest area was 375,664 ha., or 25.1% of the land area, a slight decrease

since 1913. The State owns 46% of the forest; communes, associations, etc., 10%; and private owners 44%. Less than one fourth of the private forest is in tracts of over 100 ha. Conifers ($\frac{2}{3}$ spruce) occupy 90% of the area. Yields, including branchwood, decreased from an average of 5.1 cu.m. per ha. in 1913 to 3.2 cu.m. in 1927. In 1927 the average yield from State forests was 4.0 cu.m.; from entailed estates (*Fideikommiss*) 3.7 cu.m.; from communal and large private forests 3.4 cu.m., and from small woodlots only 1.3 cu.m.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 12375, 13092, 13277-13278, 13281, 13598)

13046. BRATTER, HERBERT M. The price of silver. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #682. 1930: pp. 21.

13047. DENANTES and LOUSTON. La concentration des travaux et le développement du machinisme dans les mines de la Ruhr, Sarre et Hollande et les essais de concentration effectués en 1929 à la division de Roche-la-Molière. [The concentration of work and the development of mechanization in the mines of the Ruhr, the Saar and the Netherlands and the results of concentration effected in 1929 at the division of Roche-la-Molière.] *Rev. de l'Indus. Minérale.* (224) Apr. 15, 1930: 157-179.

13048. FURNESS, J. W. The marketing of nickel. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #685. 1930: pp. 31.

13049. HARPER, L. F. Yerranderie silver field. *New South Wales Dept. Mines, Geol. Survey, Mineral Resources.* #35. 1930: pp. 63.

13050. HOOTS, H. W. Geology and oil resources along the southern border of San Joaquin Valley, California. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Bull.* #812-D. 1930: 243-312.

13051. JULIHN, C. E., and SMITH, LEWIS A. The international flow of copper. *Mining Congr. J.* 16(4) Apr. 1930: 287-290.—At the beginning of the 19th century the world production of copper averaged about 18,000 short tons a year, of which Europe accounted for nearly 70%. The bulk of the tonnage produced was consumed in Europe and Japan. Between 1800 and 1927 the total production of copper was 40,500,000 tons. North America produced 56% of the total; Europe, 16%; South America, 14%; and Asia, 6%; Australasia and Africa, about 3% each. Of individual countries the United States was the chief producer. At present the United States consumes 43% of the world total, which is about three times that of Germany, next in importance, and which nearly equals the combined consumption of Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy. These six countries account for 84% of the total consumption.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13052. LOVERING, T. S. The new world or Cooke City mining district, Park County, Montana. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Bull.* #811-A. 1930: pp. 87.

13053. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Die Weltproduktion an Petroleum. [World production of petroleum.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 22(23) Mar. 8, 1930: 623-628.

13054. MERTIE, J. B., Jr. Mining in the forty-mile district, Alaska. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Bull.* #813-C. 1930: 125-142.

13055. REDMAYNE, SIR R. The coal mines bill. *Nineteenth Cent. and After.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 311-322.—The author, formerly chief inspector of mines, criticizes the government bill as to its effects upon production, supply and sale of coal. The argument for the bill is based on the supposition that the demand for British coal is less than the productive capacity. But

world consumption is increasing. In 1900 world consumption was 765,000,000 tons, in 1913 1,324,000,000 and in 1929 1,490,000,000 tons. British production is about the same now as in 1913, yet the price is 60% higher and the cost of production is 115% higher. The author proposes district amalgamation of collieries for economies in operation, selling, purchasing of materials, savings in freights &c.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13056. ULMER, JOSEPH. International trade in mica. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Information Ser. #95.* 1930: pp. 70.—Because of the sharp upward trend of the production curve of electrical and related manufacturing industries during the past decade, and the dependence of those industries upon the production of high quality mica as an essential insulating raw material. A survey was initiated to indicate present and potential sources and markets for this important mineral. Two dominant factors affecting the marketing of mica have been brought out by the survey—the relative scarcity of developed commercial deposits of the mineral as compared with potential sources, and the lack of low cost and efficient methods in production and preparation for market. Mica production as an industry cannot be brought into being overnight. During the war period, certain substitutes were introduced, but, except for the non-essential and non-electrical uses, they are of little consequence.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

13057. UNSIGNED. Förderanteil je verfahrenre Schicht in den wichtigsten Bergbaurevieren Deutschlands. [The production per shift in the most important mining districts of Germany.] *Glückauf.* 66(10) Mar. 8, 1930: 344.—The largest production per shift in the German anthracite coal districts was attained in Upper Silesia, with 1,735 kg. per capita of underground workers in December 1929, and 1,347 kg. per capita of the total mining labor force, i.e. excluding workers in coke, briquette factories and other by-product industries. The Ruhr coal district follows with 1,585 and 1,294 kg. respectively, the Aachen district with 1,187 (988) kg., Lower Silesia 1,079 (837) and Saxony with 871 (655) kg.—*E. Friederichs.*

13058. UNSIGNED. Der Saarbergbau 1929. [Mining in the Saar, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(10) Mar. 8, 1930: 344.—The production of the Saar district in 1929 was 13.58 million tons of anthracite, and 236,000 tons of coke. In the Saar industry a total of 59,909 workers were employed, of whom 44,139 were employed underground and 12,946 were employed on the surface. In by-product industries 2,824 men were employed.—*E. Friederichs.*

13059. WALTERS, J. T. Coal. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(770) Feb. 1930: 149-156.—The British Coal Bill by assigning quotas to efficient and inefficient mines alike is unsound, when efficient mines could produce all the coal required. The first need is that of amalgamation of pits and reduction of the multiplicity of ownerships. Commissioners should be empowered to prepare schemes of amalgamation. Prices must not be fixed by a board of owners. A marketing scheme must be part of any plan for rationing. The hazards of investment in mining have been very great and the cycle of fluctuations depressing.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 12309, 12318, 12378, 12999, 13116, 13177, 13188, 13273, 13279, 13286, 13297, 13311)

13060. ALLEN, RAY N. Statistics and tests of gasoline marketed in the Philippine Islands. *Philippine J. Sci.* 41(3) Mar. 1930: 247-259.

13061. ANSKY, MICHAEL. Die Erdölindustrie der U.d.S.S.R. im Wirtschaftsjahr 1928-29. [The pe-

troleum industry of the USSR in the fiscal year, 1928-1929.] *Petroleum Z.* 26(16) Apr. 15, 1930: 469-477.

13062. ARTMAN, CHARLES E. Industrial structure of New England. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser. #28.* 1930: pp. 591.—Part I of the commercial survey of New England.

13063. DELPORT, VINCENT. Uncertain factors defer progress in European steel industry. *Iron Trade Rev.* 86(14) Apr. 3, 1930: 78-80.—Continental iron and steel industries are waiting the outcome of negotiations relating to the organization of international selling syndicates. Current export business is limited, owing to unstable and difficult financial conditions in several foreign markets.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13064. EHRENBURG, ILJA. Der Streichholz-könig. [The match king.] *Tagebuch.* 11(15) Apr. 12, 1930: 571-578.—Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match king, has under his control 80% of the world's production in matches. Russia is able to produce a better match for less money and is beginning to undersell Kreuger in the world market. Kreuger answers with tariff walls raised at his bidding in various countries, but the fight has only begun.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

13065. GROSPIERRE, A. Les dix dernières années de l'industrie horlogère. [The past ten years of the watch industry.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 84-87.

13066. HEBARD, R. W. North American construction enterprise in the Latin Americas. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42(6) Apr. 1930: 403-409.

13067. HOLDEN, THOMAS S. The building situation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 64-68.—This is a review of the construction industry in 1929 and a forecast of its probable trend in 1930. Important factors effecting a probable increase in the volume of construction expenditures for 1930 are: (1) The turn in the money market following the October stock market panic; (2) the President's business conferences; (3) the existence of public improvement projects, both buildings and engineering; and (4) the rather drastic decline in 1929 in residential building. Recent surveys show rather more than normal percentages of vacancies in large-type office buildings.—*F. J. Warne.*

13068. HOPKINS, G. R. Petroleum refinery statistics, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull. #318.* 1930: pp. 123.

13069. HOPPER, BRUCE C. The Soviet touchstone: industrialization. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 379-398.—The five-year economic program in Soviet Russia calls roughly for the investment of some eighty billion rubles in the national economy. It is planned thereby to double the national income by 1933. The inception of the plan involved, among other things: (1) a strict ban upon the importation and production of luxury goods; (2) the fixing of prices by economic and social considerations, instead of by economic law; (3) the requirement that every able-bodied consumer be also a producer to the limit of his capacity. The five year plan represents the third stage in the evolution of communistic economic control in Russia. The first, military communism, practically annihilated private property in theory, but found it could not do so in practise among the peasants. In the second stage, the New Economic Policy, the country returned to money as the medium of exchange, and many of the former restrictions upon private capital were abolished. The result was that socialized and private economic sectors operated side by side in Russia. However, the private sectors grew more rapidly than was hoped or anticipated, so that the present five year plan was conceived. The essence of this present third stage in Russia's economic development is that the present is heavily penalized for the sake of the future generation.

The plan itself is worked out by the aid of highly detailed statistics.—*Bertram Benedict.*

13070. JEFFERIES, ZAY. Iron and steel industry looking forward to a healthy future. *Iron Trade Rev.* 86(14) Apr. 3, 1930: 75-77.—During the past 60 years, the annual production of pig iron has increased more than 23 times. At present the American iron and steel industry involves employment of about 900,000 persons, the payment of \$1,400,000,000 in annual wages and salaries, the investment of \$14,000,000,000, and the mining annually of 70,000,000 tons of iron ore, 15,000,000 tons of limestone, and 120,000,000 tons of coal. It results in the production of 40,000,000 long tons of pig iron and 50,000,000 tons of steel ingots. In addition the industry includes the ownership and operation of railroads and steamship lines, the production of cement, timber, coke, gas, and by-products, and many other activities. What the industry needs is more research and development work.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13071. JOFFE, M. ИОФФЕ, М. Выполнение контрольных цифр промышленности на 1929-30 год. [Realisation of the control indices in manufacturing industries in 1929-30.] *Вопросы Труда.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 6-12.—According to the "five year plan" 32% total increase of industrial production is expected, decrease of costs of production per unit is assumed 11%, growth of "real" wages 12%, increase of production per workingman, 25%, etc. Joffe analyzes the conditions, difficulties, and failures in execution of this plan. Average indices of actual realization of this plan in some industries in 1929-30 show the following "insufficiencies" in fulfilment: 9.1% in total production of all industries, 16.4% in "heavy industries" (coal mining, oil industry, steel production, etc.), and 2.4% in "light industries." Among the causes of failures the author points out: managerial inefficiency, bureaucracy, general economic disorganization. Many suggestions are made.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

13072. JONES, SIR EDGAR R. The Empire canning industry. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78(4040) Apr. 25, 1930: 651-660.

13073. KLEBS, HERBERT. Die deutsche Textilindustrie. [The German textile industry.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23(4) Apr. 1930: 85-94.

13074. LENHART, WALTER B. Portland cement industry on the Pacific coast. *Rock Products.* 33(6) Mar. 15, 1930: 46-52.

13075. LHOMME, J. L'industrie de la soie artificielle. [The artificial silk industry.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9(34) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 113-144.—The manufacture of artificial silk from cellulose began with the investigations of Count de Chardonnet, whose first patent was secured in 1884. The product is now made by means of four different processes. Of all the artificial silk made in 1929, 82% was produced by the viscose process, 9.5% by the cellulose acetate process, which is rapidly growing in importance because of the capacity of the silk produced by it to resist moisture, 4.5% by the copper process, and 4% by the nitro-cellulose process. The total amount of artificial silk produced increased from 1,000 tons in 1900 to an estimated figure of 180,294 tons in 1929. The production of the United States increased from 28,404 tons in 1926 to 59,622 tons in 1929. Whereas the production of cotton, jute, and woolen textiles remained nearly constant, and that of linen decreased considerably, from 1913 to 1928, the production of natural silk increased from 27 to 46 thousand tons, and that of artificial silk from 11 to 157 thousand tons, during the same period. The amount of capital invested in the industry in April, 1929, was £172,750,000 of which £69,250,000 was owned by British interests. The industry is highly concentrated, only 194 enterprises being active at the beginning of 1929. By far the greater part of the product of the important producing countries, England, Germany, the

United States, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, is controlled by one or two or three combinations in each country, most of which are in turn related financially to concerns in other countries. International holding corporations are highly important in the industry.—*Edward Berman.*

13076. MITCHELL, BROADUS. The present situation in the southern textile industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 296-306.—Industrialization of the South is recent, having its beginnings in the 1880's and 1890's. Before this period, the entire economy of the region had been agricultural solely. The conditions of this agricultural preoccupation, causing, as they did, the discouragement of education and the maintenance of a large share of the population at the subsistence level, and the repressive effects of the Reconstruction Period, have left a heritage of exploitation and patronage of the working classes. The early industrial attempts necessarily had to be paternalistic, and the early textile mills gathered their workers into mill towns and kept them in a state of virtual peonage. One of the most practical forces working toward betterment of conditions is the attempt of the American Federation of Labor to organize southern textile labor. A peaceful penetration and gradual development of mutual confidence by workers and mill owners may make a solution possible.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13077. MYER, W. H. Iron and steel industry and trade of Canada. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #665. 1929: pp. 16.—Canada has for years maintained its position as the largest single market for iron and steel products exported from the United States. Its purchases of such goods from this country amounted to more than \$86,000,000 in 1928, which was over 32% of total United States exports of such commodities. Among the more important items were iron ores; scrap; steel bars; skelp; plates and sheets; tin plate; hoops; bands and strips; structural shapes; tubes, pipes and fittings; iron and steel castings. In addition to these items Canada bought from us more than \$17,600,000 worth of manufactures of iron and steel, such as hardware, tools, cutlery, stoves, furnaces, etc. With the steady increase in Canadian population and development of the country, there is every reason to expect a continual increase in our trade with our friendly northern neighbors.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

13078. PALYI, MELCHIOR. Inventory and stock turnover in German industry. *J. Business, (Univ. Chicago.)* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 92-96.—A study of 800 typical firms in Germany, from 1925 to 1928. Close relationship between the business cycle and the sales-to-stock ratio and the merchandise turnover is noted. With a favorable business trend, the stock increases, sales increase still more, and turnover is high. Slow turnover of many German industries results from unfavorable transportation, rapidly changing fashions, and public demand, and certain peculiar technical conditions. The 800 firms, at the beginning of 1929, held surplus merchandise of 25 to 30 million dollars. These firms represent less than 10 percent of German industry, therefore probably more than \$350,000,000 are invested in surplus, inactive, and dead merchandise stocks. Cooperation of German trade associations may help to a better turnover of these heavy stocks.—*M. J. Freeman.*

13079. PHIPPS, ALBERT E. Some economic aspects of hydro-electric power development in Canada. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 37(1) Oct. 1929: 31-37.—The stability of Canadian water power investments appears to be well established. In January, 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was in operation in Canada developed water power, (turbine installation,) of 5,349,232 h.p. Quebec and Ontario produced 80% of the total. The ownership of

these hydro-electric plants is for the most part in the hands of Canadians; it is believed that they own approximately 58% of the securities, the United States 35%, Great Britain 6% and other countries 1%.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

13080. PILAT, S. The Polish oil industry. *J. Inst. Petroleum Technol.* 16(81) Apr. 1930: 358-363.

13081. PUTTER. Herstellung von Zucker aus Holz. [Manufacture of sugar from wood.] *Deutsche Forstzeitung.* 45(10) Mar. 7, 1930: 249-250.—Dextrose can be produced cheaply by soaking chipped wood in a strong solution of hydrochloric acid. The resulting sirup is reduced to sugar by evaporation, and the lignin and other residues may be briquetted for fuel. This sugar, mixed with potato meal, makes excellent stockfood and, being cheaper, can take the place of much corn and other grain now imported into Germany. As it is not suitable for human consumption, it will not compete with beet sugar. It can be produced economically in factories of 5-10,000 tons annual output, especially if they can get wood within a 25-km. radius.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

13082. RICE, E. W. Recent developments of electric power. *Blast Furnace & Steel Plant.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 121-162.

13083. ROBBINS, J. E. The electricity supply in Great Britain. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 37(2) Jan. 1930: 183-188.—In order to put the electrical industry in Great Britain upon a more economical basis there is a Central Electricity Board with mandatory powers which acts midway between the companies generating power and the local distributors. It erects, or acquires, trunk transmission lines, called the "gridiron," which ultimately will include the entire island in a series of large interconnected systems. It buys in bulk, transmits, and sells in large blocks. At the present time five schemes of this sort have been adopted, embracing 80% of the present demand for electricity. Through large scale production, made possible under this new plan, electricity can be produced much more cheaply.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

13084. SHEPARD, ALLEN. The quick-freezing process and the distribution of perishable foods. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 339-345.—The quick-freezing process shows great possibility of development if used in a way not imposing on public confidence. Its use may be expected to grow gradually and not in a revolutionary manner. As growth goes on, channels of distribution must be modified. Some of the needed changes can be prepared for as the movement proceeds. A most interesting feature of the development is that the process adds so little cost while effecting a number of savings. The consumer will probably receive the benefit of a ready-prepared and more dependable product at less cost.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13085. STEFFLER, C. W. Frozen foods—A new industry. *Trade Winds.* 9(3) Mar. 1930: 11-15.

13086. STORK, F. L'industrie mécanique en Hollande. [Machine industry in the Netherlands.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* 75 Apr. 1930: 193-197.—The Netherlands and Belgium have been able to develop side by side as industrial countries without economic conflict.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13087. SWANSON, E. B. Petroleum coke. An economic survey of its production and uses. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper* #9. 1930: pp. 29.

13088. THOMAS, E. L. The margarine industry of Europe. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #677. 1930: pp. 13.

13089. UNSIGNED. Building operations in Denver classified by districts and by type of building. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: pp. 8.

13090. UNSIGNED. The crude rubber situation. *Trade Winds.* 9(3) Mar. 1930: 6-10.

13091. UNSIGNED. European motion-picture industry in 1929. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #694. 1930: pp. 71.

13092. UNSIGNED. The lesser iron and steel producing countries in Europe. 1. Russia, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary. *Foundry Trade J.* 42(714) Apr. 24, 1930: 311.

13093. UNSIGNED. Water power resources in the Dominion. *Canad. Engin.* 58(14) Apr. 8, 1930: 467-470.—This is an annual review of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation service of the Department of Interior. It is pointed out that 378,000 h.p. of new water power equipment was added, of which Quebec established 208,312 h.p. and Ontario 48,350 h.p., in 1929 making a total of 5,727,162 h.p. in the Dominion. Of the addition in 1929 over 98% was installed for distribution to the public through central station organizations and of the total installation in Canada 84.1% was in central electric stations. Of the 312 hydro-electric central stations, 215 stations and 3,520,088 h.p. were owned by commercial organizations and 97 stations and 1,297,398 h.p. by municipal stations. Capital investment in water power development is estimated at \$1,302,000,000. The present turbine installation represents 13% of the water power resources.—*H. A. Innis.*

13094. VALK, WILLEM L. The importance of an index of specific relative growth of industries. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 82-83.—Indices of the rates of growth of different industries would serve a number of useful purposes. The business man needs such indices to assist him in comprehending trends of industrial change. Such indices would help also to alleviate the severity of business cycles. Ordinarily an increasing rate of growth is a sign of soundness and a declining rate of growth an indication of a danger the wasteful consequences of which might be avoided in whole or in part if the problem were recognized and met in the early stages of its development.—*H. B. Killough.*

13095. WISSELINK, J. The Lancashire Cotton Corporation and its effect on world competition. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 274-288.—If the proposed Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which would bring into vertical combination about 8,000,000 spindles, 200,000 looms, and several large finishing houses, is actually organized, it would be possible to effect savings in production of from 1.75% in the case of grey, unfinished cotton goods to 4% to 5% for printed goods through the synchronization of production and economies in buying raw materials. This alone, however, would not be adequate to drive the Japanese out of the Oriental market since their cost of production is, conservatively estimated, 9.5% lower than the English (expressed in percentage of the Japanese cost price). What will probably eventuate will be an improved competitive position in South American markets and the opportunity to profit by the virtually inevitable expansion of demand in China, where the consumption of cotton is now only 2.75 pounds per head (or 19% of the per capita consumption in the United States). The major advantage must come from coordinated or joint selling, the cost of which is susceptible to a considerable decrease. It will be probably three years before the corporation is in full swing, and some time further before its advantages can be realized for the Lancashire district.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 12332, 13095, 13132, 13192, 13236, 13259, 13264, 13275, 13337-13338, 13369, 13421, 13425, 13442, 13590, 13607)

13096. ABERSOLD, JOHN R. Commercial arbitration, a practical plan. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 148—Part 2. (237) Mar. 1930: 247-282.—Commercial arbitration means the settlement of commercial disputes arising between business men and, as a rule, growing out of a contract existing between them. It is a speedy and inexpensive method, in contrast to the technicalities and formalities of litigation. Its procedure has been so simplified by law that it is now readily available to the average business man. Ten states and the Federal Government have passed laws providing the necessary legal sanction. The author traces briefly the origin and growth of commercial arbitration in European countries and its development in the United States. By way of illustration, the evolution, present status, and working of Pennsylvania legislation are presented in some detail.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

13097. ALLCORN, JAMES. Proxies, proofs and distribution in bankruptcy. *Accountants' J.* 47(563) Mar. 1930: 839-844.—This article is an account by an Official Receiver of procedure under the British Bankruptcy Act.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13098. BALLANTINE, HENRY W. Changes in the California corporation laws (1929). *California Law Rev.* 17(5) Jul. 1929: 529-536.

13099. BOOKHOUT, RUSSELL. Bankruptcies show tremendous increase despite widespread prosperity. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(897) Mar. 28, 1930: 691-692.

13100. BORGATTA, GINO. Nature fiscale ed andamento dei profitti societari Italiani. [Fiscal nature and trend of Italian profits.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(11) Nov. 1929: 901-916; (12) Dec. 1929: 1017-1044.—There are now five times as many joint stock companies as there were between 1913 and 1919, while their capital has risen from about eight billion lire, equal to 7% of the entire national wealth of 110 billion, to 60 billion lire, about 12% of the present national wealth of 510 billion. The transformation of private enterprises, companies and partnerships into joint stock companies, the investment of new savings, and the transfer of capital as a consequence of conditions created by the war and by the inflation of money have all contributed to this increase in importance of organized companies. The reserves have increased to even more than the capital amount existing in 1913-1919, having actually themselves increased by more than the percentage they form of the capital invested. This rise is due most of all to the increase in profits. Nominal profits grew rapidly from 1914 to 1917. Although total profits kept on increasing continuously from 1918 to 1926, the increase in nominal capital kept down their average proportion until the crisis of 1921. With 1922 there began a period of good profits that was interrupted only by the depression of 1927, and in 1928 average profits began to rise. Up to 1919 the average profits of industrial and commercial corporations were higher than those of banks and financial houses, but from 1919 on the profits of this second group have consistently remained higher and more stable than the profits in industry. Except for 1914, the absolute amount of net losses so far as the profits earned are concerned, have a much greater relative importance for industrial and commercial companies than for banks and financial companies. During 1920-1927 the net losses amounted on the average to more than 22% of the earned profits.

This phenomenon of net losses is not an exceptional or isolated fact, but recurs year after year and is found in the great majority of the categories. This important relationship is the most direct proof of the risk run by capital in the concrete case of Italian corporations, a risk which has grown greater since the war. These facts must be taken into account in judging the tax system and the tax rates applied to corporation income.—*M. Saibante.*

13101. BORK, HEINRICH. Verwaltungstechnische Rationalisierungsarbeit in Russland (U. d. S. S. R.). [Rationalization of management methods in Russia.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2(3) Autumn, 1929: 494-509.—This essay reviews what has been done by the Soviet government to rationalize administration technique in both business and offices of the state. The government has erected a scientific laboratory wherein about 50 experts, among them Americans and Germans, study the application of Taylor, Fowal, and Ford theories to Russia. The *Orgstroi* Corporation puts proved methods into effect by sending out technicians and skilled administrators to the various places to introduce new ideas and machines.—*L. A. Wolfe.*

13102. BROWN, ROBERT C. The limited partnership in Indiana. *Indiana Law J.* 5(6) Mar. 1930: 421-431.

13103. DODD, E. MERRICK, JR. Amendment of corporate articles under the new Ohio General Corporation Act. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 129-168.

13104. DURAND, E. DANA. Federal corporation statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 23-30.—Important financial and economic data which will facilitate an understanding of the character and trends of American business may be derived from the joint use of analyses of Federal income tax statistics and the biennial censuses of manufactures. Under the present practices of the Income Tax Unit, however, the supplementing of census data by income tax data is practicable only with respect to totals for manufacturing industry in general. The author suggests several ways in which the Income Tax Unit might increase the value of tax returns for general economic purposes.—*S. L. Andrew.*

13105. FARNHAM, DWIGHT. Advantages and disadvantages of industrial combinations. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 10(2) Feb. 1930: 47-48.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13106. HORTON, LEONARD W. Aids to merger. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(6) Mar. 1930: 30-39.

13107. KNOEPPPEL, C. E. Profit-making policies. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 79(3) Mar. 1930: 541-543, 567.

13108. LANDAUER, EDMOND. Management from a distance. *Management Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1930: 75-84.—The first essential of management from a distance is to be warned automatically of all that happens that is irregular. A sort of "filtering" organization should bring to the manager only such things as require his attention. A system of reports and standards meets this requirement. Reports should avoid "red-tape" and cover a time range of daily, weekly, and monthly intervals. The 13 month (four week) year is an advantage. A secretary can examine routine reports. The manager concentrates on reports that contain irregularities. Reports have an advantage of teaching each employee to superintend himself and they avoid the crude device of management by complaints and blame. Standards supply the units of measure which allow the manager to estimate from the reports whether the quantity and quality of work is below or above normal. A standard performance for each operation should be set up. The reports are then made in comparable forms, preferably in charts, and can be read at a glance. The charts then

speak for themselves and show the relative position of each employee. "The great art of leader of industry consists in arranging not to have to make any remarks." A necessary supplement to reports and standards is a system of bonuses which reward personal effort and that only. There should be a special bonus system for each kind of work. "All the art of direction at a distance consists then in binding the interests of the men to their work, to make known immediately what happens, and to show each member of the personnel that he is one of such an organization that all errors will be inevitably conveyed to the chief. The result of this last is the presence of a permanent morale."—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

13109. MALINVERNI, REMO. Per la razionalizzazione delle nostre aziende—"La riduzione dei costi." [On the rationalization of industry—"The reduction of costs."] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19 (11) Nov. 1929: 928-932.

13110. MEAKIN, M. W. The international aspect of rationalisation. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 79-89.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

13111. MILNER, B. C., Jr. Do consolidations result in reduction of distribution expenses? *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 86-98.—Some consolidations do and some do not reduce distribution expenses. The analysis is based upon personal experience in assisting and effecting consolidations of manufacturers of finished and semi-finished products. The chief cause of failure from the descriptive cases cited appears to be due to the breakdown in the esprit de corps of the personnel of the companies entering the consolidation. The burden of this failure is charged to poor management. The author's conclusions are: (1) the consolidations of manufacturers of competitive products are less likely to succeed than those of non-competitive products; (2) it is easier to effect savings in distribution in standard products of general use than it is to effect savings in consolidation of concerns manufacturing specialized products; (3) real managerial ability is the most important factor in successful consolidation which looks to the reduction of the expenses of distribution.—*George Filippetti.*

13112. OSBORNE, H. S. Standardization in the Bell System. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 8 (1) Jan. 1929: 9-24. (2) Apr. 1929: 132-152.

13113. SCHWEITZER, ROBERT. Der staatliche Industrietrust in der Sowjetunion. [State industry trusts in the Soviet Union.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5 (4) Jan. 1930: 245-250.—Under the ordinance of June 29, 1927, state trusts are defined as "state industrial enterprises, independent economic entities with the character of a juristic person, whose capital value is computed on business principles, within the limits of the state planning system. Trusts are either all-Russian, confined to single republics, or local, according to the nature of their functions. Administration is decentralized, but the planning of their activity is centralized. The problems of accounting, amortization, distribution of earnings, interrelationships of trusts, etc. are discussed in detail. The state trust has much in common with capitalist trusts—subordination, then absorption of previous economic competitors. Soviet trusts are the evidences of a systematic grouping of collective industry, run on business principles, not completely socialized but utilizing the structures of the capitalist system during a period of acknowledged transition to a socialist order.—*M. W. Graham.*

13114. THOMPSON, C. BERTRAND. Stores room control. New methods in the organization of stores rooms. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 107-112.

13115. TURNER, L. J. B. Some aspects of Taylor's system of scientific management. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 1 (1) Jun. 1929: 44-60.

13116. WATKINS, GEORGE P. Problems in the utilization and interpretation of corporation statistics.

J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl. 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 18-22.—This article discusses limitations upon the significance of price-earnings ratios as indices of stock values and suggests the necessity of making allowance for: difference between earnings and yield, variability of earnings, and the element of estimate in computing net earnings. Variability of earnings reflects the element of risk; and a high rate generally exhibits less stability than lower rates. Large earnings rarely increase geometrically and continuing increases can not be expected invariably, even from monopoly power. Increasing net earnings, particularly in large businesses, are generally reflections of increasing gross, as large fixed capital (with high overhead) tends toward inflexibility in expenses. More concrete facts regarding corporations selling securities to the public should be made accessible.—*S. L. Andrew.*

13117. WHITNEY, B. A. The working clauses of foreign patent laws. *Commerce Reports.* (9) Mar. 3, 1930: 559-560.

13118. WIRTZ, CARL. Der Betriebsvergleich. [Plant comparisons.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2 (3) Autumn, 1928: 433-455.—In the introduction the author points out that the term *Betriebsvergleich* (plant comparison) should be applied only to a comparison of two or more plants in the same field at the same time and should include the following points: efficiency per single worker or department; produced quantity per ton of raw material; waste per ton of production; sales per man employed in selling; average size of order or purchase; change of working men; days of illness among workers and salespeople; theft and other losses of inventories. A significant step forward is the development of procedures for systematic inspection of financial conditions and performance upon which precise control and planning are based. (1) What is the capacity of the plant? (2) Is the business producing and selling constantly the full capacity of plant? (3) What is the production per 1,000 RM expenditure. (4) Is this production sufficient compared with the capacity of the plant?—*L. A. Wolfe.*

13119. ZIELENIIEWSKI, JAN. Bemerkungen zum Zusammenschluss der Industrie in Polen. [The concentration of industries in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 196-204.—The most important cartels in Poland for which data could be secured are the following. The Polish General Coal Convention, established in 1925, covers 98.07% of the coal production in Poland, employing 128,210 workers in 1926. This cartel fixes prices under the supervision of the Government, and allots coal requirements among producers, providing fines for mining enterprises which exceed their allotments. The petroleum industry organized a cartel at the end of 1928 for a period of five years. In 1926 there was created the Syndicate of Metallurgy in Poland, employing 26,000 workers. The cement industry is concentrated under the name of "Centrocement," covering the whole of the cement industry with 6,000 workers. In the textile industry a convention of carded wool weavers was constituted in 1926 for three years. A convention of woolen enterprises was set up in 1928 on the suggestion of the American financial counsellor of the Bank of Poland, Mr. Dewey. This cartel was afterwards extended by the adhesion of two unions of textile industries existing in Poland. This gave rise to a movement of concentration in industries manufacturing textile products. Among other cartels are those of sugar, bricks, superphosphate, and other chemical products, nails and wire, etc.—*O. Eisenberg.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 12332, 13078, 13118, 13253, 13258, 13273, 13299, 13330)

13120. BOEDEKER, MYRON J. Elimination of intercompany profits from consolidated statements. *Amer. Accountant*. 15 (3) Mar. 1930: 111-114.—There are two conflicting theories on the accounting treatment of intercompany profits. One theory is based on the assumption that the affiliated corporations are an economic unit while the second theory assumes that the majority and minority stockholders have divergent interests in the consolidated organization. Under the first theory all intercompany profits are eliminated while under the second only the majority interest in such profits is eliminated. It is contended that the first theory is economically sound. There is, however, weight in some of the arguments advanced in favor of the second theory, and the author presents a new procedure which reconciles the two theories. The inventory is included at cost. The majority interest in surplus is presented without reduction on account of elimination of intercompany profit never included therein. Finally the surplus of the minority interests is shown at the same figure which appears upon the individual balance sheet of the subsidiary. An adjustment is then made upon the face of the consolidated statement which indicates that certain intercompany profit, although taken up in the surplus of the subsidiary, is unrealized to the affiliated group as a whole, and must be eliminated for purposes of consolidation. This adjustment is the new feature of the procedure. An illustrative consolidated balance sheet is presented.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13121. BROWN, GEOFFREY C. Importance of workers of adequate cost accounting methods. *Amer. Federationist*. 37 (4) Apr. 1930: 412-413.

13122. CARPENTER, P. F. Accountants and wage agreements in the coal mining industry. *Accountants' J.* 47 (563) Mar. 1930: 852-855.—This article outlines a wages agreement in force in one district in the British coal fields. The amount of wages is in part dependent upon the rate of profits in the district, and the certification of independent auditors is required to establish this figure.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13123. COUCHMAN, C. B. Accountants' responsibility for the inventory. *Accountant*. 82 (2883) Mar. 8, 1930: 309-315.—The demand by bankers and others that the accountant take more responsibility for inventories must be met by a consideration of the facts, and the consequences of such action. The process of inventory taking may be broken down into four steps. (1) Classification of items. (2) Determination of count or quantity. (3) Pricing of each classification. (4) Arithmetical calculations. Only in the fourth operation is the accountant usually able to function. Classification generally requires considerable technical skill and detailed information which only in rare instances does the accountant possess. In quantity determination proper accounting controls may be established to enable the accountant to check the reasonableness of count and measurement. Pricing at cost is fully within the capabilities of the accountant either in case of inventories purchased in their present form or where proper cost accounting is in operation. Pricing at market or other valuation, however, may involve technical knowledge which the accountant cannot be expected to possess. More utilization should be made of the services of skilled, independent appraisers, upon whose certificates the accountant may rely. Second, greater emphasis should be placed upon proper accounting control so that the accountant may be better enabled to test the reasonableness of inventories by means of internal records.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13124. DAVIES, W. H. Coke oven and by-product costing. *Accountant*. 82 (2882) Mar. 1, 1930: 277-280.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13125. DOORNAAR, H. W. Afschrijving op de bestanddeelen der constructie bij spoor- en tramwegen. [Depreciation of the elements of construction for railroads and street railways.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden*. 36 (421) Sep. 1929: 7-8.

13126. DORY, V. PAUL. Principles of accounting not affected by modern bookkeeping machines. *Enterpriser*. Feb. 1930: 3, 4, 21.—Modern bookkeeping machines are based on definite and recognized accounting methods and increase the accuracy with which accounting details are handled.—*P. D. Converse.*

13127. EARLY, E. Accounting for waste in industry. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 11 Mar. 15, 1930: 903-921.—Waste plays a tremendous part in our industrial life. The principal causes are: (1) reduced production, (2) delayed production, (3) lost production, and (4) lack of proper supervision. Standardization is being stressed as a remedy at least in part. A program of simplification has already made great progress in industry and its application to a particular plant is outlined.—*J. C. Gibson.*

13128. GEIER, GEORGE J., and MAUTNER, OSCAR. Accounting procedure in reorganization. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2 (7) Apr. 1930: 30-39.

13129. HANEY, LEWIS H. Corporation accounting data from the standpoint of the investor. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 7-12.—Statisticians, business analysts and forecasters, economists, business men, and investors need more detailed, more standardized, and more frequent statements of corporation accounting data. Specific information is especially desirable in regard to surplus reserves, intercompany accounts, the valuation of assets, and the distinction between capital and revenue charges. Enough data should be available to compute the turnover of total capital employed, the turnover of fixed capital, the turnover of net worth, the turnover of inventories, the turnover of accounts receivable, profits on sales, and profits on investment. Corporations doing interstate business should be required by federal regulation to file standardized quarterly reports.—*Perry Mason.*

13130. KENNEDY, D. D. Variability of overhead costs. *J. Accountancy*. 49 (3) Mar. 1930: 202-212.—Continuous increase in overhead costs is a consequence of the increasing use of machine methods of production. The principal problems in accounting for overhead costs arise out of their tendency toward invariability with changes in production. A study of the variability of overhead costs yields valuable information with regard to their proper classification, allocation, and control. A certain machine shop is used for illustrative purposes and coefficients of correlation are developed between the individual items of overhead cost and the hours of productive activity. The costs can be broadly grouped as variable, semi-variable, and invariable. Development of these correlations assists in the proper determination of machine rates. The trend of the coefficients for the various items from time to time gives a valuable index for control purposes. A declining coefficient of variation means greater rigidity in the expense item, and a stronger tendency toward increased unit costs in times of low production. Measures can be taken to increase the variability of such cost items.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13131. KREBS, WILLIAM S. Asset appreciation, its economic and accounting significance. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (1) Mar. 1930: 60-69.—A specific method of recording appreciation is outlined, with comments on several of the main points involved.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

13132. MAXWELL, H. R. Who should control inventory? *Amer. Management Assn., Production Executives' Ser.* #76. 1929: pp. 15.

13133. MOSER, A. W. Book values of redeemable securities. *J. Accountancy.* 49(4) Apr. 1930: 264-272.—In the case of terminable securities (bonds and mortgages) purchased at a premium or discount the amortization of premiums or accumulation of discount must be taken into consideration in the determination of book values. The author demonstrates, by the use of formulae and tables, the distinction between the mathematical or actuarial amortization and accumulation and the pro-rata method which is often used for convenience. Book values arrived at by the two methods differ appreciably.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13134. MUCKLOW, WALTER. Commissions. *J. Accountancy.* 49(4) Apr. 1930: 273-280.—This article describes a system for keeping account of real estate commissions payable on the installment basis.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13135. NATVIG, ANDREAS S. Earnings per share. *J. Accountancy.* 49(4) Apr. 1930: 251-263.—The widespread practice of publishing corporation earnings per share leads to an inquiry as to the methods of obtaining this figure in those cases where the number of shares does not remain the same throughout the year. Two methods are in common use. One, which the writer calls the "actual" method, simply divides the earnings by the number of shares actually outstanding at the end of the year. This is criticized as being misleading and unscientific. The other method is based on some form of average of the number of shares outstanding during the year. Of the various methods of averaging the author favors the scheme which determines the average number of shares entitled to dividends by dividing the total dividends paid by the dividend per share.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13136. POLAK, N. H. Afschrijving. [Depreciation.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 36(422) Nov. 1, 1929: 26-30.

13137. RAIBOURN, CLAUDE. Accounting in South America, with particular reference to Colombia. *Enterpriser.* Feb. 1930: 7, 8, 22.—In order to practice accounting in South America, one must know the laws, which are quite different from those in the United States, although the laws of the different South American countries are quite similar. The commercial code of Colombia prescribes the following books which must be bound and legalized: journal (*diario*); general ledger (*libro mayor*); book of balances and inventories (*libro de inventarios y balanzas*); and letterbook for copying letters (*libro copiator de cartas*). These must be kept by all commercial companies, except that small retailers are required to keep only two books covering current accounts, and inventories and balances. The object of these regulations are to prevent fraud and concealment particularly in bankruptcy cases, in computing taxes, and for use in lawsuits. Non-legalized books are not considered as evidence in a lawsuit if the other party has legalized books. Although books must be kept as prescribed a concern may keep as many auxiliary books as desired. Modern methods can thus be employed and little difficulty is found in properly recording transactions.—*P. D. Converse.*

13138. REA, G. The interpretation of financial statements for purposes of managerial control. *N.A. C.A. Bull.* 11 Mar. 1, 1930: 815-836.—Interpretation of financial statements is as essential to active management as to bankers or trade creditors. Proper classification is of primary importance as well as illustrated in detailed examples presented in the article. The procedure for informatory analysis is also explained, concluding with a completed statement of application of funds.—*J. C. Gibson.*

13139. ROMINE, EDWARD C. Special accounting problems of American plan and seasonal hotels. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 10(2) Feb. 1930: 51-52.—American plan hotels should properly separate the rate charged for room and board, applying part of it to rooms and part to restaurant sales. In a seasonal hotel the entire expenses for 12 months should be charged against the revenue producing months. The sale of extra meals in American plan hotels should be so arranged that it is unnecessary for the guest to buy a ticket in advance. Food cost accounting should be maintained and should provide the total daily cost and the cost of food per meal to a guest.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13140. SCHERICH, EDGAR R. Accountancy in the control of chain stores. *J. Accountancy.* 49(4) Apr. 1930: 281-299.—Accounting may be said to have three main functions: (1) to establish financial position; (2) to safeguard assets, and (3) to control operations. Of these the third is at the same time the most important and the most difficult to establish. Accounting control is most effective when attention is given to aiding in the application of the following five principles of management: (1) functional control; (2) accountability; (3) attention to the unusual; (4) conservation of executive time and labor, and (5) education. With proper standards set and correct routine established all these purposes can be served. The author uses a group of retail grocery stores as an illustration of the principles thus laid down.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13141. SCHMIDT, FRITZ. The basis of depreciation charges. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 257-264.—Particularly in view of the experience of European business houses during periods of inflation and of the O'Fallon decision in the United States, it becomes important to realize that cost of replacement is a better basis of depreciation charges—both theoretically and practically—than original cost. If original cost is taken as a basis, and rising costs maintain the annual charge for depreciation will be inadequate to replace the equipment consumed, and at the end of the physical or economic life of the equipment, an inadequate fund will be at hand to replace it. If the system is imposed on regulated industries, the result tantamount to the confiscation of property. And this system of original cost basing is general, under present conditions of rising cost, sums that should go toward depreciation will be used to make possible lower prices or increased dividends. Thus, there will be a continual demand for financing as equipment must be replaced, and money rates will tend to rise, thus making replacement of equipment more expensive and militating against sustaining the national power of production. Further, such demands for funds contribute largely to exaggerating the scope of the business cycle through asynchronization of production and consumption.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13142. UNSIGNED. A symposium on appreciation. *Accounting Rev.* 5(1) Mar. 1930: 1-59.—A study of asset appreciation as conducted and written by graduate students at the University of Illinois. The report is divided into five sections and comments are appended to each. (1) Appreciation is defined as "an accretion to the value of an asset not attributable to an expenditure but rather to a present or prospective increase in its relative financial productiveness." It is maintained that fluctuations in the value of the monetary unit should be excluded from a definition of appreciation. (2) Is appreciation available for dividends? The common law cases present two attitudes concerning profits available for dividends, the one that profits are determined by the comparison of present value balance sheets as of the beginning and the end of a period, the other on the basis of current revenue and costs. The former rulings favor dividends from appreciation while the latter do not. The same division

opinion is found among statutory enactments. (3) The price agreed upon when an actual transaction occurs is the only proper item to enter in the accounts. (4) Six methods of booking appreciation are illustrated. The chief point of difference between the methods is concerned with the question of whether operating costs should be charged with depreciation based upon original cost or upon reproduction or appraised value. (5) The author contends that the depreciation charge has its purpose chiefly in recording the costs of operation. Any unrealized appreciation taken on the records is not a cost and should not be charged to operations in the form of a depreciation entry. Public utilities have a special rate fixing problem which throws a different light on their attitude toward such depreciation.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

13143. VOLMER. Afschrijving op debiteuren en reserve voor dubieuze posten. [Writing off debts and reserves for doubtful bills.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 36 (421) Sep. 1929: 1-2.

13144. WADE, ELBERT S. Accounting system for investment trust of managerial type. *Amer. Accountant.* 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 9-13.—The different types of investment trusts combined with various methods of management make it impossible to devise a single system applicable in detail to these trusts. The system described is one in use by two large companies. It involves the use of two ledgers; and five journals or registers, security purchase register, security sales register, record of checks drawn, record of cash received, and general journal. Forms of these records are illustrated and their uses are described. A classification of accounts is also submitted.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13145. WILDMAN, JOHN R. Tasaciones y sus efectos sobre la depreciación y el desuse. [Depreciation and obsolescence as affected by appraisals.] *Contabilidad y Finanzas.* 4 (2) Feb. 1930: 91-102.—See Entry #2-6367.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entry 13265)

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 12400, 12862, 13125)

13146. BORLAND, W. P. Work of the Bureau of Safety. *Railway Age (daily ed.)* 88 (24C) Jun. 20, 1930: 1454 D 115-1454 D 118.—The Director of the Bureau of Safety, Interstate Commerce Commission, describes its work. He believes the purpose of the Federal safety appliance laws to be the prevention of casualties, not the collection of penalties. Casualties have been greatly reduced. The number of trainmen killed in coupling accidents was reduced from 265 in 1900 to 59 in 1929, and the number injured from 5,067 to 965. Train collisions have declined, with a reduction in passenger and trainman fatalities from 496 to 77. Other factors indicate great improvement in the field of railway operating safety.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13147. CLOUGHER, NUGENT M. The Hudson Bay railway and Hudson Bay route. *J. Inst. Transport.* 11 (8) Jun. 1930: 392-396.—The Hudson Bay railway, to connect northern Manitoba with Hudson Bay and a short water route to England, was first conceived in 1886 and is now approaching realization. Many physical difficulties have been encountered. The ice problem in Hudson Strait has yet to be fully solved. The new route will give direct access for British shipping to the western provinces of Canada by an all British route.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13148. CRUMBAKER, CALVIN. The Panama Canal and the west. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 151-171.—Transcontinental railroads are losing a large amount of traffic to water carriers operating through the Panama Canal. If the competitive traffic carried through the Canal in 1924 had been carried by rail it would have amounted to more than 10,643,000,000 ton-miles, or 16% of the revenue ton-miles of the railroads reaching the Pacific. The earnings of the western railroads are considerably below a fair return. The loss of transcontinental traffic is partly made up by a short back haul from the coast on traffic that moves from the East via the Canal. Two methods of relief are possible. Taxes at the rate paid by the railroads, and a return on the investment in the Canal should be regarded as implicit costs of operating the Canal and tolls should be increased accordingly. Failure to do this subsidizes the ship owners and the shippers who can use the Canal. Fourth-section relief now withheld by the Interstate Commerce Commission should be granted the transcontinental railroads. The additional traffic which would accrue to the western roads would mean more to them than to the eastern carriers which would lose it because the traffic density on the western roads is much less and their earnings are low. The water carriers would be injured less than the western roads are injured by the present situation. This is because the ships could be used elsewhere but capital invested in railways cannot be withdrawn.—*D. P. Locklin.*

13149. GORMLEY, M. J. Railroadng as a career for college men. *Railway Age (daily ed.)* 88 (25A) Jun. 21, 1930: 1548 D 15-1548 D 18.—College education should justify itself without asking odds, and many college trained men have entered railway service and worked their way up on those terms. A special study of 204 general officers of 32 representative railways shows that 82, or 40% hold college degrees or had attended college for at least three years. The average non-college officer entered railway service at the age of 17.7 years and took 18.9 years to reach an official position at the age of 36.6 years. The average college man entered at 23.4 years of age, but reached an official position in only 13.4 years, making him 36.8 years old at that time. With a later start, the college man virtually made up the difference through more rapid advancement.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13150. LORENZ, M. O. Territorial variation in cost of service. *Railway Age.* 89 (1) Jul. 5, 1930: 17-20.—The statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission divides freight operating costs by rail into terminal expenses and other expenses. He then reduces these expenses to a ton or car mile basis. His emphasis is on relative costs by territories. For example, in 1928 the cost per loaded car mile was 1.4% less in the South than in the East, but 13.7% greater in the West, and 4.0% greater in the Southwest. He computes unit costs per car or ton on the basis of the line haul for 300 miles, plus double terminal costs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13151. PACK, A. G. Relationship between safety and economy. *Railway Age (daily ed.)* 88 (25E) Jun. 26, 1930: 1548 D 167-1548 D 170.—The chief inspector of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, notes great improvement in the physical condition of railway locomotives since 1923, and associates that improvement with marked economies in operation. Casualties have declined, and the consumption of locomotive fuel per unit of accomplishment has been greatly reduced.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13152. UNSIGNED. British railway organization since grouping. *Railway Gaz.* 52 (24) Jun. 13, 1930: 915-918.—Reorganization of the British railways into four amalgamated companies, as required by the Transportation Act of 1921, is described. The companies have taken many plants, staffs, and diverse methods

and standards, and have welded them into four teams, with new standards, a new esprit de corps, all in the face of depressed economic conditions.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13153. UNSIGNED. The disposal of the earnings of the Chinese Eastern Railway. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 58-65.—The Chinese Eastern Railway was operated on a losing basis from 1897 when the line was begun until 1922 when it was reorganized on purely commercial lines. Originally a Russian concession, it partly financed the Russo-Japanese war, and was later drained for political purposes. Thus until 1922 there were no profits. In 1922 when the line became a Russo-Chinese commercial enterprise net profits were six million gold rubles and in 1925 were seventeen million gold rubles. This increase continued until 1928 when there was a slight decline.—*M. McCollum.*

13154. UNSIGNED. Eastern and western class rates revised. *Railway Age.* 89(2) Jul. 12, 1930: 69-73.—Two important decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission are reviewed, completing the revision of class-rate structures in all the major territories. These two decisions apply to Eastern and Western trunk line territories. Both decisions approach a mileage basis of rates, are designed to correct inequalities, and will produce some increased freight revenue to the railways, estimated roughly at \$12,000,000 per year in the west, and \$40,000,000 or more in the east.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13155. UNSIGNED. Electrification of steam railways in all countries. *Railway Gaz.* 52(22) May 30, 1930: 843-847.—Summary of special study by National Electric Light Association of New York shows following principal facts. Route mileage electrified is 1,866 in United States, 443 in Austria, 744 in France, 963 in Germany, 1062 in Italy, 725 in Sweden, 1493 in Switzerland, 461 in United Kingdom, and smaller amounts in other leading countries.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13156. UNSIGNED. Railroads: a study in operating efficiency. *Trade Winds.* 9(2) Feb. 1930: 11-15.—With the statement that "the railroads in 1929, sharing the experience of general business, enjoyed the most profitable year in their history," the article proceeds to discuss the increase in net ton-miles, the decrease in passenger-miles, the increase in revenue car loadings, in operating revenues, general railway efficiency, and the increase in net operating income. Steel and equipment orders and requirements, mileage of new lines, and total capital expenditures, as well as expenditures for equipment and roadway, are also discussed. "In addition to the establishment of two trans-continental air-rail lines the railroads made further progress toward coordinating all transportation modes into a single integrated service. The railroads during 1929 greatly increased their motor coach operations and put several of these operations on a system-wide basis." illustrated with photographs and statistical tables.—*F. J. Warne.*

13157. UNSIGNED. Railways spent billion and a third dollars for supplies in 1929. *Railway Age.* 88(24) Jun. 14, 1930: 1415-1417.—Digest of recent bulletin of Bureau of Railway Economics, showing that railways of Class I spent \$1,329,535,000 in 1929 for materials and supplies, such as fuel, forest products, iron and steel rail and other articles, cement, ballast, and many other commodities. This was an increase of \$58,194,000, or 4.6%, over 1928. The railways use more than 20% of the coal and fuel oil output of the United States, 20% of the timber cut, 17% of the iron and steel production, and appreciable proportions of many other commodities.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13158. UNSIGNED. Railway supplies and capital expenditures. *Bur. Railway Econ., Spec. Ser.* #53. 1930: pp. 22.

13159. WERNEKKE. Die Eisenbahnen von In-

dien. [The railroads of India.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 8(1) 1930: 19-25.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 12411, 12966, 13351)

13160. D'SOUZA, V. L. Finance of road development. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38-3) Jan. 1930: 489-511.—In India the mileage of roads is low, their quality is poor, money is lacking for repairs, and the increase of motor vehicles is aggravating the deficiency. Financing is done out of general revenues by the provinces, local districts, and towns. Provinces and districts are spending all they can afford from motor-vehicle duties, and the motor-fuel excise contributes nothing. Roads should be classified and the responsibility re-apportioned, with the Central Government improving arterial roads. Levies on motor vehicles and fuel should be used according to the federal-aid plan in the United States. The provinces should impose registration fees for road purposes, and something should be required from ox-cart owners. Administrative reforms are necessary.—*Shorey Peterson.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 12389, 12393, 13148)

13161. MOORE, J. HAMPTON. The New Jersey canal project. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24(3) Mar. 1930: 99-103.

13162. UNSIGNED. Movement of goods through the port of Gdynia. *Polish Economist.* 5(3) Mar. 1930: 70-73.

13163. WOODWARD, C. H. The Panama Canal and its traffic. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24(2) Feb. 17, 1930: 65-69.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 12376, 12419, 13035, 13213, 13617)

13164. HOPE, RICHARD I. Developing airways in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 104-116.—In 1928 the Aviation Exploration, Inc., U. S. obtained a contract with the government-owned China National Aviation Corporation to operate lines between Shanghai and Hankow and later between Shanghai, Peiping and Canton. The China Airways, Fed. Inc., U. S., are carrying out the terms of that contract. The line between Shanghai and Hankow, with stops at Nanking and Kiukiang, was established in October, 1929 and the rapid growth in passenger carriage and air mail has necessitated the inclusion of Sunday trips in the daily service schedule. Although all planes are now piloted by foreigners, Chinese are being trained for this work.—*M. McCollum.*

13165. KAHN, FRITZ. Flugverkehr und Flugzeugindustrie. [Air traffic and the aircraft industry.] *Die Wirtschaftskurve.* 8(2) 1929: 164-171.—The technical weaknesses of air transport are: (1) the small proportion of useful load to total weight, a disadvantage which may be remedied by the development of lighter motors and special types of metal; (2) the rapid depreciation of engines, which today are regarded as lasting only 1,000 flying hours, and of the planes which last only 3,000 hours; (3) the rapid obsolescence rate of aircraft; and (4) the unfavorable comparison of air transport with other means of travel in reference to safety and regularity. In spite of the unprofitableness of air transport, the past ten years have witnessed the development of a net of flying lines throughout the entire world, the motive being generally military and political. German air transport is characterized by the lack of military craft; English aviation, by monopoly

on account of geographic, economic, and political conditions; French aviation, by the stress placed on the military motive and the subsidy; and the American, by the spirit of individual enterprise, since most of the lines are owned by private individuals and are operated without subsidy.—*H. L. Jome.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 12379, 12796, 12951, 12953, 12963, 12976, 12994, 13008, 13064, 13077, 13320, 13341, 13592, 13610)

13166. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Our export trade and the international money market. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 10(1) Mar. 14, 1930: 3-11.—From 1914 through 1929 the United States received, net, \$2,166,196,000 of gold "while our takings of foreign securities plus repurchase of American securities held abroad, before the war, and loans made by the United States Government have exceeded 25 billions of gold."—*Helen Slade.*

13167. BORMANN, ARTHUR. Der Umsatz im Fremdenverkehr im Deutschland. [The tourist trade in Germany—2.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22(1) Jan.—Feb. 1930: 9-14.

13168. FAY, C. R. Classical theory of international trade: a postscript. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(4) Mar. 1930: 429-431.—The classical theory of international trade, though irrelevant to the main part of foreign trade, held firm grip on economic thought, because of the British industrial monopoly which tied the world to the arrangement by giving it the sanction of economic law. As the dependence of England upon outside food resources became alarming, two doctrines were brought to the support of the arrangement: (1) the law of diminishing returns in agriculture, and (2) the doctrine of consumer's surplus. Even when economists recognized the limitations of Ricardo and Mill, the classical theory of international trade persisted because of the monetary phase of the argument, which showed how gold acted in the balance of trade and prevented injury through underselling by competitors.—*Victor P. Morris.*

13169. GOOD, E. T. Empire markets for British steel. *English Rev.* 50(5) May 1930: 573-576.—The prospects of the new British Steel Export Agency in which most of the big manufacturers are pooling their resources, are very bright. Importation of steel has increased in the Dominions and India since they have started to manufacture for themselves, and the demand will continue to grow. England is in a position to compete successfully with the United States for the Canadian market.—*H. D. Jordan.*

13170. HEYCK, EDUARD. Die Rechtsstellung des Empfängers beim Seefrachtvertrag nach deutschem Recht. [The legal position of the receiver in an ocean freight contract, according to German law.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* #48 1930: pp 116.

13171. KNOX, CHARLES F. The West Indian market for United States exports. Cuban imports show some recovery—trade increases in Lesser Antilles—imports dependent on crop returns—prospects for 1930. *Commerce Reports.* (14) Apr. 7, 1930: 7-10.

13172. KOEPFLE, LEO G. Central America an important market for United States goods. United States supplies 60% of Central American imports—shipments over \$90,000,000 in 1929—trade constantly increased since 1922. *Commerce Reports.* (14) Apr. 7, 1930: 10-11.

13173. LARSON, FRANS AUGUST. Horses and business. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145(4) Apr. 1930: 451-

462.—Frans August Larson, Duke of Mongolia, a Swede, has lived for 35 years in Mongolia. There is no money in Mongolia, only exchange, with horses as the standard of value. The country is underlaid with deposits of gold and silver but the natives only mine enough of these for ornament and decoration. Horseracing is the favorite sport. The Mongols are not easy to do business with. Many enterprises have been started and much money has been spent, to open up various lines, wool, gold and silver, furs, but so far unsuccessfully. The Mongol cannot be hurried and only the patient of a Chinese merchant, who can wait years if necessary, has so far been equal to the task.—*Helen Edwards.*

13174. PLUCHINO, G. I rimborsi agli emigrati. [Repayments made to the emigrants.] *Vita Italiana* 17(196-197) May-Jun. 1929: 232-243.—A portion of the emigrants' remittances has always been drawn back by the emigrants themselves. Before the war, such repayments in Italy constituted relatively small amounts according to the figures of the Italian postal savings banks, which, though not indicating the total turnover of the emigrants' remittances and repayments, are nevertheless representative of its general tendency. Since 1922 large sums have been reclaimed abroad by the emigrants. The emigrants' remittances which once helped to balance the trade deficit in Italy have practically disappeared, as they only just suffice to cover the amounts paid to emigrants abroad. Against 48 million liras of emigrants' deposits in the postal savings banks, in 1927 there are 40 million of reimbursements.—*O. Eisenberg.*

13175. R., E. La conférence sur la trêve douanière. [The conference on the customs truce.] *J. d. Écon.* 95 Mar. 15, 1930: 332-339.—The opinion of the nations represented was overwhelmingly in favor of some sort of a customs truce, Italy alone declaring openly *contra*.—*Robert Schwenger.*

13176. SAMUEL, SIR HERBERT. Empire free trade? *Contemp. Rev.* 137(770) Feb. 1930: 137-184.—Lord Beaverbrook's new crusade has two aspects, free trade within the empire and protection externally. The stumbling block will be the dominions; if protection is sound for the empire why not for the dominions. The proposal neglects the fact that Britain secures over half her food imports from without (£316,000,000 as against £187,000,000 from the empire in 1928), and three-fourths her imported raw materials from abroad (£197,000,000 against £71,000,000 from the empire). A total of five hundred million pounds' worth of imports would be taxed as against 258 millions admitted free. The argument that it would give guaranteed markets and so employment is bad, only rationalization and increased efficiency can meet foreign competition. Moreover at the present moment the foreign market without protection is more important for Britain than the empire market (£395,900,000 being exports to foreign countries, £327,700,000 exports to the empire).—*H. McD. Clotie.*

13177. STRAUSS, WILLIAM VICTOR. Foreign distribution of American motion pictures. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 307-315.—The commanding position of American films in the world market, due partially and originally to natural advantages, and more largely later to the halt in production in Europe during and immediately after the World War, is threatened by legal restrictions on importation of American films abroad, and by the advent of the talking picture, which is restricted to exhibition in the countries speaking the language used in the picture's dialogue. Inasmuch as the negative cost of a film remains constant in spite of the number of theatres in which it is exhibited, the recent dominance of the American film making possible a very wide distribution of American films, had brought in large revenues, and hence greater funds

for production. While American films will still have a wide currency, the restriction mentioned above has allowed a wider market for foreign films, and hence put them much nearer to a competitive level. The outcome will probably be an international exchange which will allow wide markets for about 35% fewer films, thus working marked economies and making possible revenues which will provide ample funds for better production.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13178. TAUSSIG, F. W. The tariff, 1929–30. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(2) Feb. 1930: 175–204.—In the tariff legislation of 1929–30 two things stand out, (1) the principle of equalizing costs was ignored, (2) it became more clear than ever that in dealing with details of tariff legislation Congress was ineffective and even quite incapable. The Tariff Commission has not functioned as intended. The Tariff Commission might well be re-made, with new membership and a non-partisan rather than a bi-partisan attitude. The conclusions of the Tariff Commission should not need the approval of the President any more than those of the Interstate Commerce Commission do now. The Tariff Commission device seems to the author to be better than any other available way of handling a demoralized situation.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

13179. UNSIGNED. Aussenhandel Deutschlands in Maschinen im Jahre 1929. [Foreign commerce in German machinery in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(14) Apr. 5, 1930: 485.—The export value of German machinery increased 12½% from 1928 to 1929 to 2.16 billion marks, while the value of imports decreased 10% to 290 million marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

13180. UNSIGNED. Deutschlands Aussenhandelsbilanz 1929. [Germany's balance of foreign commerce, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(10) Mar. 8, 1930: 345.—With exports to the value of 14.46 billion marks and imports of 13.99 billion marks Germany's foreign trade balance in 1929 was favorable to the amount of 470 million marks. The value of imports of raw materials and of partly finished products amounted to 7.21 billion marks and the corresponding value of exports was 2.93 billion marks. Imports of finished goods amounted to 2.26 billion in comparison with 9.83 billion exported. Imports of gold and silver were 552 million marks as compared with an export of 974 million marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

13181. UNSIGNED. De economische toestand en de uitvoerhandel van Ceylon gedurende de laatste twee jaren. [The economic position and the export trade of Ceylon during the past two years.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 20(11) Mar. 1930: 94–96.—In the 19th century spices were the principal crops of Ceylon; in recent years tea, rubber, cinchona, cacao, cinnamon and tobacco have taken an important place. The export of black tea in 1929 amounted to 250,258,466 lbs. of which the greater part went to England, 22,600,000 lbs. went to Australia, 16,300,000 to the United States. Ceylon is the second tea producing country in the world. The laborers on the estates are 95% Tamils. The rubber export in 1929 was 180,000,000 lbs. Nearly 500,000 acres have been planted with rubber; the labor of the Tamils at the estates is mostly piece-work, their earnings are 1½ rupees a day. The export of cinnamon, once the most important product of Ceylon, amounted to 4,000,000 lbs in 1929. The area in coconuts amounts to 900,000 acres. Ceylon has three ports: Colombo, Trincomali, and Point de Galle.—*Cecile Rothe.*

13182. UNSIGNED. Foreign trade developments. *Conf. Board Bull.* #39. Mar. 25, 1930: 309–314.—Foreign trade trends since 1921 are a continuation of those which preceded 1914. This is confirmed by tonnage figures, although growth of trade with Canada invalidates this check somewhat. The types of commodities changed greatly during the century, exports

of raw materials and foodstuffs dropping from 85% of the total in 1821 to 41.34% in 1926–1929. Destination and origin of exports and imports have shifted. Domestic markets have grown more rapidly than foreign markets. The export industries are sensitive to changes in foreign demand and may determine prosperity and depression at home.—*Victor P. Morris.*

13183. UNSIGNED. Der Fünfjahresplan des Aussenhandels. [The five year plan of foreign commerce.] *Volkswirtschaft d. U.d.S.S.R.* 8(13) Jul. 1929: 20–34.

13184. UNSIGNED. De handel van Australië gedurende 1928–1929. [The trade of Australia during the year 1928–1929.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsch. Diplomatieke en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 24(4) Apr. 1930: 89–115.—An extensive survey of Australian imports is given; the trade with the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies is discussed separately, showing for each article figures of quantity and value. The value of the import of Neth. Indian tea decreased though the imported quantity increased; the value of the tea imported from Ceylon increased. The import of tapioca pearl and seeds from the Dutch East Indies increased from 3,010,000 lbs to 4,293,000 lbs. The import of kapok increased to 8,315,000 lbs. but the manufacturers of mattresses are now using a waste product of artificial silk as a substitute so that a decrease of the use of kapok is expected. The import of raw petroleum and petrol has much increased.—*Cecile Rothe.*

13185. UNSIGNED. Poland's foreign trade in 1929. *Polish Economist.* 5(3) Mar. 1930: 68–70.

13186. UNSIGNED. Steinkohlenzufuhr nach Hamburg, 1929. [Anthracite coal trade in Hamburg, 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(10) Mar. 8, 1930: 349.—In Hamburg, where competition is especially active, 6.52 million tons of anthracite were received in 1929, of which the Ruhr district furnished 2.5 million tons or 38.46%, and England furnished 3.98 million tons or 61.11%.—*E. Friederichs.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 12319, 12334, 12402, 12539, 12963, 12966, 12978, 12989, 13012, 13048, 13078, 13111, 13140, 13332)

13187. BELL, E. J., Jr. Current problems of Montana farmers' elevators. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #226. 1930: pp. 48.—This bulletin is based on a study carried on in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of farmers' elevators in Montana for the crop years 1925–1927. Contact was made with 28 of the approximately 50 such elevators in the State, copies of audit statements being obtained from audit companies, and data as to details of the business by annual visits to each elevator. The services rendered by cooperative elevators, the problems of handling wheat on a protein content basis, hedging, storing of farmers' wheat, handling side-lines, and the handling of wheat from combines are discussed. The average cost of handling grain by the elevators studied was 5.6 cents per bushel in 1925, 6.7 cents in 1926, and 3.6 cents in 1927. The cost for individual elevators ranged from 1.5 to 20.4 cents per bushel during the 3-year period. Curvilinear correlation of the data regarding the volume of grain handled and the cost per bushel of handling for 60 cases of the business of an elevator for one year gave a coefficient of -0.93 . The curve fitted by least squares showed that the costs per bushel of handling different volumes of business were as follows: 20,000 bu. 18 cents, 100,000 bu. 6 cents, 200,000 bu. 3.75 cents, and 500,000 bu. 2 cents.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13188. BROWN, W. DUVAL. Market for fuel-oil burners in Canada and Latin America. *U. S. Bur.*

Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #671. 1930: pp. 23.

13189. ELDER, ROBERT F. What is industrial marketing. *Amer. Management Assn. Indus. Marketing Ser.* #1 1930: 3-8.—By industrial marketing we mean the marketing of those goods which are sold for use in production, rather than for resale. The seller of industrial goods deals with an organized purchasing function. The purchasing agent must secure the lowest price consistent with adequate quality and prompt delivery. The use of engineering service as an aid in securing orders is becoming a feature of industrial marketing. The seller who can instruct the buyer in the most effective use of his product can often effect economies which offset higher prices. Selling effort must often be applied far in advance of the receipt of the order. The greatest opportunity for reducing prices lies in the reduction of selling costs. The main problem is to evolve a technique of market measurement to determine how extensive the market is, how intensively a particular territory should be worked, and what advertising media should be used.—*Edmund D. McGarry.*

13190. EMERY, WALTER. Industrial marketing research. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #11 1930: 2-16.—Industrial marketing research covers the compilation and analysis of all data necessary for the calculation of the potential market for industrial goods. This potential may be divided into sales by territories, by industries and by customers. The first step in the solution of the marketing research problem is the detailed analysis of actual sales. The next step is the study of salesmen's reports of calls. The reports of trade associations, compilations made by trade journals, reports of the Bureau of the Census and the many trade directories may be utilized. In addition to the analysis of potential sales volume, industrial marketing research should study the sales and distribution costs. In such research we must distinguish between profitable and unprofitable territories, accounts, orders and products.—*Edmund D. McGarry.*

13191. FALK, DAVID R. Central buying by department-store mergers. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 265-273.—Central buying and impersonal selling are successful in their application to merchandising which is standardized, and which is sold principally on a price basis to a large class of persons who are willing to accept limited service and impersonal selling. The typical department store does not rely on this group for the bulk of its trade, and must cater to persons who require individuality, wide selection, and personalized selling. For this group, the department store is better suited than the chain, but it need not forego the advantages of central buying for some types of merchandise, and it can compete with chain groups advantageously if it uses central buying where possible. Central buying can be extended to all departments which come into direct competition with chains. At present, central buying will not be more widely applied by groups of department stores related through common ownership until: (1) chain store competition is reflected directly through reduced profits; (2) a plan of organization has been worked out which strikes an equilibrium between the desire of individual stores to retain ultimate authority and the need for centralization of control to assure the effective operation of central buying; and (3) store managers are assured that there will be no element of compulsion in any plan of central buying to which they might subscribe. At present, relatively few department store chains or affiliated department stores are utilizing central buying for more than a small portion of their needs.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13192. FEWSTER, J. DONALD. The Packers' Consent Decree. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr.

1930: 346-353.—The greater emphasis on distribution, the growth of food chains which retail meat, the development of independent packers who are not restricted in their operations, and the closer regulation of the industry constitute the grounds upon which Armour, Swift, Wilson, and Cudahy, the firms affected by the Packers' Consent Decree of 1920, which forced these houses to discontinue correlated and vertical extension of marketing activities, are basing their pleas for the modification of the decree. The changes which have occurred in the field of food distribution in the decade since 1920 make it seem unlikely that the "Big Four" packers could effect a monopoly of food distribution even were the decree to be withdrawn. But the possible development of meat retailing chains through outright ownership by the "Big Four" or through leased departments in existing retail organizations which would be likely were the decree to be modified—particularly in view of the merchandising possibilities inherent in large scale application of the quick-freezing process—would produce a distributive organization so large that the cry of monopoly would almost inevitably be raised again.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13193. FROBISHER, ARNOLD. The world's wool markets. (Part I) *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(10) Oct. 1929: 393-404.—Organizations which lead to a balance of bargaining power between buyer and seller are generally worth while, but results of the practical workings of cooperative organizations in many places have left doubts as to their benefits. The modern wool grower can market his wool through an agent of a manufacturer or merchant; he can sell directly to a local dealer or manufacturer; he can sell through public auctions; commission agents will buy it; or he can market through a cooperative society. Wool to be sold to advantage in large markets must be graded. The English farmer dislikes to be tied to a selling contract. Cooperative organizations for selling wool in England have made little headway until recently. Owners of large flocks generally send their wool to the large central markets. Australian and New Zealand wool is produced almost entirely for export, and practically all is sold by auction. Practically all the wool produced in the Union of South Africa is exported. The bulk of the wool is sold locally prior to export. About half the quantity handled is sold by public auction. In Canada wool is collected in each province and graded by representatives of the Department of Agriculture. Wool is largely marketed through cooperatives; individual contracts for sale are rare. Indian wool is mostly carpet wool and is destined for blankets, rugs, and carpets. No sale by private treaty is permitted unless the wool fails to find a buyer at auction.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

13194. FROBISHER, ARNOLD. The world's wool markets. (Part 2) *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(11) Nov. 1929: 433-443.—The methods of marketing wool in the United States are old-fashioned, most of the wool being marketed without any attempt to classify it as to quality. The 91 cooperative wool marketing associations are located in several different states. The regular pools handle the greater part of the wool sold. A relatively small percentage of the wool grown in America is handled through cooperative marketing associations. Sale to dealers who later sell to manufacturers is the usual procedure. Sale by auction is not popular. In South America wool is grown on large ranches, and in small quantities by wandering Indians. Large growers sell their wool by consignment. The ranch system is not practiced in Europe. The usual method of marketing wool grown in Europe is by sale to agents at the farms. Russia is a large producer of wool but cannot supply her own wants in the way of woollen clothing. French wool is mostly marketed through cooperative organizations. Wool production is not

regarded as important in Germany. The usual method of sale of wool in Asia is through agents of large merchant houses. In Australia and South America sale is almost entirely by auction in coastal centers. The author concludes that cooperative marketing societies have so far proved costly failures. Australia and New Zealand produce the best wool in the world without any form of producers' cooperative organization. Cooperative marketing is a new departure and must be given time to justify itself.—A. J. Dadisman.

13195. LEBHAR, GODFREY M. Chain store progress in 1929. *Chain Store Age*. 6(1) Jan. 1930: 31-32, 62.—A summary of a survey of the grocery field made by the Research Department of Chain Store Age is given, with figures for individual chains. A table showing the number of stores operated by eleven chains in the 5c to \$1 and department store field in 1929 as compared with the number operated in 1928 and the percentage of gain in each is given. Figures showing the developments in the drug, mail order house, restaurant and shoe chains are also included.—F. E. Clark.

13196. PEAT, LESLIE. Trend toward exclusive dealerships pronounced in five years. *Automotive Indus.* 62(12) Mar. 22, 1930: 463-465, 487.

13197. SHREVE, E. O. Determining channels of distribution. *Amer. Management Assn. Indus. Marketing Ser.* #4 1930: 3-24.

13198. STREET, A. W. Marketing and the national mark. *J. Ministry Agric. (Gt. Britain)* 37(1) Apr. 1930: 37-44.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1928 authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to establish grades for farm produce and to prescribe conditions under which the "National Mark" (akin in principle to the trademark) may be used. Seven commodity schemes, applicable to beef, wheat flour, and less important products have already been initiated. But the effective organization of producers to retain more of the British market for British farmers, waits upon grading and standardization.—R. M. Campbell.

13199. UNSIGNED. Die türkischen Sukzessionsstaaten als Absatzgebiete chemische Erzeugnisse. [The Turkish succession states as markets for chemical products.] *Chemische Indus.* 53(16) Apr. 19, 1930: 433-437.

13200. WAITE, WARREN C. Some developments in the techniques of studying consumer demand. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 140-145.—Studies of the consumer demand for particular commodities are directed toward determining the elasticity, shifts and surfaces of the demand. The two methods of recorded purchases of groups and questionnaires submitted to consumers must both be used to secure full information. The major problems of the first type of study are the association of consumers and deliveries and the designation of characteristics of consumers by areas or outlets. For the second type the selection of consumers and accuracy of replies are the major problems.—W. C. Waite.

13201. WALDSCHMIDT, W. Zur Absatzfrage des Kreises Hann.-Münden. [The question of marketing in the Circle Hanover-Münden.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71(4) 1930: 535-591.

13202. WEBSTER, FORREST U. Trends in industrial sales promotion and advertising. *Amer. Management Assn. Indus. Marketing Ser.* #6 1930: 3-12.—The most outstanding trend in industrial sales promotion and advertising is the use of methods employed by general advertisers rather than special and distinct methods. The use of advertising agencies is both cause and effect. Their outside point of view and experience have enabled industrial advertisers to improve both technique and sales strategy. Agencies have shown advertisers the value of market research. Ad-

vertising of industrial products to the final consumer is becoming common for it has been found to be of aid in selling machines and products using the advertised product as a part, as for example "Monel Metal" and Timken bearings. A striking development is the use of general or mass media for industrial products. Much circulation is waste, but executives who influence purchases can frequently be reached better than through trade papers.—H. H. Maynard.

13203. WOLF, MARTIN J. The wholesaler's place in industrial marketing. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #9 1930: 3-12.

13204. WOLFSON, HENRY. How we select 100% locations. *Chain Store Age*. 6(2) Feb. 1930: 29, 58, 60.—In considering a location, the Vice-President of the F. & W. Grand-Silver Stores, Inc. says: "Our problem is two-fold. The primary problem, the present, is whether the location is suitable for the operation of a store. The secondary problem, the future, is whether it is good real estate." The first of these problems is determined for his firm by actual checking up traffic and he describes the method of checking. To illustrate the principles governing the selection of "good real estate" the author analyzes the situation in Camden, N. J.—Fred E. Clark.

13205. WYTHE, GEORGE. Mexican market for industrial machinery. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #666. 1929: pp. 36.—Various important phases of Mexican industry, particularly the mining, metallurgical, woodworking, textile, sugar refining, brewing and construction branches are discussed, together with the markets for industrial machinery presented by these various activities. The amount, character, and origin of various machinery imports are also given, as well as suggested sales methods to be employed. The Mexican industrial machinery market has largely been served by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, but during the last few years the proportion from the United States has been greatly increased, and while Great Britain and Germany still occupy a strong position in certain lines, the United States now practically dominates the import trade in machinery.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 12335, 13235, 13267, 13421)

13206. BOETTLER, HERBERT F. Post-war trend of stock prices almost parallel to earnings and dividends. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 35(901) Apr. 18, 1930: 907-909.

13207. DESSIRIER, JEAN. Oscillations boursières, oscillations économiques. *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1465-1491.—Comparison of security price movements in France, United States, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and various other countries of continental Europe. Declining wholesale prices in the United States from 1872 to 1897 were counterbalanced by advancing production, with the net result that stock prices did not increase over the period. This finding is in contradiction to the generally accepted notion that the only securities worth considering for the long pull are common stocks. However, a long time upward trend may continue if (1) inflation of commodity prices continues, (2) the capitalization basis changes. For example, the yields on French stocks were 6% in 1860, 3½% in 1913 and less than 3% in 1929. From 1897 to 1914 both commodity prices and industrial production went up and consequently stock prices rose also. The amplitude of swings of French stocks are much smaller than American. The

course of prices is almost wholly parallel to the course of revenues. Only towards 1910 does the new speculative era dawn, becoming more pronounced after the war but never going to excess. The compensating movement of commodity prices and production prior to 1895 resulted in relatively fixed revenues, but stocks rose slightly, due to change in the rate of capitalization. After 1895 there was a distinct upward trend. The rate of capitalization has remained relatively constant in England, more so than in other countries.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

13208. HUGHES, JAMES F. Security prices. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(165-A) Mar. 1930: 76-79.—The author, discussing indicators of major trends in the stock market, finds that commercial paper rates have been accurate for that purpose for seven-eighths of the time over the past 40 years. For the rest of the time he suggests an indicator on which to base market policy which he claims has been remarkably successful during the past year.—*C. C. Bayard.*

13209. KUVIN, LEONARD. Stock price indexes of New York curb exchange. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 51-62.—This article gives the method used in calculating, the composition, and the monthly history (running back to the base year 1926) of Irving Fisher's new indexes of New York curb exchange stocks. There are indexes of industrials, as a whole and in sub-groups, and utilities. Graphical comparison is made of Fisher's curb averages with comparable data from the New York stock exchange.—*C. C. Bayard.*

13210. NIEROP, H. A. van. De October-Crisis. [The October crisis.] *De Economist.* 79(1) Jan. 1930: 40-52.

13211. SIMMONS, E. H. H. The principal causes of the stock market crisis. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(889) Jan. 31, 1930: 310, 312, 327, 342.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 13216)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

13212. HAAFTEN, M. van. De Ministerieele Resolutie van 1928 inzake successierecht bij compagnonsverzekering. [The ministerial decision of 1928 about partnership assurance in relation to death duties.] *Levensverzekering.* 7(2) Apr. 1930: 66-82.—Payments involved by contracts of life insurance are subject to death duties unless it can be proved that the deceased's property has not been diminished because of this insurance. Because of this restriction, partnership policies are sometimes divided into two separate policies proposed by each partner on the life of the other. The ministerial decision is reproduced and discussed.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

13213. KIST, J. M. Vliegrijsico. [Aviation risk.] *Levensverzekering.* 7(2) Apr. 1930: 83-86.—Returns on accidents causing the death of one or more persons in military and civilian aviation are used as a basis for proposed minimum extra premiums applicable for pilots, etc., to cover the full death risk in their policies. It is, however, impossible to estimate an extra premium for amateur aviators.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entry 13313)

13214. LINDNER, K. Sociale zijden van de kostendekking in de Ziektewet. [Aspects of the

organization of the Dutch health insurance system.] *Verzekeerings-Arch.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 16-53.—This report discusses the Health Insurance Act which went into effect on March 1, 1930. The Act will be administered by (1) the sick funds of the labor councils (*Raden van Arbeid*), government bodies organized in relation to the Dutch State Bank for Social Insurance (*Rijksverzekeeringsbank*) and (2) the associations of employers (*Bedrijfsverenigingen*) organized under the Act for this purpose. Employers are free to choose between these two organizations. The author fears that the sick funds will get the most unfavorable risks and the risks most costly to administer and therefore will have to charge higher premiums than the employers associations, for even employers who believe the risk of their enterprises to be under the average will prefer to join the latter. The law was intended to distribute all charges equally among all employers. It would be desirable for the sick fund to have the same chances of development as the employers associations.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

13215. ROBBINS, RAINARD B. Trade union benefits and our social insurance problems. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16(33) Nov. 19, 1929: 14-21.—Starting with a consideration of the loosely administered and actuarially unsound trade union benefits for various contingencies such as sickness, accident, death, and old age, this article raises fundamental questions as to the future of social insurance in the United States. Despite the fact that trade union benefit plans at any period may become insolvent, they are justified by the good which they do during their existence. The spread of old age pension legislation during recent years is noted, as is the problem of devising some plan whereby all the needy aged, and only the needy aged, are provided for through the building up of reserve funds on actuarial foundations. The essential difficulty with the private life insurance corporation in dealing with this problem lies in its inability to distinguish between needy persons and those economically self-sufficient. Payments to the latter group have little or no social value. The questions, therefore are: can the present corporate machinery meet this problem; can some new and more satisfactory form of organization be devised or shall we fall back on the state to furnish such benefits?—*G. A. Bowers.*

13216. TELEKY, LUDWIG. Die Krankheitsstatistik der rheinischen Krankenkassen, zugleich ein Beitrag zur Methodik krankheitsstatistischen Untersuchungen. [Sickness statistics of the Rhenish Sickness Insurance Funds, together with a contribution to the methodology of sickness statistics.] *Ämtliche Nachrichten f. Reichsversicherung.* (sp. #3) Mar. 25, 1929: 1-52.—The present article gives not only the substance of the investigation into the experience of the sickness insurance funds of the Rhine Provinces, but it is also a text on the statistical and actuarial foundation of sickness insurance. Teleky's paper takes into account the factors of age, sex, major occupations, specific funds contributing to the experience, and also the principal diagnoses reported.—*E. W. Kopf.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 12891, 13542)

MONEY

(See also Entries 13241, 13287)

13217. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Stabilization of the peseta awaits complete reform of Spanish currency. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(889) Jan. 31, 1930: 309-310.

13218. GUTFELD, ALEXANDER. Der Geldmarkt von Paris. [The Paris money market.] *Europäische Rev.* 6(3) Mar. 1930: 219-226.

13219. LEONG, Y. S. Money in circulation in the United States. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(2) Apr. 1930: 164-193.—Earlier studies of the amount of money held by banks and the amount of money in circulation are first discussed. Kemmerer's for the years 1879-1904, Fisher's for 1896-1909, Mitchell's for 1890-1911, King's for 1880-1920, and Young's for 1901-1926. The methods used in this study are described for making monthly estimates for the amounts of money in the federal treasury, in all banks including the Federal Reserve banks, and in general circulation for the years 1914 through 1926. The results are set forth in charts and tables.—*Lawrence Smith.*

13220. LIVERSEDGE, A. J. Gold in 1929, and at other times. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129(1033) Apr. 1930: 544-558.

13221. McKENNA, REGINALD. A century of monetary progress. The gold standard old and new. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-3.

13222. MENON, C. COPAL. The gold standard and the ratio problem in India. *Indian Affairs.* 1(1) Mar. 1930: 47-49.—India is the only important country which retains the gold exchange standard. The war time high prices, diminution of imports and increased exports, the phenomenal rise in the price of silver, the depreciation of the pound sterling, all contributed to the abandonment of the exchange rate which had been fixed at 1s. 4d. The rupee advanced to 23d. and was finally legalized at 2s., being linked this time with gold rather than with the depreciated sterling. This attempt at stabilization was not permanent, however, and the Government has finally held it at 18d., although opinion in well-informed circles is that otherwise it would have reached its natural resting place of 16d. The effect of holding the rupee at this unnatural rate has been a fall in prices, grave difficulties for exporters, agriculturalists, and debtors in general; while the debts of the state have been effectively increased.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

13223. MURCHISON, C. T. Gold wasted in our fixed currency reserves—realities, needed change. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(890) Feb. 7, 1930: 405-406, 408.

13224. TSUSHIMA, JUICHI. A short account of Japan's return to the gold standard. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129(1033) Apr. 1930: 587-598.

13225. UNSIGNED. The gold standard in 1929. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Jan.-Feb. 1930: 4-6.

13226. WATERMAN, J. S. The promissory note as a substitute for money. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(4) Mar. 1930: 313-341.—Promissory notes are like money in that they are invested with the legal quality of immunity from claims of prior owners when in the hands of innocent holders for value; but they possess the other legal and economic attributes of money either not at all or to only a limited extent. The present law with respect to the negotiability of commercial paper can be understood only by taking account of the fact that the concept of negotiability was being developed at a time when the "promissory notes" which were appearing before the English courts with the greatest frequency were the goldsmiths' or bankers' notes which the ingenuity of the English commercial interests in London had worked out as an economic and legal substitute for metallic money, when there was a greater need for money than now.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 12330, 13174, 13355)

13227. AGARKOV, M. M. Die Rechtsgrundlagen des Bankwesens in der UdSSR. [The legal principles of banking in the USSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(8-9) Aug. Sep. 1929: 1137-1160.—A detailed analysis of the conception and practice of banking in the Soviet Union with special reference to state monopolies, the credit system in the USSR, the role of banks in state planning and Union supervision of banking. Four distinct periods are noted in the history of Soviet banking: (1) 1917-1920, characterized by liquidation of pre-revolutionary banks and their nationalization; (2) 1920-1923, marked by the establishment of various Soviet banks; (3) 1923-1926, during which the credit institutions of the earlier periods were expanded and extended throughout the Union; and (4), still incomplete, in which the integration of the various credit institutions into an articulating system has been attempted.—*M. Graham.*

13228. ALBIG, W. ESPEY. What is the answer? A study of the changing trend in banking practice and how it affects communities. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14(6) Mar. 1930: 7-9, 44, 46.

13229. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Gold and goods. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 10(1) Mar. 14, 1930: 12-20.—There is gold enough in the central banks of the world to make it easy to supply all the business credit that is needed for legitimate business purposes and the annual additions of the gold stocks of the world are ample to meet the legitimate needs of business expansion. But there is not enough gold in the world to enable us to continue the unsound things which we have been doing in recent years. "We can economize gold by increasing the mobility and liquidity of goods."—*Helen Slade.*

13230. BECKHART, BENJAMIN H. Fluctuations in brokers' loans and interest rates. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.* 13(4) Jan. 1930: 7-15.—*C. C. Bayard.*

13231. BRADY, JOHN EDSON. Banking and commercial law. *Bankers Mag.* 119(5) Nov. 1929: 699-713.—*Helen Slade.*

13232. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Japanese banks served by 32 clearing houses. *Commerce Reporter.* (9) Mar. 3, 1930: 563-565.

13233. DALBERG, Dr. Die Internationale Bank [The International Bank.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53(4) Apr. 1930: 334-343.

13234. DUFFIE, CHARLES E. Examining Nebraska's guaranty law. The causes of its breakdown and the remedies proposed. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14(6) Mar. 1930: 12-13, 51-54.

13235. EDIE, LIONEL D. The banks and the stock market crisis of 1929. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 16-21.—Unstable elements of the money market that were felt by the banks in the October-November crisis of 1929 were possibilities of sudden withdrawal of (1) foreign funds; (2) corporation funds in "loans to brokers for others;" (3) funds held for account of interior banks in New York. Sudden withdrawals of all three types precipitated and magnified the serious crisis. The strain fell on the New York banks, which were forced to increase their loans more than a billion dollars in a few days. The Federal Reserve bank was fortunate in that the crash did not immediately follow raising of the rediscount rate from 5 to 6%, and in that the reserve banks in New York and Chicago had their rediscounts down to nominal amounts. The part played by the bankers' pool could not make a good impression. They stopped dumping of undigested securities, then forced each industrial group to support its own stocks.—*M. J. Freeman.*

13236. GORDON, D. Machinery in banks. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 37(3) Apr. 1930: 299-304.

13237. GROVER, LAWRENCE. Group banking coming into the open; many chains advertise their merits. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 35(889) Jan. 31, 1930: 307-308.

13238. HAZLEWOOD, CRAIG B. Modern tendencies in commercial banking. *J. of Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 4(1) Jan. 1930: 1-15.—One of the most noticeable modern tendencies in commercial banking is the vastly broadened contact between the public and the bank. As to specific tendencies, one of the most marked has been the drift of corporation financing from bonds to stocks. While it is not the function of the banker to regulate the stock market, it is his duty to see that loans on stock-exchange collateral do not absorb too large a part of loanable funds. The tendency to develop chain, branch, or group banking is growing at an accelerated rate. Banks are paying more attention to scientific management, results being reflected in loan administration, investment accounts, trust management, and operating methods. The Federal Reserve System is undergoing evolution; it seems certain that the inherent soundness of the system will be retained, although modifications may be necessary to meet new problems.—*M. J. Freeman*.

13239. K., C. de. Le marché du crédit en 1929 et le rôle de la Banque de Pologne. [The credit market in 1929 and the role of the Bank of Poland.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 Apr. 15, 1930: 38-41.

13240. McKENNA, REGINALD. A century of monetary progress—the gold standard old and new. *Stone & Webster J.* 46(4) Apr. 1930: 482-489.—The present with respect to English banking is compared with 1844. (1) In 1844 the movement towards concentration of banking resources was in its very earliest stage. A list of banks for 1844 contains over 400 institutions with about 600 branches. Typical banks were small and localized. Failures were frequent. (2) A hundred years ago there was no central institution, as the term is now understood. The Bank of England was the largest joint stock bank, it held the largest gold stock, it was the government's banker, "but it did not act as the depository for any material part of the cash reserves of the country banks, and in consequence did not exercise direct control, as it does today, over the volume of bank credit." (3) At the earlier period "no effort seems to have been made to maintain any regular ratio between cash reserves and liabilities to the public." (4) Whereas now the central bank has the sole right of issue, in 1844 nearly 300 banks also issued notes. (5) No gold is now in active circulation; then it circulated freely. (6) In 1844 the total of bank deposits was comparatively small. Since 1844 the volume of currency has multiplied five-fold, while the volume of credit has multiplied ten-fold. The latter has also a greater rate of circulation than currency. (7) Roughly the volume of non-metallic money, including deposits, has expanded ten-fold since 1844 while there is now but two and one-half times as much bullion in the country. This is a conspicuous instance of economy in gold stock. (8) In 1844 Great Britain was the only leading country really on the gold standard. (9) Unlike 1844, monetary policy for short periods now exercises an assured ascendancy over gold movements and imports and exports of the metal are, in turn, frequently deprived of their natural effect upon the volume of credit.—*Lawrence Smith*.

13241. MICHELL, H. The rate of turnover of bank deposits in Canada. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 37(2) Jan. 1930: 162-168.—By investigation in three of the largest Canadian banks it was found that the proportion of checks drawn against current accounts to those drawn against savings accounts was 3: 1.

Likewise it was found that the proportion of checks passing through clearing to those which did not was 3: 2. Making adjustment for these proportions, clearings were divided by deposits to get the turnover of deposits. Monthly turnovers were computed and then added to get yearly figures. The study covers the years 1902-28 inclusive. There has been a fairly steady increase in the rate of turnover from 20 times per year in 1904 to 34 in 1928. The seasonal movement indicates a gentle rise from January to May, a decline to approximately the same point as in January for August or September, and then a sharp rise to the end of the year. The cyclical fluctuations shown are as follows: highs; 1902-7-12-17-20-23-29(?) and lows; 1904-9-15-18-21-25. (Tables, yearly figures only).—*William E. Dunkman*.

13242. NETTA, XENOFON. Banca pentru plățile internaționale. [The bank for International Settlements.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc*. 9(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 40-51.—Description of the origin, charter, and functions of the bank. A central bank of banks of issue.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

13243. PASVOLSKY, LEO. The Bank for International Settlements as a credit institution. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 35(897) Mar. 28, 1930: 693-694.

13244. PASVOLSKY, LEO. The Bank for International Settlements; its powers, functions, organization. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 35(896) Mar. 21, 1930: 643-644.

13245. PERKINS, H. Better credit methods. *Contract Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 44(17) Apr. 23, 1930: 485-487.

13246. REID, LEONARD J. Britain banking problems. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 37(2) Jan. 1930: 143-150.—The problems facing English banking are: (1) The gold scarcity in England and her position as financial center of the world, (2) the reform of the Bank of England, (3) the effects of the new Bank for International Settlements. The proposals for the reform of the Bank of England drawn up by an unofficial committee under Walter T. Layton and J. M. Keynes are: (1) dividends paid by the Bank should be based at a definite figure and surpluses used to strengthen the Bank or go into the Treasury; (2) the number of Directors should be reduced and the method of appointment and the qualifications should be revised; (3) the term of office of the Governor is suggested as five years and renewable for a further five years; (4) the closer cooperation between the Treasury and the Bank which has been forced by circumstances should be formalized in the inner management of the Bank.—*William E. Dunkman*.

13247. SCAGNETTI, GIULIO. Alcuni aspetti fondamentali del Federal Reserve System negli Stati Uniti dell'America del Nord. [Some fundamental aspects of the Federal Reserve System.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(11) Nov. 1929: 947-956.—*Mario Saibante*.

13248. SHT-N, B. ШТ-Н, Б. Сверхбанк. [Bank for International Settlements.] *Международная Жизнь*. 12 1929: 17-24.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

13249. SIMPSON, JAMES H. Instalment-plan banking. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 37(3) Apr. 1930: 261-266.

13250. UNSIGNED. Le "nouveau plan" et la banque des règlements internationaux. [The "new plan" and the Bank for International Settlements.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 28(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 76-148.—A French view of reparations and the Bank for International Settlements. Its primary task will be to liquidate the war financially. This liquidation really comprises three chapters—the London Conference, the Dawes Plan, and now, the Young Plan. They are the three saddest chapters in French financial history. The outcome is attributable to amateurism

in government as a result of which war finance was a model of inefficiency exceeded in folly only by postwar finance.—*E. E. Agger*.

13251. UNSIGNED. The new international bank. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129 (1033) Apr. 1930: 537-543.

13252. UNSIGNED. Les opérations de la Banque de France pendant l'année 1929. [The operations of the Bank of France during 1929.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Financ.* 28 (1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 47-65.—Annual report to the stockholders covering changes in the various items in the balance sheet and the distribution of earnings for the year 1929.—*E. E. Agger*.

CREDIT

13253. GANTE, ENRIQUE A. Créditos y préstamos. [Credits and loans.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 165-172.

13254. GOLDENWEISER, E. A. Credit developments in 1929. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169A) Mar. 1930: 69-73.—*Henry Sanders*.

13255. PICARD, P. ERNEST. Le crédit agricole mutuel en Algérie. [Mutual agricultural credit in Algeria.] *Rev. d. Agriculteurs de France.* 62 (3) Mar. 1930: 73-75.—Since 1830.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13256. SCHEFFLER, M. Der landwirtschaftliche Kredit in den verschiedenen Ländern. [Agricultural credit in various countries.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2 (2) 1929: 281-309.—In the author's view, the development of agricultural credit in any country is dependent upon the natural evolution of economic and political conditions in that country, and on the degree to which they have been influenced by capitalism, and by its most recent manifestation, imperialism. He illustrates his thesis by brief descriptions of the development of agricultural credit in different types of countries. In Egypt and India, the British Government has imposed on the dependent country a rigid capitalistic banking system which has played into the hands of the large landowners, to the detriment and even to the ruin of the small farmer. In the agrarian countries, where there is still a remnant of feudalism, as in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc., agricultural credit has become a political weapon in the hands of the various parties, with the result that the agricultural credit institutions are extremely varied, their interrelation very complicated, and their economic importance fluctuating. In countries both agricultural and industrial, like France, and in countries with a highly developed capitalistic system, like Germany and the United States, agricultural credit is gradually becoming a weapon with the help of which capital is making itself master of agricultural production. Everywhere the interests of the small farmer are being sacrificed to those of the large landowner and the well-to-do agriculturist. Even co-operative societies in many countries have abandoned their original ideals, and have become little more than limited liability companies. Credit has become an obedient tool in the hand of capital. And, inasmuch as capital and banking are gradually assuming even an international character, as evidenced by the projected erection of a gigantic reparations bank, the influence of capital on the development of agricultural production is also gradually assuming an international and political character.—*A. M. Hannay*.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13079, 13133, 13135, 13144, 13206-13209, 13354, 13356, 13360)

13257. BALMASEDA, J. C. A Philippine rural credit handbook. *Philippine Bur. Agric. Bull.* #45.

1928: pp. 278.—Included are a description of the development of agricultural credit in the Islands; a synopsis of the provisions and operation of the present rural credit law; questions and answers covering different phases of the present law; forms for articles of incorporation, by-laws, minutes, notes, mortgages, books, records, forms, etc.; opinions of the director of agriculture of the Philippine Islands on rural credit questions; and the text of the laws and circulars of the bureau pertaining to rural credit.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13258. BRIGGS, L. L. Stock dividends—life-tenant or remainderman. *J. Accountancy.* 49 (3) Mar. 1930: 193-201.—There are widely varying rules with regard to the disposition of stock dividends in cases where they are received by estates the income from which goes to one beneficiary and the corpus of which goes to another. In the United States there are three principal rules, the American or Pennsylvania rule, the Massachusetts rule, and the Kentucky rule. English practice is similar to that under the Massachusetts rule. The American rule is followed by fourteen states and Hawaii. It draws a distinction as to the time when the earnings were made out of which the stock dividend is declared. If the earnings were made prior to the creation of the estate the stock dividend pertains to the remainderman; if made afterward the stock dividend goes to the tenant for life; if made partly before and partly afterward a determination of the respective amounts must be had and the dividend split accordingly. In any case where the dividend is declared out of appreciated value of fixed assets, it belongs to the corpus of the estate. The Massachusetts rule, followed by ten states and supported by a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, awards all stock dividends to the remainderman as part of capital. The Kentucky rule, followed only by the courts of that state, treats all stock dividends as income. Investigation has not revealed decisions in the courts of other states on the matter in question.—*H. F. Taggart*.

13259. EFFINGER, ROBERT C. Corporate earnings and stock prices. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 80-82.—This study summarizes 31 individual analyses of corporations, which includes 21 well-known industrials, 5 rails, 2 large copper companies, 2 telephone and telegraph companies and 1 bank, with the object of determining the relationship existing between the earnings of individual corporations and the highest prices recorded each year for their shares in the seven year period from 1922 to 1929. From 1922 through 1926 it was found that the highest prices recorded for these stocks fluctuated around the earnings trend capitalized at 8% or 12½ times the earnings trend. The increase in average price for the years of 1927, 1928 and 1929, however, indicates that the price during these years was not based on corresponding increases in their average earnings. The writer concludes, then, that other factors were responsible for the rise in stock prices during the last three years, the most important of which was easy credit.—*Reitz Ramser*.

13260. FRY, MORTON H. The future of investment trusts. *Mining & Metallurgical Soc. Amer., Bull.* #210. 23 (3) Apr. 1930: 85-94.

13261. JONES, ALBERT P. Mortgages securing future advances. *Texas Law Rev.* 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 371-383.—A discussion of the usefulness and legal validity of the mortgage to secure future advances; with a critical treatment of the legal problems growing out of controversies between the mortgagee and a third person who has acquired an interest in the mortgaged premises subsequent to the execution of the mortgage but prior to the making of some of the advances. The conclusion is offered that Texas courts would do well to foster such mortgages and to adopt

the rule that notice will cut off the right to make future advances.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

13262. LEVI, ABEL. Les investment trusts. [Investment trusts.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 141 (420) Nov. 10, 1929: 257-271.—Anglo-Saxon countries are now evolving from the holding company type of financial organization with its serious risks and too narrow interests to the investment trust type which can avoid these difficulties. The fundamental idea of the investment trust is the distribution of risk. Trusts may be classified according to the degree to which their portfolio is fixed by the terms of their articles of incorporation. Those more fixed give greater security, those more mobile give greater opportunity for profit. Investment trusts may protect the inexperienced investor from unscrupulous financiers, lessen to some extent the violence of international economic crises, and promote the integration of industry. They might also serve as well or better than banks for new financing, although Anglo-Saxon public opinion has prevented their use for this purpose. Laws must be developed to prevent the misuse of control of investment trusts, by defining them and by providing some sort of supervision over their portfolios of investments. The investment trust has made little progress in France; but, if properly regulated, should be of great advantage to the French small investor and to the investor in foreign securities. One difficulty that must be met is that of double taxation of income from investment trust securities.—*Robert B. Schwenger.*

13263. M. A propos des primes d'émission. [Premiums in issue of securities.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 27 (289) Apr. 1930: 172-178.

13264. McMAHON, WILLIAM. Recent methods of corporate financing. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2 (6) Mar. 1930: 52-60.

13265. MAYER, LEOPOLD. Finanzierungsformen im Transportgewerbe. [Forms of financing in the transportation business.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2 (3) Autumn, 1929: 325-371.—*L. A. Wolfe.*

13266. MAYER, LUCIUS W. Investment trusts *Mining & Metallurgical Soc. Amer., Bull.* #210 23 (3) Apr. 1930: 71-85.

13267. MUCHNIC, GEORGE. Are foreign securities undervalued in the American market? *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 289-295.—The frequently made statement that foreign securities are undervalued in the American market is indicated to be fallacious by a comparative study of prices of identical bonds in New York and in London, for the 24 month period of 1928 and 1929 for 14 bonds. All possible precautions were taken to insure comparability of quotations. Some foreign issues, in spite of the comparatively greater depression in our bond market than abroad, commanded higher prices than identical issues in London, whereas other foreign offerings apparently did little more than reflect the unfavorable condition of the bond market as a whole. Although there was no indication of an undervaluation of foreign bonds, there did appear to be differences in standards of evaluation and judgment of risk in the two markets.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13268. MYERS, JOHN SHERMAN. Fixed investment trusts—some observations. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4 (1) Dec. 1929: 1-35.—A description of the characteristics and the administration of the fixed investment trust prefaces a discussion of the problems of the federal income tax and federal and state inheritance taxes. It is contended that the fixed investment trust which does not "carry on a business" will be taxed as a pure trust and one in which the depositor, the trustee or the beneficiaries have an active part in management will be subjected to corporation income taxes. The much discussed double taxation of securities

by various state inheritance or transfer taxes is not so burdensome as is usually believed because reciprocity between a large number of states and the credit allowed by the Federal Government for state inheritance taxes largely alleviates the burden.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

13269. ROBINSON, LELAND REX. The role of investment companies. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 83-87.—The investment companies have been rather seriously indicted as being the cause of the recent bull market, as well as the stock market crash late in 1929. The writer in this article undertakes to show that these theories are erroneous. Heavy foreign withdrawals of capital from American markets reduced the funds immediately available for stock speculation and the sale of foreign-owned American stocks increased the floating supply on the market. These two factors helped to undermine further the highly unbalanced security price structure in this country and to start the processes of acute demoralization. The activities of the investment companies in the call money market were not so extensive as usually believed, and the influence of absorbing of credit by floating investment trust securities really had the effect of slowing down the security market.—*Retz Ramser.*

13270. RORTY, MALCOLM C. Measuring investment values. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 100-105.—An adequate security analysis must proceed from a preliminary survey of the present and future status of a particular enterprise and its relationship not only to other firms in the same line of industry but to industry in general. It is important to determine whether the industry is in an initial period of expansion or has reached the stage of complete development and is likely to grow at a much less rapid rate, perhaps at the same rate as population increases. In light of what the future holds for the industry in general, what will be the future of this particular firm? Assuming that future earnings can be estimated, the proper price for the security can be calculated by discounting the net return, including capital appreciation, to the security in question at a rate equal to the return on corresponding risk-free securities plus an addition for the difference in risk. Each class of securities will have its high-grade investments which will serve as a "measuring stick" for that group. If this method is followed, it will be found that the value of most common stocks is near the ratio of 10 times annual earnings and seldom in excess of 20 times annual earnings.—*C. C. Bosland.*

13271. TAYLOR, A. WELLINGTON. International trend of interest rates. *Bankers Mag.* 120 (4) Apr. 1930: 477-480.—An index of favorable or unfavorable capital supply is found in the prevailing interest rates. With the exception of South America the trend has for the past two months been downward, large central banks of leading countries have reduced their discount rates. Tables giving world data on interest rates, acceptances, foreign exchange, and gold movements are given.—*Helen Slade.*

13272. UNSIGNED. The American capital market in 1929. *Midland Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev.* Feb.-Mar. 1930: 5-8.

13273. UNSIGNED. Balance sheet structure of automobile manufacturing companies. *Illinois Univ., Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #29. 27 (13) Jan. 7, 1930: pp. 54.—This bulletin attempts to determine the "standard-of-the-automobile industry" ratios so far as the relationship of balance sheet items is concerned. In all, 326 cases form the basis for this study, these "cases" being standard-form balance sheets of about 40 motor car companies and approximately the same number of parts and accessory companies. The years 1920, 1923, 1925 and 1926 were chosen as depicting the various periods of the business cycle. Fifteen important

balance sheet ratios were calculated for each company for each of the four years included in the study and the theoretical modes or typical average ratios are presented. This study not only presents a picture of the financial plan of the automobile industry but also provides a basis for measuring the position of the individual enterprise in relation to the entire industry.—*Willard J. Graham.*

13274. UNSIGNED. *Relazione del Comitato di Difesa dei Portatori di Titoli Esteri, 1919-1929.* [Report of the Defense Committee for Holders of Foreign Bonds, 1919-1929.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 7(5) May 1929: 440-472.

13275. WISEMAN, FREDERICK A. Stock issue problems. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(11) Aug. 1929: 27-42.

13276. WITHERS HARTLEY. How Britain learned about investment trusts. *Nation's Business.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 44-46, 232.—There are three distinguishing characteristics of British investment trusts: (1) they are investors pure and simple; (2) they are founded upon the principle of diversification; (3) they pay dividends only out of income and not from capital appreciation. In connection with this latter policy, they retain a considerable portion of their income in the shape of reserves. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, 127 investment trusts retained 25.6% of their income in this manner. These conservative policies are the outgrowth of many years experience. Some of the early mistakes took the following forms: (1) the issuance of founder's shares, which encouraged speculative activities on the part of insiders; (2) the employment of investment trust funds in company promotions; (3) failure to diversify properly; (4) investment in undigested and worthless securities resulting from poorly advised flotations in which the directors had an interest. The author expresses the belief that American investment trusts, if they are willing to learn from the experience of their British fore-runners, may avoid the excesses and disasters that characterized the latter in their early days.—*H. M. Gray.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 12936, 13028, 13207-13209, 13259)

13277. BARBOUR, PERCY E. The price of copper in relation to production and demand in recent years. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 35(895) Mar. 14, 1930: 598-600.

13278. BARBOUR, PERCY E. The price of copper in relation to supply and demand. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 35(896) Mar. 21, 1930: 648-649, 665, 678.

13279. BROWN, EMILY CLARK. Price competition in the printing industry of Chicago. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(2) Apr. 1930: 194-212.—Price competition has long been a serious problem in the commercial printing industry. In Chicago the industry finds its regulation particularly difficult because of conflicts of interest due to diversity of products and division on labor policy. The employers in the past century have tried three methods to limit competition. Price maintenance by agreement succeeded only temporarily for small groups under particularly favorable circumstances. Education in cost finding methods, with a code of ethics supporting the cost-plus-profit price as the only fair price, failed to affect the practice of the majority of printers, who cut prices below their costs when it appeared expedient. The third type of program aimed to make available to the entire industry, as a basis for responsible price policy, the experience of plants that keep careful records of costs and production, and to create an opinion favorable to the

maintenance of reasonable, i.e. cost-plus-profit, prices. This has proved the most effective attack upon price-cutting, although one such program was disrupted by conflict over labor, and the present program does not yet receive the united support of the industry.—*E. C. Brown.*

13280. COPELAND, MORRIS A. Recent changes in our wholesale price level. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 164-169.—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices for the eight years, 1922-1929, is analyzed into three groups of related prices to reveal the causes of its fluctuations. These three groups show a striking divergence of movement which is difficult to reconcile either with the theory that changes in credit conditions or with the theory that changes in general business conditions are chiefly responsible for changes in the price level. The movements of the index during periods when it is most out of line with either general business conditions or interest rates are largely confined to the agricultural group. By another grouping the movements of the all-commodity index are traced directly to those of individual commodities chiefly responsible. The B. L. S. index probably over-states the fluctuations of the wholesale price level because of the inadequate representation of highly elaborated goods. The conclusions reached are: (1) the wholesale price level since 1924 has moved chiefly in response to changes in supply conditions and prices of raw materials; (2) the price movements largely responsible for changes in the wholesale price level are in industries where the output of raw materials is not closely or quickly adjusted to demand; (3) the road to stabilizing the wholesale price level is not for the most part via credit mechanisms, but under present conditions involves chiefly stabilizing cotton, wheat, and corn farming, hog production and marketing, and the bituminous coal and petroleum industries.—*Morris A. Copeland.*

13281. BRATTER, HERBERT M. The price of silver and its factors. *Commerce Reports.* (9) Mar. 3, 1930: 561-563.

13282. MAUS, GEORGES. Les variations des prix de détail. [Variations in retail prices.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(424) Mar. 10, 1930: 389-395.—The wholesale price index decreased from 652 in January to 588 in December, while the retail price index increased from 599 in January to 614 in December. The alarm concerning these conflicting trends is based on an error in appraisal. There is an inevitable lag of retail price reductions because of the fact that, though retailers buy on a falling market, they cannot reduce prices to the new level on merchandise bought under the higher level. The extent of this lag will depend on the length of the production process for manufactured products, and on the length of time between manufacture and ultimate retail sale. That retail prices are beginning to conform is indicated by the retail price index for December, which shows an actual decline from 626 in May. Moreover, the two indexes are not properly comparable because they are based on different types of commodities. Still further, there have been several positive factors the influence of which has been to increase retail prices: The incidence of certain fiscal charges has been on retail business, as well as the operation of the policy of agricultural protection; the increase in the fiduciary circulation has been felt; more and more associations of producers are adopting the policy of maintaining resale prices; finally, there has been an increase in the price of public services such as increased transportation charges, increased gas and electric rates, etc.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13283. PETERSON, A. G. Historical study of prices received by producers of farm products in Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.*

#37. 1929: pp. 213.—This study, made in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, brings together "available historical price and related data. Numerous tables include data for farm prices of the leading farm products; acreage, yield, and production of different crops; number and value of different kinds of livestock; wages of farm labor; value of farm lands and improvements; index numbers of prices of Virginia farm products; index numbers for the United States of wholesale prices of all commodities, non-agricultural commodities, and commodities purchased by farmers; and other similar data. Index numbers of Virginia farm prices cover the period 1826-1927. The period 1909-1913 was chosen as a base, with the period 1922-1926 as a base period for quantity weights. The 31 farm products included during the base period were divided into 8 groups—grains, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, other crops, meat animals and products, a dairy group (milk cows, butter, and milk), chickens and eggs, and horses and mules, and index numbers computed for each group and for all the 31 products combined. A brief history of the early development of agriculture, transportation, and markets in Virginia is given. The effects of the general level of prices, changes in production, supply, and demand, transportation costs, and tariffs and foreign competition on the prices of Virginia farm products are discussed, and graphs are included showing changes and trends in the prices of different products.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13284. SPENCER, MALCOLM. The modern equivalent of the just price. *Stockholm*. (4) 1929: 367-376.—*G. T. Oborn*.

13285. UNSIGNED. Prices in Canada and other countries, 1929. *Labour Gaz., Suppl. Ottawa* Jan. 1930: pp. 27.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entry 12331)

13286. DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Stepping stones toward industrial stability, *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(4) Oct. 1929: 337-345.—The potential output of factory-made goods is predictable and calculable, but consumption is not. The continuity of prosperity depends on the success of efforts to augment the drawing power of consumption without unconsciously diminishing the driving power of production. If consumption's draw should increase without diminishing production's drive, freedom from toil, heretofore defined as unemployment, may hereafter be redefined as leisure. If we succeed in redefining unemployment in terms of leisure, we may yet enjoy quality consumption without decreasing quantity production.—*E. M. Violette*.

13287. KUZNETS, SIMON. Monetary business cycle theory in Germany. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(2) Apr. 1930: 125-163.—Since 1926 there has been an increase in the study of business cycles in Germany. The business cycle problem is treated as a deviation from the theoretical system. Quotations from Stucken, Hayek, and Budge "amply show that most German writers . . . see in business-cycle theory only the elucidation of a single important factor (or of a group of factors) which accounts for cyclical fluctuations as deviations of the complex reality from the simplified reality of their theoretical system." This attitude results in certain peculiar features in their theories: (1) insistence on a single causal factor; (2) stress on business-cycle theory over inductive statistical study. The value of these theories to the investigator is considered. Presentation is confined to monetary theories. Reasons for the plausibility and constant reappearance of monetary explanations are given. Current variants

are then described, beginning with Stucken's theory, which is a combination of monetary and production elements. Emphasis is placed upon changes in the velocity of circulation of money. The views of L. Bortkiewicz on this same topic of velocity are analyzed, as are those of Burchardt. Views with respect to the relation of the banking mechanism and business cycles are then examined, showing how the variants differ in the explanation as to why the banking mechanism should function in such a way as to make for cyclical fluctuations." In this connection the ideas of Mises, Budge, Hayek, and Eucken are described and evaluated. In them "while it is assumed that the business community is quite sensitive to changes in bank rates it is not assumed that the banking community behaves with the same degree of sensibility and sensitiveness." Furthermore, all the variants omit completely the element of risk in considering banking policy in regard to the establishment of a charge for their credit services.—*Lawrence Smith*.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12355, 13001, 13057-13059, 13121, 13149, 13215, 13486, 13691, 13712, 13729, 13749)

13288. BASILESCO, ARISTIDE. Munca obligatorie. Aplicatia ei in Romania. [Compulsory labor service. Its application in Rumania.] *Bull. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 153-163.—After a general discussion of compulsory labor, in former times, and in colonies and mandated territories, the author urges that compulsory labor is necessary to restore economic prosperity in Rumania. The peasant works only 160 days a year and the economic situation is becoming more and more serious.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

13289. BESNARD, ROGER. La confédération des travailleurs intellectuels et le Conseil National Économique. [The Confederation of Intellectual Workers and the National Economic Council.] *État. Moderne.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 43-49.—That Council should be a parliament in miniature in which all elements of society are represented. The Confederation of Intellectual Workers is not satisfied with the allotment of members of the Council. It is an assembly of representatives of particular groups rather than a synthesis of broad interests such as capitalists, laborers, and intellectual workers.—*Frederic Heimberger*.

13290. BURNS, C. DELISLE. Soziale Gruppenbildung in Industriegebieten. [Group psychology in industrial districts.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(4) Jan. 23, 1930: 86-89.—The British psychologist has complied with a wish of the German editor to discuss psychological changes operating in the environment of industrial labor, particularly in Great Britain. Labor tends to concentrate in large units, not only during the hours of work but also during the hours of recreation. That was particularly true some years ago. Now, owing to the cheaper means of communication, better facilities are opened to the worker to pass holidays far away from the cities and his mental status tends to change. The insecurity of the worker, who does not know whether his weekly wage is not the last one he may receive for a long time, renders difficult long range dispositions. The worker lives in a machine controlled world; he has no relations with mystical forces influencing his life, as in the environment of the peasant or fisherman. The worker therefore becomes a rationalist. He abandons traditional religious beliefs. Labor art devel-

ops slowly but it seems probable that a century from now a new industrial art will evolve.—*Rudolf Broda.*

13291. CLARK, HAROLD F. What is correct occupational distribution? *Teachers College Rec.* 31(7) Apr. 1930: 617-623.—*E. C. Brown.*

13292. DUBREUIL. La formation professionnelle. [Vocational education.] *Réforme Soc.* 9(9-10) 1929: 271-283.—*G. L. Duprat.*

13293. GIANTURCO, MARIO. La terza sessione marittima della conferenza internazionale del lavoro. [The third maritime session of the International Labor Conference.] *Nuova Antologia.* 270(1392) Mar. 16, 1930: 241-258.—In the third maritime session Fascist delegates were accorded, at least practically, a position among the labor delegates. The chief questions at issue were (1) length of working day on ship, (2) protection of injured or sick seamen, (3) betterment of seaman's accommodations in port, (4) definition of a minimum of professional training for marine officers.—*J. C. Russell.*

13294. KITSON, HARRY DEXTER. Investigation of vocational interest among workers. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19(2) Apr. 1930: 48-52.

13295. LASSERRE, GEORGES. Les conditions de travail dans les coopératives. [Conditions of work in cooperatives.] *Emancipation.* 44(3) Mar. 1930: 44-45.

13296. LAWRENCE, JOHN. Labor and New England. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(1) Jan. 1930: 93-100.—There are 217 separate and distinct industries in New England. This conference marks the beginning of a better understanding. The spirit is the same as that of the New England Council, which has a program that embraces work under seven heads: agriculture; power; industry; community development; recreational development; publicity; and research and statistics. Labor's part in assisting to maintain this equilibrium is vital to the development of New England.—*G. G. Groat.*

13297. MAYO, E., and BAKER, ELIZABETH F. The human effect of mechanization. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.).* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 156-180.—An inquiry conducted by the Western Electric Company leads to the following conclusions. Mechanization itself is of no great importance in an industry that sets itself, intelligently and diligently, to discover what human changes of method must accompany the introduction of repetitive methods of work. Industry should give as much attention to human as it has to material inquiry. With the institution of adequate researches, physiological, psychological, and social, society has nothing to fear from industrial mechanization.—*H. W. Smith.*

13298. SCHNEIDER, KURT. Die Landarbeiterfrage in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. [Agricultural labor condition in the United States.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71(1) 1930: 101-135.

13299. SCOVILL, H. T. Occupations of former students who majored in accounting. *Enterpriser.* Feb. 1930: 9-10.—A summary of the occupations of 600 former University of Illinois students who majored in accounting, all but 31 of whom have graduated during the last ten years. Of these 600 students, 304 are engaged in accounting work of some kind, 116 are engaged in non-accounting work; 48 are in educational work; 14 are women at home; 4 are deceased; and the occupations of 114 are unknown. Of the 304 engaged in accounting work, 102 are senior accountants; 25 are managers, supervisors, and partners in public accounting firms; and 45 are comptrollers, auditors, and chief accountants of industrial and commercial concerns. Thus 172 or 57% of those in accounting work have reached responsible positions within ten years of graduation. Of the 116 in non-accounting work, 33 were executive positions.—*P. D. Converse.*

13300. THOMAS, ALBERT. L'organisation internationale du travail de Genève pendant l'année 1929. [Activities of the International Labour office during 1929.] *Avenir Soc.* (3) Mar. 1930: 172-185.—*G. Méquet.*

13301. UNSIGNED. Our twenty million poor. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(4) 1930: 469-470.

13302. WISE, ELIZABETH K. The industrial workshop of Rochester, New York. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9(1) Feb. 1930: 11-20.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

13303. PALMER, GLADYS L. Job-conscious unionism in the Chicago men's clothing industry. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 28-36.—The rapidly diminishing relative importance of the skilled crafts in modern industry has brought doubt as to the feasibility of the tactics of "job-conscious" unionism—which stresses not only and possibly not even primarily questions of wages and hours, but rather the building up of joint employer-employee control on the strength of long-run as opposed to immediate bargaining power—for the large mass of unskilled and semi-skilled wage-earners. To test the thesis that job-conscious unionism may be, and is, practised by industrial unions with a low proportion of skilled artisans, an analysis is made of cases of shop discipline, shop practices, and trade customs decided by the Trade Board in the Chicago men's clothing industry between 1919 and 1929. This industry offers a fair test of the practice of job-conscious unionism in the face of the recognized trends in modern industry because (1) the increasing subdivision of industrial processes has shifted the balance of power from the skilled to the semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the industry, (2) the union which has been most successful in meeting changed industrial conditions has been organized on an industrial basis and (3) the cases decided cover the matters constituting the fundamental bases of customary job control. A study of the settlement of cases involving such phases of opportunity control as (1) control of the labor supply (effected for the unskilled workers by protection against permanent overcrowding of sections and the right of preference for union workers in hiring, transfer, and layoffs, and for the skilled cutters by the ratio of apprentices to journeymen), (2) control of the work itself (involving regulation of home work and subcontracting by union manufacturers, division of work in dull seasons, customary jurisdiction of work between sections, and the effects of technical changes in the work), and (3) questions of privilege and tenure on the job (involving issues of discipline for infringement or violation of orders or for spoiled work and low production, misconduct in the shop, and interpretation of special privileges of the job) leads to the conclusion that industrial unions are job-conscious and that the job control in this market "is not fundamentally different from that secured by many of the skilled trade unions, although it may bear a closer relation to the economic efficiency of the industry than is occasionally found elsewhere."—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 13122, 13443)

13304. ILG, CONRAD. Le droit de collaboration et les tâches des commissions ouvrières. [The right of collaboration and the tasks of shop committees.] *Revue Syndicale Suisse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 81-84.—The factory committees which exist in Switzerland were set up by the employers as a defense against unionism. Because, however, of the continued growth of trade unions, the shop committees have become

indispensable, especially in large plants. The unions cannot handle all the disputes which arise. A shop committee which is supported by a strong trade union, and which looks upon itself as responsible not merely to the employer but to the union, can do useful work. Rules governing their election, powers, and activities should be worked out. Special training courses should be developed for trade union members of shop committees.—*Solon De Leon*.

13305. LAFORGE. La rationalisation en France et le mouvement ouvrier. [Rationalization in France and the workers' movement.] *Cahiers du Bolchévisme* Nov. 1929: 702-733.—The author examines the causes of the movement towards industrial rationalization in France, i.e. foreign competition in the various branches, and its first effects: increase of the productivity of labor and unemployment. A description is given of the methods followed by the employers in their struggle against the discontent of the working masses: housing facilities, development of sport, etc. The workers reply to this by organizing strikes.—*G. Méquet*.

13306. OBERSCHALL, ALBIN. Die Streikbewegung in der Tschechoslowakei. [The strike movement in Czechoslovakia.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(2) 1930: 349-365.—Czechoslovakia is the most highly industrialized portion of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy; with industrial development have naturally come strikes. The system of reporting strikes has been much improved under the new regulations of 1924; data obtained from questionnaires sent to employers or employers' associations and to the participating unions is published monthly and summarized for each year. Some of the interesting facts shown are: (1) Strikes were less frequent for the five years following the war than for the five-year period preceding the war; the number of strikers, was threefold greater, while the number of days lost was only about 50% greater. (2) The industrial conflict has been most active in the large manufacturing industries although the miners lost the largest number of days in 1923. (3) Lockouts are fewest during prosperous periods and offer a fair index of industrial conditions. (4) Demands for an increase in or resistance to reductions of wages are the most common cause of dispute, the hours of labor being more largely regulated by law. (5) The success or failure of strikes shows a close parallelism to the industrial prosperity or depression of the country. (6) The organization of labor in Czechoslovakia is one of the most complete in the world (about 40%); but strikes are most frequent on the part of the communist and social democratic unions, showing that political motives are of some importance. (7) The loss of wages through strikes amounts, usually, to only one or two weeks' pay.—*W. B. Callin*.

13307. SCHLUMPF, J. Le droit de collaboration dans l'imprimerie suisse. [The right of collaboration in the Swiss printing industry.] *Revue Syndicale Suisse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 69-75.—The Swiss printers' union has always sought to secure the right of collaboration with employers in fixing wages and conditions. At first employers were opposed. But as price cutting and underhand competition increased, they realized that they could save industry only by the aid of the workers' organizations. In 1904 a joint association for arbitration courts was formed, the first of its kind in Switzerland. The association aimed to settle all disputes on wages and conditions, or due to changes in labor legislation, through local tribunals and a central office of conciliation. Under its auspices the first nation-wide agreement in the printing trades was reached. In 1918 the association was replaced by a trade agreement which provided for workers' participation in fixing wage rates, and for a joint employment service, and continued the local arbitration tribunals and the central

office of conciliation. This agreement was opposed both by reactionary employers and by radical workers. When it ran out, the employers refused to renew it, and attacked wages and conditions. The union struck, preventing the wage cut, but the agreement was not resumed. A collective agreement took its place which covers wages, conditions, apprenticeship, and provides for arbitration of disputes involving over 100 francs by an arbitration court with three representatives of workers and three of employers, with a lawyer for chairman. Minor cases are settled by the chairman with one representative of each side.—*Solon De Leon*.

PERSONNEL

13308. BOGEN, HELLMUTH. Grenzen der berufseignungspsychologischen Praxis im Rahmen der öffentlichen Berufsberatung. [Limits of psychological trade aptitude practice in the form of public vocational guidance.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 36(1-2) 1930: 3-13.—The author traces the development of vocational tests from their use in war time military service up to their latest employment in industry. He points out both the possibilities and the limitations of various types of tests. The article also suggests the use of vocational guidance as a means of overcoming unemployment. In this connection it is pointed out that workers are likely to be more steady if they are placed in jobs toward which they have natural leanings—thus reducing the number of "floaters."—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

13309. MYERS, CHARLES S. Psychological cautions in the use of statistics. *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 36(1-2) 1930: 82-86.—The vocational psychologist, in selecting workmen, is not concerned with the closeness of correlation throughout the entire range of subjects tested. The experimental psychologist should know when and how to use statistical knowledge employing it with due regard to psychological considerations.—*Walter C. Eells*.

13310. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for senior file clerk. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 35-39.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 13146)

13311. BRIGHTMAN R. Industrial safety: Some problems in chemical industry. *Indus. Chemist.* 6(63) Apr. 1930: 154-156.

13312. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M. Nurses in commerce and industry. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(4) 1930: 194-195.—The statistician of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing reports what is being done in the welfare departments of 1,006 industrial concerns. Physicians are employed in 927 of these establishments. They serve full time, part time, some of them are only on call. In 631 places the nurses (164 men and 1,319 women) are professionally responsible to a physician.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

13313. UNSIGNED. Causes of compensated accidents, three years ended June 30, 1929. *New York State Dept. Labor, Spec. Bull.* #164. Feb. 1930: pp. 1-97.—This bulletin contains exhaustive statistical tables and analyses of accidents for which compensation was awarded in New York State from June 30, 1926 to June 30, 1929, with causes of accidents, kinds, duration of disability and amounts of compensation.—*Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore*.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 13372, 13707, 13785)

13314. GORTVAY, GEORGE. Akkereső nő munkaviszonyai és társadalmi helyzete. [Labor conditions and social position of working women.] *Városi Szemle*

16(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 353-404.—The insufficient income of the breadwinner, the higher standard of life, and the disproportion of the sexes after the war forced women to earn their own living. In 1920 there were 1,127,615 working women in Hungary; or 27.5% of the total female inhabitants. Consequences of the increasing professional occupation of women are: decrease of births, decay of family life, and increase of infant mortality, woman suicides, and abortions. From the point of view of social and population policy, women's labor is not profitable at all. (Statistics of age, status, domicile, and profession, and causes of unemployment.)—*Tibor Przyborski*.

WAGES

13315. BEL'KOVICH, N. ВЕЛЬКОВИЧ, Н. О плановом регулировании зарплаты по местному бюджету. [The regulating of wages in local budgets in accordance with the government's planning system.] Вопросы Труда. 8(2) Feb. 1930: 47-53.—The problem of wages in the USSR is of great importance, and the more so, because wages generally are very low and far below their pre-war and pre-revolutionary level. Belkovich compares 1928-1929 wages in certain occupations with salaries in 1913, as follows: school teachers, group I, 24 rubles gold, 68.5% of 1913 wages; school teachers, group II, 37 rubles, 49.3%; physicians, 58 rubles, 58.0%; physicians' assistants, 24.5 rubles, 61.3%; veterinarians, 54.5 rubles, 54.5%; veterinary assistants, 25 rubles, 62.5%; and agronomists, 52.5 rubles, 52.5%.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

13316. UNSIGNED. Arbeiterzahl und Löhne in der UdSSR. [Number of workers and wages in the USSR.] Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R. 9(7) Apr. 1930: 14-20.

13317. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in the furniture industry, 1929. Monthly Labor Rev. 30(4) Apr. 1930: 152-158.

13318. UNSIGNED. Will low wages hinder progress in 1930? Bull. Internat. Metalworkers' Federation. 6(3) Mar. 1930: 17-23.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

13319. BERRIDGE, W. A. Flaws in federal employment data; changes needed for guidance of business. Annalist (N. Y. Times). 35(891) Feb. 14, 1930: 451-452.

13320. GAUL, ANDREW, JR. Unemployment and the tariff. Protectionist. 41(11) Mar. 1930: 528-532.

13321. KORNFELD, MÖRIC. A nyolcórás munkaidő. [The eight hour day.] Magyar Szemle. 8(4) Apr. 1930: 318-321.—Unemployment has brought the idea of the eight-hour day into the foreground in Hungary. But the shortening of the work-day in order to give employment to the unemployed would increase the cost of production and thereby create increased unemployment. The eight-hour day is not a satisfactory means for remedying unemployment.—*Neményi*.

13322. SCHLESINGER, DR. Die Praxis des Siebenstundentages in Sowjetrussland. [Practical application of the seven hour day in the Soviet Union.] Soz. Praxis. 39(5) Jan. 30, 1930: 113-116.—The seven-hour day has been applied in the big establishments of the Russian textile industry and is more and more extended to the other industries of the Soviet Union. In the beginning the quantity of labor per workman remained below the quantity under the eight hour day but from the first months of 1929, this quantity obtained in seven hours reached the average quantity formerly obtained in eight hours and since that time tends to exceed it. The main purpose of the reform, increase of productions, has been obtained but not quite to the extent anticipated.—*Rudolph Broda*.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 13800)

13323. ANDERSON, W. A. Factors influencing living conditions of white owner and tenant farmers in Wake County. North Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull. #37. pp. 58.—Gross, partial, and multiple correlation analysis is made of the data from 278 of the owner and from 296 of the tenant families included in this study. No families with a gross cash income exceeding \$5,000 or with less than two adult members were included. Gross cash income, proportion of the expenditures used for farm and investments, food and fuel, clothing and for the automobile, and the size of family were chiefly responsible for the variations in the proportionate expenditures for food and fuel, clothing, and for the automobile. All the factors considered, however accounted for only 43 to 72% of the factors determining expenditures for budgetary items. The factors studied accounted for only 15 to 44% of the variations in the proportion of the expenditures used for personal items, for home and household, and for advancement. The proportion of the expenditures used for farm and investments and for the automobile were the chief influencing factors. Gross income and the proportion of the expenditures used for farm and investments and for the automobile exerted the largest relative influence upon the proportions that the various items of the family living of owners were of the total expenditures. With increases in the gross income of owners, the proportions of the expenditures for family living decreased, and those for farm and investments increased. Changes in the proportion of the expenditures used for farm and investments exerted the greatest influence on the various elements of the family budget of owners, the influence being important in the cases of expenditures for food and fuel, clothing, automobile, home and household, personal items, and advancement. The proportion of the expenditures used for the automobile was the third most important factor affecting the family living of owners, influencing more especially the proportions of expenditures going for food and fuel, clothing, home and household goods, and advancement. In the case of tenant families, changes in income and in the proportions of the expenditures going for the automobile and for farm and investments were the most important factors in determining family living expenditures, that for the automobile being the most important factor. An increase of 100% in income resulted in an increase of only 3 per cent in the proportions of the expenditures used for advancement in the case of owners and a decrease of 2% in the case of tenants.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13324. BOTHA, J. H. The labour question in the Union as a population problem. Soc. & Indus. Rev. 9(50) Feb. 5, 1930: 66-69; (51) Mar. 5, 1930: 116-120.—Analysis of connections between density of population, death rates and standards of living. The birth-rate decreases with improved economic conditions. This decrease is particularly marked in South Africa and one might argue that a saturation point of the population has already been reached. Malthus showed that agrarian output per capita decreases with increase of population density but so far there is no decrease of the productivity of agricultural labor in South Africa. The increase of grain prices during the World War has even given a new stimulus to agricultural production. The standard of living in South Africa today is much higher than in the beginning of the 20th century. We see thereby that production costs have not increased in the same proportion as production itself. Population has increased more slowly than the means of sustenance. The rise of the standards of living disproves the opinion that there is too large a population or too large a supply of labor. It seems doubtful whether the optimum popu-

lation has already been reached in the South African Union.—*Rudolf Broda.*

13325. FRAYSER, M. E. The use of leisure in selected rural areas of South Carolina. *South Carolina Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #263. 1930: pp. 87.—This report is based on individual records obtained in 1927-1929 from operators and members of the families over 21 years old on 368 farms in selected areas of four counties of the State. Of the 782 records taken, 587 were for white owner families and 195 for white nonowner families. Of 130 records 19 were for Negro owner families and 111 for Negro nonowner families. Tables show for each type of farm the average number of hours per week spent in different kinds of reading, different church interests, specific educational interests, planning work and keeping records, attendance at secular organization of different kinds, amusements of different types, seasonal leisure time activities, and miscellaneous uses of leisure time.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13326. PROTOPOESCU, V. V. Scumptetea traiului (1921-1928). [The high cost of living.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 66-75.—Its causes are: (1) the depreciation of money, (2) the relations of production and consumption, (3) the intervention of the state. (4) causes of social order, (5) organization of the market, (6) accidental and transitory causes.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

13327. SHERMAN, CAROLINE B. Rural standards of living. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (4) Oct. 1929: 346-353.—Expenditure is generally recognized as the best single measure of the standard of living. This is particularly true in the analysis of that part of the family expenditures for items other than food, shelter and clothing. The tendency among farmers, as their income increases, is to buy more land, build larger barns, and increase their farm equipment. At the same time they spend a larger proportion for non-material values, such as education, books, travel and the like. How permanent are these standards of living if they are based on increased incomes alone? Many economists believe that, only when increased income is used to improve conditions of every-day work and life on the farm, can such increase be counted upon to continue as a permanent addition to the farmer's income, and hence is a safe basis for an improved standard of living. As regards leisure time, it has been found that there is little or no relationship between the average length of the work-day of the homemaker and the average value of goods used in any year. Improved machinery and methods have increased production but have not lengthened the time for leisure. The time should come when a family standard will be judged, not by the number of associations with which its members are affiliated or the number of affairs and events in which it participates, but by the number of evenings per week which the family is satisfied to spend at home, occupied with books, pen, and needle. Such differentiating factors are not economic and hence are difficult to evaluate. But they should be reckoned with in any adequate study of rural standards of living.—*E. M. Violette.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 12997, 13027, 13100)

13328. REMANT, V. A. Christianity and property. *Stockholm.* (1) 1930: 12-26.—*G. T. Oborn.*

13329. UNSIGNED. National income totals \$89-419,000,000 according to National Bureau of Economic Research, increase of \$23,470,000,000 in ten years. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3366) Dec. 28, 1929: 4023-4024.—The estimate for 1928 shows wages and

salaries together totaling \$51,123,000,000, of which \$32,235,000,000 were wages. Figures for the total national income are, in billions of dollars for the years beginning with 1922, 65.9, 74.3, 77.1, 81.9, 85.5, 88.2 89.4.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

13330. WILSON, H. A. R. J. Equitable apportionment. *Accountants' J.* 47 (563) Mar. 1930: 845-851.—This article deals with the problems of apportionment between life-tenant and remainderman. Leading British cases are cited to establish the rules given.—*H. F. Taggart.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 13010, 13194, 13295)

13331. JONES, J. H. A review of agricultural co-operation in Wales. *Welsh J. Agric.* 6 Jan. 1930: 54-67.—Marked progress has been made in the Welsh farmers' cooperative movement in the past quarter-century. The 85 existing cooperatives, with 24,000 members (reduced from 133 societies and 26,000 members in 1921) supply farmers with at least a third of their total requisites. But the movement has made no advance other than in the purchase of requisites.—*R. M. Campbell.*

13332. MITTELMAN, E. B. Marketing Willamette Valley wools through the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers. *Oregon. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #260. 1930: pp. 15.—The organization in 1921, as it relates to the receipts and sales of wool and credit relations with the growers, is described. The study shows that as a whole the sales by the association have fallen near the high points of the Boston quotations or when the high points were in the making, and that from 1921 to 1927, 76.1% of the growers who had no loans remained with the organization as compared with 46.1% of those who had loans.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

13333. RODRIQUEZ, RICARDO. Cooperatives enter the Chilean wine industry. *Chile.* 8 (48) Apr. 1930: 156-159.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

13334. BERGER, A. J. Public finances of the United Kingdom. *Accountant.* 82 (2883) Mar. 8, 1930: 315-317.—*H. F. Taggart.*

13335. BONJOUR, HENRY. La situation financière du Reich. [The financial situation of the Reich.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 28 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 5-46.—Using a recent book by Dr. Mann, *Gestion Financière Allemande*, as a guide, and giving references wherever possible to official German publications, the writer takes up the budgetary situation, the fiscal burdens, the Treasury, the debt of the Reich, not neglecting the local finances from 1924 to the present. Recent proposals for balancing the budget are also presented. Numerous figures are given to illustrate all aspects of the financial situation, and the continual difficulties of the government are made evident. "Weak in the face of the claims of the states, little inclined seriously to decrease its social expenditures, helpless in view of the steady increase of credits devoted to the principal services, unable to obtain a long-time loan on satisfactory terms," a real effort on the part of the central government is necessary to balance the budget and to prevent a serious crisis from developing.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13336. HARRIS, SIR CHARLES. Retrenchment and prosperity. *Nineteenth Cent. and After.* 107 (637) Mar. 1930: 339-352.—No party dares advocate "retrenchment." An analysis of British expenditures in

1914 and 1929 shows that a reckless mortgaging of the economic future for transient political purposes has left only one-sixth of the expenditures under full control. Overtaxation has reduced private saving; government intervention has prevented the tendency of supply and demand by which employment was regulated. The cost of living in 1930 was 149% over 1914, in 1928 it had fallen to 66%; but wages had risen 70-75%. This rise has been chiefly in the sheltered industries. There is need for rationalization of the financial methods of Parliament. Parliament has no control over the estimates which must be passed without any knowledge of what new revenue they involve. The estimates and later the budget must be voted without altering a figure under threat of resignation and dissolution.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 13100, 13160, 13212, 13268, 13413, 13426, 13467)

13337. BAGBY, GEORGE P. Discount on corporate bonds under the federal income tax law. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (5) Mar. 1930: 470-479.—Summary of the case law concerning the treatment of discount and premium on bonds incurred either before or after 1913; the effect of the corporate reorganization or consolidation on the attitude of the court toward the assumed bonds.—*Wm. W. Wernitz.*

13338. BORGATTA, GINO. Natura fiscale ed andamento dei profitti societari italiani. [Taxability and trend of the profits of Italian corporations.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19 (11) Nov. 1929: 901-916.—This is a study of the question whether it is advisable to change the present system in force in Italy of taxation of the corporations, by applying to corporations a higher rate of taxation than to individuals. This would bring the corporations' rate very near to the rate applied to unearned incomes. The solution of this problem is connected with the nature of the various incomes. The basic principles are not a scientific law but an ensemble of fiscal principles derived from the concept of contributory capacity. The law maker takes into account the various characteristics of income such as safety, continuity, duration and ease or difficulty of producing return. On the basis of these principles the rate of taxation for corporations should not be higher than the rate applied to private enterprises, because (1) the income has the same character, (2) the control of taxation of the risk includes not only the risk of income but also the risk proportional to the invested capital.—*Mario Saibante.*

13339. BURNSTAN, ARTHUR ROWLAND. Special assessment procedure. *New York State Tax Commission, Spec. Report #1.* 1929: pp. 265.—A critical study of the methods and practices employed in improvement finance in 21 New York cities.

13340. CUSHWA, RAYMOND C. Jurisdiction of board of tax appeals in deficiencies in payment. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 89-90.—Generally speaking, a deficiency is the amount of the correct tax in excess of the amount assessed. In the great majority of cases the deficiency in tax and the deficiency in payment are the same amount, and there is generally no dispute between the taxpayer and the Commissioner as to the amount of the deficiency in payment. If it be true that the statute of limitations as to the collection to an assessment made prior to the mailing of a deficiency notice is not suspended when an appeal is taken to the Board of Tax Appeals, the decision of the board that it has jurisdiction to determine deficiencies in payment may lead it into decisions which will be incongruous. As yet the Board has not been called upon to decide such a question. When such a case does arise, its outcome will be watched with interest by tax practitioners.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13341. DUFOUR, LÉON. L'expansion économique et les questions fiscales. [Economic expansion and fiscal questions.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (422) Jan. 10, 1930: 83-92.—In addition to being needlessly complex the tax system of France bears down heavily upon her foreign commerce. The more serious damage could be remedied by revision of the taxes on transportation agencies and abolition of discriminating rates upon articles of luxury, which are of such great importance in France's trade.—*Paul T. Homan.*

13342. KOLLAR, ROBERT. Subjektive Steuerbelastung in der Tschechoslowakei. [Tax burden on consumption in Czechoslovakia.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 132 (2) Feb. 1930: 240-261.—A careful study of the budgets of 51 workingmen's families and of 111 families of state employees was made in order to determine the burden of the state taxes for the year 1925. Answers were sought to four questions, the burden of the tax on money incomes, on real incomes, on savings, and the degree of progressivity of the tax burden. The article indicates in reply to the last question that the whole financial system of Czechoslovakia, exclusive of tariff and traffic taxes, shows a definite progressive tendency from 7.27% to 11.59% of the average income on the unit of consumption in the various income classes of the families of state employees. In the case of the families of workingmen the tax burden was likewise progressive to the extent of 6.01% to 7.53% per unit of consumption on the average income.—*C. W. Hasek.*

13343. LEUBUSCHER, CHARLOTTE. Finanzpolitik und Sozialpolitik: Einige grundsätzliche Betrachtungen und praktische Postulate. [Finance and social policy: fundamental considerations and practical postulates.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsschr.* 8 (1-2) 1929: 66-86.

13344. LUTZ, H. L. A survey of the remedies that are possible under the classification amendment in Ohio. *Bull. Natl. Tax. Assn.* 15 (6) Mar. 1930: 166-178.—The first and most obvious remedy that may be imposed under the new amendment is the segregation of intangible property from the remainder of the property in the state. Another possibility is the extension of the principle of classification so as to include all classes of tangible personal property. A third is the introduction of new taxes, such as state excise taxes, the personal income tax, and the business tax based on net income. The new taxes must also be properly distributed.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13345. MACFADDEN, EDITH HAMILTON. Why your taxes are high. *Forum.* 83 (3) Mar. 1930: 144-147.—The author challenges the system common in most of the states of granting tax immunity to holders of property used for religious, educational or charitable purposes. Taking Massachusetts as a typical example, it is observed that approximately 390 million dollars value of property associated with the three above mentioned purposes escapes taxation by virtue of legalized exemptions. Such exemptions impose heavier burdens on remaining property owners. Little justification is held for the extension of tax exemption to institutions which have, in the course of years, become more "private" than "public" in their functioning. Many such institutions have engaged in activities only remotely related to their original purposes. The result is an ever increasing exemption list and consequent injustice to non-exempt property owners. Repeal of all exemptions is suggested as a partial solution for the problem of high taxes.—*W. H. Stauffer.*

13346. MEISEL, FRANZ. Die Finanzpolitik und das Bundessteuersystem des Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika von 1789 bis 1926. [Financial policy of the federal system of taxes of the United States from 1789 to 1926.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 130 (6) Jun. 1929: 850-887.—A review of Richard Buechner's book

of the same title (Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1926), and a historical analysis of the development of the system of federal taxation in the United States and of the evolution of the American "tax system" (*Steuerkultur*), as related to the growth of the "spirit of democracy."—*Alexander Gourvitch*.

13347. NAPP-ZINN, A. F. Die Kraftfahrzeugbesteuerung in U. S. A. [Taxation of motor vehicles in the United States.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 8(2) 1930: 73-81.

13348. PINGREE, DANIEL and HALL, R. C. Assessment ratios of rural real estate in Oregon and Washington. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Report.* #6 Feb. 15, 1930: pp. 34.

13349. REILING, HERMAN T. Taxing agricultural relief. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 87-88, 120.—It was not until the Act of 1926 that adequate provision was made for the exemption of agricultural cooperative associations from taxation. The provisions of the law were not retroactive and in no way prevent a change of attitude by the U. S. Treasury Department for prior years. Whether agricultural cooperative associations should be exempt from tax under our federal or state income tax laws is a question of importance in view of the aid extended them by the federal government. Any exemption granted should in itself be adequate without the necessity for a liberal application by the administrative officers. Many states have special statutes under which cooperative associations may be organized, but many give no tax exemption. We have the situation of the federal government appropriating money for cooperative marketing and the states in many cases taking money from the same associations. States should not tax the relief that the federal government is giving, and if constitutional limitations prevent exemption, then the constitution should be changed.—*M. H. Hunter*.

13350. RÖTTINGER, KARL. Über Rationalisierung der Steuerveranlagung und Dezentralisation in der Finanzverwaltung. [Rationalization of tax assessment and decentralization in tax administration.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 458-495.

13351. UNSIGNED. Buses in grip of tax tangle. *Automotive Indus.* 62(15) Apr. 12, 1930: 571-573, 595.—A study was made of data obtained by questionnaire from 20% of the common-carrier buses of the country. One group of 4,321 buses in city service, with an average capacity of 33.36, were found to pay an average general tax—property, capital stock, etc., of \$89, and an average special tax—license and regulatory fees, gasoline tax, etc.—of \$579. For another group with average capacity of 24.96 the figures were \$86 and \$428. Due to duplication, the interstate buses were hardest hit, the average special tax being \$641. Correlations of various measure, such as annual mileage, gasoline consumption, seating capacity, etc., indicate that there is no similarity between city and intercity bus performance, nor between that of vehicles of different capacities. These generalizations bear on the levying of taxes.—*Shorey Peterson*.

13352. UNSIGNED. Data on corporation income tax returns for 1928. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(890) Feb. 7, 1930: 358.

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 13491)

13353. BOISANGER, Y. de. L'oeuvre de la Caisse d'Amortissement au cours de ses deux premières années d'existence. [The work of the Caisse d'Amortissement during its first two years.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(597) Jul. 20, 1929: 994-996.—The Caisse d'Amortissement, created by the law of August 7, 1926, has performed its functions of handling the *Bons de la*

Défense and amortizing the public debt extremely well. Short time obligations have been converted into those of longer maturities carrying lower interest rates.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBT

(See also Entry 13250)

13354. ANGELL, J. W., and BROWN, WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr. The reparations settlement and the international flow of capital. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 80-92.—Since 1924, Germany has undergone a remarkable recovery, but this and her comparative ease of payment of reparations have been made possible only by her large foreign borrowings, the interest on which must be added to her outgoing payments on reparations account. She will have to continue borrowing until she develops an export surplus, in developing which she must rely chiefly on commodities, as the service items, even shipping and tourist traffic, do not offer great possibilities. The commercialization of reparations, through sale of bonds against the non-postponable annuities of the Young Plan, would restrict the supply of capital which might otherwise flow into Germany. Any rapid increase in Germany's exports could be attained only by radical reduction in her prices and wages relative to world levels.—*John Donaldson*.

13355. LAMONT, THOMAS W. The final reparations settlement. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 336-363.—A survey of the history of reparations. The new committee of experts had three major tasks: (1) the final determination of Germany's liability; (2) the abolition of foreign control in Germany; and (3) the formation of a plan for the mobilization of a portion of the German annuity. The latter was desired by the French government in order to help it meet the heavy domestic debt for reconstruction purposes. It was estimated that the French investor would take fully $\frac{2}{3}$ of the issued German bonds. The idea of the Bank for International Settlements was first suggested by Dr. Schacht to the chairman of the Committee, its first purpose being the increase of Germany's export trade, although its scope would be extended in years to come. The allied creditors granted to Germany a far greater measure of transfer protection than they receive under their respective debt agreements with the United States government.—*Henry D. Gideonse*.

13356. OHLIN, BERTIL. Is the Young plan feasible? *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm).* 5(50) Feb. 1930: 34-44.—Alterations of national purchasing powers and of internal credit and price conditions induced entirely by the transfer of capital will produce an export surplus without any change in relative export-goods prices. If this process can be gradual, no exchange maladjustment need take place. Changes in demand conditions are not identical with changes in price and wage levels. Imports can be very substantially reduced (about 10%) by Germany's ceasing to borrow abroad. Therefore, the increase in exports necessary to produce the required surplus* is comparatively small and does not presuppose a fall in German export-goods prices. However, supposing such an export-goods price fall, it will not lead to serious industrial disputes because Germany will cease borrowing abroad only when her interest rate falls and the competitive power of German industry and agriculture is consequently increased. Such a fall in the German interest level is highly desirable as the most effective method of facilitating large payments on account of reparations.—*Robert Schwenger*.

13357. SH-N, B. Ш-Н, Б. Гаагская конференция. [The Hague conference.] *Международная Жизнь.* (9-10) 1929: 3-14.—Reparations.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

13358. STOIANOV, N. [STOYANOFF, N.] СТОЯНОВЪ, Н. Новото разрешение на българския репарационен въпрос. [The new solution of the Bulgarian reparations problem.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. 29(1) Jan. 1930: 5-17.—The resolutions of the Second Hague Conference are analyzed and the new conditions of Bulgarian reparations are interpreted.—J. V. Emelianoff.

13359. STOLPER, GUSTAV. Der Young-Plan. [The Young plan.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(36) Jun. 7, 1929: 1211-1214; (37) Jun. 14, 1929: 1251-1254.

13360. WILLIAMS, J. H. Reparations and the flow of capital. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 73-79.—The fact that the "belt-tightening" process has not occurred in Germany to any extent is explained by the classicists by asserting that the foreign loans in effect have been used for making reparations payments, and have simply postponed the evil day. In fact, the actual results have exposed an error which is deep in the roots of the classical theory. This is the error of a static equilibrium, with the quantum of productive power of the trading nations looked upon as non-transferable. With a labor-cost concept of international value, emphasis is put upon labor and wages (rather than capital and interest), and account is not taken of the development of new resources and productive forces. Capital movements are thus treated mainly with respect to the balancing of payments, and not as transfers of productive power. As a matter of fact Germany's borrowings may be looked upon as just such transfers of productive power. Moreover, the failure of Germany, in the past five years, to experience the price, wage, and import declines predicted by the classicists may be a permanent one. There is force in Hawtrey's contention that potential international goods are always greater than actual, and that the difficulties of reparations adjustment are exaggerated from failure to realize this. The argument that Germany's productive power and trade are inflexible loses force when the adjustment is viewed as one spreading over a long period of time, proceeding by gradual and scarcely perceptible steps, and involving the entire world, which, moreover, is a growing world.—John Donaldson.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 11624, 11958, 12077, 12098)

13361. COOKE, MORRIS LEWELLYN. Shoring up the regulation of utilities. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 316-328.—Inasmuch as electric service rates are too high, we must either find some way of shoring up our present regulative machinery, or else go over to government ownership of electric facilities. Since our experience with the latter has been unsatisfactory, we must improve our present regulative machinery, which now lacks power to realize its administrative purpose. A first step would be forcing more efficient accounting methods of utility companies, so that commissions would have adequate data on which to work; a detailed set of instructions for reports would probably accomplish this. Second, we must determine costs of giving service. The fact that this is accurately done now by some companies suggests that the allegation of impossibility is mere obfuscation. Third, we should have some agency capable of, and empowered to plan the development of our electrical industry so that it could attain a greater degree of effective coordination. Fourth and fifth, public opinion must decide on what basis to regulate rates and to estimate depreciation. Cost of reproduction is regarded as impractical, and a fair return on the investment is suggested as satisfactory. Sixth, some method, probably Federal

control, must be found to regulate interstate transmission of current. Finally, effective publicity must be given to the now concealed facts of the industry, and to the cases dealing with its regulation, now reported by *Public Utilities Reports Annotated*, which is now published by the electric industry.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

13362. DORAU, HERBERT B. The reasons for the decline of the municipal plant. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 5(4) Feb. 20, 1930: 216-220.—During the 45 years covered by the study, 4,000 communities had at some time been served by a municipally owned light and power establishment. This movement reached its peak in 1923 with 3,066 instances reported. Since that time the trend has been toward private ownership and away from publicly owned establishments, so that by the beginning of 1928 only 2,320 plants were operating under public auspices. Up to 1923, 85% of all municipally owned establishments were still publicly operated. The movement toward private ownership progressed at such a rapid pace from this date that by the beginning of 1928 only 60.5% of all the plants ever established as municipal undertakings were so operated. Factors in this movement are discussed.—Herbert B. Dorau.

13363. FOURNIER, J. A. Public utilities development in Quebec. *Canad. Engin.* 58(14) Apr. 8, 1930: 463-465.—Construction of electric power plants and water works system in rural Quebec has been of great benefit to people in the country districts who now enjoy many advantages of people in cities—some recent power and water works installations.

13364. NASH, L. R. Regulation at the cross-roads. *Stone & Webster J.* 46(4) Apr. 1930: 436-441.—Recent developments in New York show the degree to which the regulation of public utilities is still unsettled. Barnes' *Public Utility Control* in Massachusetts presents a like picture. At present there is agitation for more control and doubtless new state and federal legislation will come. The constitutionality of much of the proposed legislation is a matter of uncertainty. The Supreme Court has not yet said whether the transmission of securities, documents and instructions across state lines is interstate commerce.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

13365. POLETTI, W. CHARLES. Super-power, a solution. *Forum.* 83(4) Apr. 1930: 247-251.—Regulation should be administered by a federal commission appointed by the President. Admitting that in this industry large units of production are economical, the author points out the impossibility of regulation by a commission located in a state other than the one in which the current is generated. The advantages of federal regulation include: the confidence of the investors in holding company securities that the issuance of such securities will be properly regulated, or in the event that such a commission did not have control over the issue of securities, the confidence that at least their investment could not be squandered; wider development of the industry with the approval of the federal commission; and the possible lowering of prices due to proper regulation. Poletti believes that although, as Mr. Insull brings out, rates have been lowered 25% since 1913, under proper regulation it might have been possible to have reduced them 50%. Congress should prescribe a uniform system of accounting for utility companies to be subject to federal regulation and that the proper basis of valuation should rest with Congress, and not with the Supreme Court, Congress also deciding what is a fair return for public utilities.—D. W. Malott.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 12819, 12944, 12983, 12998, 123004, 13069, 13113, 13256, 13442, 13542, 13590, 13598)

13366. BOURGIN, GEORGES. Blanqui's Anweisungen für den Strassenkampf. [Blanqui's instructions for street fighting.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 15 (2) 1930: 270-300.

13367. DEWEY, JOHN. Capitalistic or public socialism? *New Republic*. 62 (796) Mar. 5, 1930: 64-67. —America still holds to the myth that personal initiative, enterprise, energy and reward can be maintained in an era of aggregated corporate capital, mass production and distribution, impersonal ownership, and ownership divorced from management. In reality, Marx was the prophet of just this kind of economic consolidation which now obtains in America. However, Marx had no conception of the way in which industry would use new scientific discoveries to create new wants and new occupations. Nor did he credit the employing class with enough intelligence to see that production and its profits could be maintained only by sustaining consuming power through high wages. The industrial conferences called by President Hoover after the recent crash in Wall Street are particularly significant, and though voluntary, they laid the ground work for systematic control over business enterprise. —*Bertram Benedict*.

13368. DUBROWSKI, S. Über das Wesen des Feudalismus, der Leibeigenschaft und des Handelskapitals. [The characteristics of feudalism, serfdom, and trade capital.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (2) 1929: 209-246. —This is an extract from a recent Russian publication on the characteristics of the Asiatic method of production under the regime of feudalism, serfdom, and trade capital. The author contends that in the countries of the Orient, where the social organization is based on the exploitation of the peasantry, feudalism and serfdom have played an important part at certain stages of development. He discusses feudalism and serfdom in the light of the doctrines of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and emphasizes the fact, which he feels has been too often overlooked, that their most distinguishing characteristics are determined by the conditions of production. Of supreme importance is the relation between the actual producer and the landowner, expressed, in the case of feudalism, in terms of produce, and, in the case of serfdom, in terms of labor. Trade capital is closely bound up with both systems. The concentration of ever increasing quantities of surplus products in the hands of feudal lords and landowners makes for the increase of trade capital, which, in turn, has an active influence in hastening the transition from the one system to the other. —*A. M. Hannay*.

13369. GRINKE, G. Grundprobleme des Fünfjahresplanes der Volkswirtschaft der Sowjetunion 1928-1929—1932-1933. [Fundamental problems of the five year plan for the USSR 1928-1929 to 1932-1933.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 8 (6) Mar. 1929: 10-32. —This summary of a report on the Soviet five-year plan of economic development, submitted by the author early in 1929 to a nation-wide congress of Soviet agencies concerned with economic planning, covers chiefly

that part of the plan which deals with the capital development work projected in the Soviet Union for the five-year period, as distinguished from the program of increased output. The guiding principles of the five-year plan are industrialization of the country and extension of the socialized fields of the national economy, that is, those controlled by the government or by co-operative organizations, with a corresponding reduction of the share of private enterprise. The total capital investments, government and private, anticipated for the five-year period in the two "variants" of the plan were, respectively, 56.5 billion rubles for the basic variant and 64.5 billion rubles for the "optimum" variant against an actual investment of 25 billions in the preceding half-decade; anticipated investments in industry were, respectively, 13.3 billion or 15.6 billion rubles; in electric power development, 2.9 or 3.1 billions; in transportation, 8.3 or 9.6 billions; in agriculture, 22.8 or 24.0 billions. The total invested capital at the end of the year 1932-33 was, under the "optimum" plan, to exceed that at the end of 1927-1928 by 84%; capital invested in industry was to show a net increase of 203% in the five years, and that invested in electric power production, one of 424%. At the same time, the share of private enterprise in the total capital investments was to be reduced in the five years from 48.6 to 36.4% while that of state enterprises was to be increased from 50.1 to 60.3%, and that of the cooperatives, from 1.3 to 3.3%. —*Alexander Gourvitch*.

13370. KABAKTCHIEV, C. L'histoire de l'Internationale communiste. [History of the Communist International.] *Cahiers du Bolchévisme*. Mar. 1929: 223-230. —A short résumé of the activities of the third International, chiefly of its Conferences, from the 1st Conference, 1920 to the 6th Conference, 1929. —*C. Méquet*.

13371. OBEYESEKERE, DONALD. Socialism. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 2 (1) Mar. 1930: 16-40. —A sketch of the contributions to socialist theory since the age of the Greeks, with an outline of the socialist program and achievements in modern times.

13372. PHILLIPS, MARION. Socialist women meet in Switzerland. *Labour Mag.* 8 (10) Feb. 1930: 454-455. —The main business of the conference at which 12 delegates from nine countries were present was to pass upon the resolution submitted by the Labor Party condemning the "open door movement" and urging continued legislative protection as well as organization for women workers. Opposition came from Sweden whose delegates argued that legislative protection be confined to women as mothers. In reply it was shown that Sweden has only 77,000 women workers in industry, and that in any case it is impossible to separate protection of mothers from protection of the potential motherhood of younger women and girls. Hence, a stand was made for the retention and extension of labor legislation for women. —*W. B. Callin*.

13373. REZNIKOV, I. РЕЗНИКОВ, И. Социалистическое соревнование и Наркомтруд. [Socialistic competition and the Commissariat of Labor.] *Вопросы Труда* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 7-12. —The great significance of the principle of so-called "socialistic competition" is emphasized and strict "control" of the part of the communistic Commissioner of Labor over working men's groups engaged in socialistic competition in the USSR is urged. —*J. V. Emelianoff*.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 12838, 13407)

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 13386, 13388, 13403, 13412, 13530)

13374. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. Tort liability of the state. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 12 Feb. 1930: 1-12.—The firmly entrenched Anglo-Saxon tradition of state immunity in tort has in recent years been challenged by the introduction in parliament of the proposed Crown Proceedings Act (1927, Cd. 2842) and the passage by congress of the Federal Tort Claims Bill (1929). On the continent, *per contra*, both in theory and practice, the government has long been suable for the torts of its officers and employees. The most striking features of the English bill are "the proposed repeal of the Petition of Right Act, 1860, the liability of the crown in tort, and the provisions governing procedure. Suits against the crown are, under the act, to be assimilated, so far as possible, to suits against subjects," in the ordinary courts. The Federal Tort Claims Bill passed the House and Senate, March 2, 1929, but was vetoed by the President, presumably because of procedural defects contained therein. For property cases, the bill provided for administrative procedure before the General Accounting Office of the comptroller general; review by *certiorari* to the Court of Claims; reservation by Congress of the privilege of considering and accepting or rejecting the finding of the comptroller general before making an appropriation. The presidential veto is attributed to that feature of the bill which permitted the comptroller general to pass on the property-damage claim first and then contest it in the Court of Claims, making him "first a judge and then a party," instead of leaving the contesting to the Attorney General's Office. Under both bills, private actions against the wrongdoing officer are preserved, though such actions are likely to be rare.—*Henry Reiff.*

13375. CHEN, SU CHING. Recent theories of sovereignty. *Univ. Illinois Graduate School, Pol. Sci., Doctor's Thesis.* 1929: pp. 325.—This dissertation presents a general survey of recent theories of sovereignty in reference to the federal state, international relations, law, and functional groups. The concluding chapter states that existing facts, historical evidence, a generally accepted standard of morality, and a sound and adequate conception in philosophy support the proposition that sovereignty is divisible and also combinable. Its basis is the consent of the individual or of individuals and it follows that sovereignty in the last analysis is the sovereignty of the individual and may be delegated directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, entirely or partially, and temporarily or in perpetuity. The state has no more claim to sovereignty than other associations.—*E. B. Schulz.*

13376. DICKINSON, JOHN. Social order and political authority. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (2) May 1929: 293-328; 23 (3) Aug. 1929: 593-632.—An agency of social control is one which operates to confine the conduct of individuals within lines compatible with interests belonging to others. Custom and voluntary adjustment furnish an incomplete apparatus for the furtherance of social order. Authoritative demarcation of conflicting interests by a human agency external to the parties represents a method of social control essentially different from, and yet complementary to, adjustment by custom on the one hand, and by volun-

tary act of the parties on the other. Law can only result from a selection between competing views made by some organ recognized as competent to decide. Within any group agencies of order of all types are usually at work—customs, voluntary adjustments, ethical ideas, authoritative leadership, and the rules of authoritative decision which we call laws. The extension of the principle of authoritative control from smaller to wider groups and areas is an important aspect of the growth of institutions. Authority vested with supremacy over all groups and individuals within a particular area is commonly called "political." While control by political authority requires that force shall be used exclusively by the organ of authority or by other agencies with its permission, political authority does not rest on a basis of force but on obedience. A pathological condition exists whenever the opposition of a minority increases and government allows such opposition to paralyze its policy of enforcement. Political authority can function effectively only in an atmosphere where a general will to acquiesce in the decision of the community organ of decision prevails.—*E. B. Schulz.*

13377. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. Les nouvelles tendances des déclarations des droits. [The new tendencies of declarations of rights.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 438-450.—The chief concern of enumerations of the rights of man in the 18th and 19th centuries was for the abstract man; recent safe-guards deal almost entirely with the social man. Provisions like those in the new German constitution relative to schools, social insurance, and the rights of labor promote solidarity and public welfare but they are just as certainly guarantees to the individual. Another new and significant development in attempts to safeguard individuals against oppressions of one form or another is the international protection of the rights of man. Probably the best examples of this are treaties which several important states entered into following the recent war, guaranteeing to preserve liberty and justice in their treatment of minorities. Still other tendencies are the widespread movement to limit the rights of property, the demand for a limited judicial review of legislative acts which affect the customary rights of citizens, and addition to the traditional list of individual rights already incorporated in their respective constitutions.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

13378. NEESER, MAURICE. Protestantisme et démocratie. [Protestantism and democracy.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 16 (68) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 205-222.—Noel Vesper, in his *Christianisme ou démocratie* implies that Catholicism, monarchy, and order, and Protestantism, democracy, and disorder are inevitably associated. Both monarchy and democracy had appeared before the Gospels which preached merely a spiritual kingdom. There is perhaps a bond of fitness between Protestantism and democracy, and Catholicism and monarchy, but it is not a necessary one. It is necessary to beware of seeing in all the theological or ecclesiastical manifestations of a civil regime a necessary influence of the confessional regime.—*Audrey Bell.*

13379. OSTROG, COUNT LÉON. Les droits de l'homme et l'Islam. [Individual rights and Islam.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13 (5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 100-114.—The first legal conception of individual rights was created, on a metaphysic basis, by Arab theologians. These rights extended, by the law of Allah, also to religious minorities,—individuals as well as communi-

ties. The religious basis of these rights made it impossible for the state authorities to withdraw them. If, on the whole, the large autonomy granted in Turkey to the minorities, ended with disruption of the state, it is due to the granting of formal liberty only without granting real equality. The modern minorities problem ought to be solved by concentration on equality of status. A feeling of inferiority might arise, however, among the majority population of the states submitted to a special régime of minorities protection. The solution lies in the adoption, by all states, of a uniform status of equal liberties, applicable indiscriminately to their whole population, minorities as well as majorities.—*B. Akzin.*

13380. REDLICH, JOSEF. The world-wide influence of the United States constitution. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10(2) Apr. 1930: 195-201.—The concept of federalism, the basic feature of the American Constitution, is the most important contribution the American people have given to the world, and perhaps the greatest political discovery since Aristotle. It has scored its greatest success in Switzerland, Germany, and the British Dominions, which have demonstrated the admirable elasticity of the federal concept, but the League of Nations will perhaps be recognized in the future as its most important offshoot. Likewise, the principle of democracy owes a great deal to the American example. However, it cannot be overlooked that the practical application of the legal principles of the American Constitution has never made great progress in Europe. Instead, European liberalism took its forms and principles of liberty, and the main part of modern ways of administration, not from the United States but from France.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

13381. STEINACKER, H. Volk, Staat, Heimat und ihr Verhältnis bei den romanisch-germanischen Völkern. [People, state and homeland and their relationship among the Romanic-German peoples.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 2 pt. II(7) Oct. 1929: 273-301.—Nationality has meant something different in the different stages of human development and among different peoples. During the 19th century the national principles of 1789 were brought to fruition in the creation of the great national states, e.g., France. During the 20th century, however, new difficulties have appeared. The vogue of Barrès and Maurras reveals a strong regionalist current. It is not realized that the rooting of the spirit in one's own local country-side and culture brings about a more intimate union of man with nature and tradition and is the best protection against degeneracy. France betrays, however, the impossibility of uniting the advantages of both centralization and localism. The most recent attempt to overcome these difficulties is that of Soviet Russia which is organized as a federation of about forty nationalities. The needs of political centralization demanded by questions of foreign policy are united with the rights of self-determination and autonomy in cultural matters.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 13442, 13478, 13482, 13504, 13514, 13519, 13521, 13523, 13526, 13530, 13548, 13550, 13598, 13600, 13614)

13382. BRAUNTHAL, ALFRED. Der Kampf um die Demokratie in Deutschland. [The struggle for democracy in Germany.] *Kampf.* 23(2) Feb. 1930: 62-69.

13383. BURCKHARDT, GEORG. Kulturphilosophische Staatsidee. [A social philosopher's ideal state.] *Arch. f. Systemat. Philos. u. Soziol.* 33(Abt. 2—*Arch. f. Philos.*) 1929: 216-237.—The present political par-

ties are arbitrary divisions based on an outworn ideology, and not organic parts of a commonwealth. They may be based on a philosophy of life but they are not based on the furtherance of the common cultural state. They are to be replaced by *Werkzielgemeinschaften*, organizations which will include all workers necessary to the realization of some general aim such as the production of food. The state will be an organic union of such organizations. These will have entirely transpersonal aims, and each worker will be rewarded as he contributes to the general aim. They will not form new classes but absorb the existing ones, for all will be co-workers for the common goal. Only workers will have political rights. Representation will be by the number of workers as well as by the importance of each organization for the general scheme. A person whose activity extends into several fields will be eligible to membership in several organizations. These *Werkzielgemeinschaften* are already being realized, in a small way, by a few home builders' associations.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

13384. DEUTSCH, OTTO. Fünfjahrplan. [The Five-Year-Plan.] *PanEuropa.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 136-139.—The Five-Year-Plan is a utopia. It will call for a third and fourth plan, for the present one is the second, the first having lasted from 1923 to 1928.—*T. Kalljarvi.*

13385. FAIRLIE, JOHN A. Political developments and tendencies. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 1-16.—*M. Gustafsson.*

13386. MANDELSTAM, ANDRÉ. La déclaration des droits internationaux de l'homme adoptée par l'Institut de Droit International. [The declaration of international individual rights adopted by the Institute of International Law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13(5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 59-78.—The first article stipulates equal rights of life, liberty and property, as well as a full and unrestricting protection of these rights in favour of each individual; article 2, liberty of conscience; Article 3, liberty of use of the language of each one's choice. Articles 4 and 6 demand an equal status of all citizens of a state, without any discrimination between sexes, nationalities, races, languages and religions. They prohibit also the withdrawal of the status of citizenship from individuals unless for reasons of general legislation. Article 5 provides for an effective and not only nominal application of the above principles, and prohibits any direct or indirect discrimination. In accordance with today's political conceptions, no formal sanctions have been provided for. The influence of the principles will lie mainly in their moral force.—*B. Akzin.*

13387. ROWSE, A. L. The theory and practice of communism. *Criterion.* 9(36) Apr. 1930: 451-469.—The prospects of communism in the modern world depend upon events in Russia. Either the failure or success of communism in Russia may be feared. Success might mean the stabilization of a powerful self-sufficient nation with an active hostility to the outside world. The communist movements in other countries have become more independent of Moscow as they have gathered strength, except in countries like England, where communism, like English Catholicism, remains more ultramontane, just because it is such a hopeless fraction; and in China and India where popular movements are in the hands of the middle classes. One of the virtues of Marxism is its combination of an assumption of an irrational world with a rational outlook. The other is its internationalism. We are only at the beginning of the Marxist influence upon society and its life. In Russia, the pretences and prejudices of capitalist society have disappeared with the forms of capitalism. The conventional morality has gone with the religious view of life which was its support. But there

is now an active vein of positivist puritanism which is certain to be the driving force of the new generation.—*Eric Beecroft.*

13388. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *La déclaration internationale des droits de l'homme.* [The declaration of international individual rights.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13 (5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 79-99.—Law exists for the individual, and the aim of law is to protect the individ-

ual, either in his capacity of individual, or in that of a member of a state, or in that of a member of the international community. The Declaration of Rights, adopted at the New York session of the Institute of International Law, in true pursuance of the age-long efforts made all over the world, is a remarkable milestone on the way of true progress of law towards that aim.—*B. Akzin.*

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 12356, 12913)

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 12488, 12490, 12577, 12677, 12684, 12686, 12718, 12740)

13389. BECHERT, RUDOLF. *Recht oder Pflicht zur Beweisführung? unter Berücksichtigung der nordischen Rechte vornehmlich nach fränkischem und angelsächsischem untersucht.* [Right or duty to present evidence? Studied with regard to northern laws especially the Frankish and Anglo-Saxon.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 26-55.—A criticism of Meyer-Homburg's views, arriving at practically the same decision as the preceding article of Stutz, but employing Frankish and Anglo-Saxon documentary materials. The reason that the defendant must introduce evidence is to substantiate his honor. Similarly in trial by oath the defendant has the burden of proof, but not in the trial by battle.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

13390. STUTZ, ULRICH. *Der Jüngste stimmt zuerst.* [The youngest votes first.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 435-439.—A scathing destructive and constructive criticism of the Dr. iur. dissertation of Hans Schröter. Stutz points out that the young man, in undertaking this extremely difficult subject, omits a discussion of the old German, Germanic, municipal and Roman law. In fact, only two significant sources are employed, the political testament of a grandduke dated 1667, and the ordinance of Duke Leopold of 1707. More than that, the excursion upon the election of a king is no more than a reiteration of one of Stutz's works and one of Otto Harnack.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 12499, 12735, 13374, 13377, 13380, 13386, 13388, 13394, 13444, 13531, 13557)

13391. BONNECASE, JULIEN. *The problem of legal interpretation in France.* *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 12 (1) Feb. 1930: 79-93.—The earliest French work in this field is the *Traité de l'Interprétation des Lois*, published in 1823 by Mailher de Chassat. He concludes that legal interpretation means seeking in the text of the law the exact intention of the legislator. In 1849 appeared the detailed rules of Delisle's *Traité de l'Interprétation Juridique*: The literal and grammatical sense of a text must be preferred; the text must not be restricted so as to be ineffectual; only reasonable distinctions are permissible; clauses which the text as a whole shows to be in conflict with the intentions of the legislator are to be eliminated. When the most equitable of possible interpretations affords no solution we must fall back on usage; if usage fails us, we must look to the circumstances under which the law was enacted and the views expressed in the debates upon it. In the second half of the century Delisle was followed by the Exegetical School, which, relying ostensibly on the intention of the legislator, expanded the theory of presumed intention into pure romanticism. Then Geny revolutionized the science of private law in France with his *Méthode d'Interprétation* of 1899.

We must discover the limited and objective scope of every statute by regarding, first, its literal terms, and second, the social end in view when the statute was made.—*Henry A. Yeomans.*

13392. GOODHART, ARTHUR L. *Case law in England and America.* *Cornell Law. Quart.* 15 (2) Feb. 1930: 173-193.—The present American tendency is strongly away from the strict English doctrine of *stare decisis*. This tendency is likely to be accentuated in the future and the American doctrine will approximate that of the civil law. This will be due in large part to five reasons: the uncontrollable flood of American decisions, the predominate position of constitutional questions in American law, the American need for flexibility in legal rules, the method of teaching in the American law schools, and the restatement of the law by the American Law Institute. In the future, precedents, and especially the precedent of a single case, will no longer be considered a binding source of law which judges must accept under all circumstances. Only if decided cases have created a practice upon which laymen have relied, will the American courts feel that they are bound to follow them.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13393. INVREA, FRANCESCO. *I rimedi contro il torto.* [Remedies against tort.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 27 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 638-644.—[See Entry I: 10,637] The author examines torts under the aspects of lesion of a norm, after he enumerates the remedies with which objective law moves against torts—understanding by remedies the entire scale of possible reparations from simple restitution to punishment. He distinguishes according to the sphere of objective law to which they belong remedies of civil law and remedies of penal law.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

13394. JUNCKERSTORFF, K. *Die Durchbildung der eigentlichen Dogmatik im Sinne des Postulats der Individualisierung des Strafrechts. Eine rechtsvergleichende Studie.* [The development of true dogmatism in regard to the postulate of individualization in criminal law. A comparative law study.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 45 (1) Sep. 1929: 150-160.—Recent European projected criminal codes, particularly the German, Swiss, and Czechoslovakian, are seeking to stress the measure of responsibility of a criminal. A new concept is necessary, that of reduced responsibility. In the attempt to avoid complexity, the codes, particularly the Swiss and Czech, have omitted this factor. The Czech has gone so far as to exclude diminution of punishment in the event of reduction of responsibility through self-imposed drunkenness. The problem whether, and under what circumstances, the principle of responsibility is necessary, must be considered. German case-law led the projected code to consider as delictual an act committed by a drunken man, since he could not be penalized for want of responsibility. This is absent in the Swiss and Czech codes. The idea of responsibility can only be attained along the lines that the German project has set forth, namely, that of substitute-delict. Here the projected Italian code is interesting. If, because of physical or psychical limitation of his will, the criminal is not

responsible, he is freed from penalty. In case of partial disability, the penalty is reduced. In the matter of responsibility this would seem to be the correct view. One must bear in mind that the concept of responsibility is a legal concept and that it is in the power of the legislator to develop it.—A. Arthur Schiller.

13395. KAUSCHANSKY, D. M. *Das juristische Schrifttum in Jugoslawien*. [Legal works in Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 45(2) Jan. 1930: 301-310.—A bibliography of the leading books and periodicals dealing with Yugoslav law.—A. Arthur Schiller.

13396. KETCHAM, E. H. Sources and forms of law. *Internat. J. Ethics*, 40(3) Apr. 1930: 363-371.—Law, like all other relationships between people, is subjective in nature and relative in character. The means by which these relationships are objectively stated are forms of law, while the sources of the ideas are the informal or material sources of law, and the officers who enunciate the ideas are the formal or immediate sources. The philosophical forms of law may be classified under the headings of rules, principles, legal conceptions and standards. The most usual literary forms are statutes, judicial decisions, constitutions, and administrative rules. Forms may also be classified as actual and potential, the first indicating legal relationships as they actually are, and the second those relationships as they should be.—E. H. Ketcham.

13397. KRAFT, JULIUS. *Vorfragen der Rechtssoziologie*. [Enquiries into legal sociology.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 45(1) Sep. 1929: 1-78.—After an introduction setting forth the place of sociology in the science of jurisprudence, Kraft analyzes at length the sociological aspects of the theories of numerous legal philosophers and economists, among others Karner and Loria (proponents of Marxism), Savigny, Gierke, Ehrlich (at length), among pure philosophers Hegel, Aristotle, and Kant, also Gumplowicz, Jhering, and Max Weber. In summation Kraft points out the empirical character of legal sociology and the resultant non-applicability of purely speculative efforts. Theories that dispense with practical experience, like that of historical materialism, of the doctrine of the public spirit, or legal psychology, have had their day. Viewpoints more acceptable are those, for example, based on the principle of legal actuality (Ehrlich), of contemplated ends (Jhering), or of group conflicts (Gumplowicz, Menger). Positive legal sociology will be found in the combination of such fundamental elements as these.—A. Arthur Schiller.

13398. L., M. S. Russian law in the conflict of laws. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(6) Apr. 1930: 750-755.—The contrast between our economic relations with Russia and the attitude of the United States government toward the Soviet regime brings to the forefront the problem of what our courts should do with cases in which the laws of Russia apply to given transactions. The courts should refer to Soviet law in deciding such cases since there is no other existing law in Russia, and, to refer to Soviet law, does not involve any recognition of the Soviet government by our courts contrary to the holding of the department of state. That a body of foreign law exists which our courts may refer to in settling controversies, does not commit the courts to any decision concerning the recognition of the government responsible for the existence of that body of laws.—R. H. Wettach.

13399. LANDMAN, JACOB HENRY. Primitive law, evolution, and Sir Henry Maine. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(4) Feb. 1930: 404-425.—Sufficient scientific data is already at our disposal to question seriously the universality of evolution. Sir Henry Maine applied the theory of evolution current in his day to the law. According to the writer, on the basis of evidence which he cites from the customs of the North American Indians,

the Eskimos, and the Polynesians, legal progress may be accounted for by geography and the diffusion of culture, and Maine's scheme of legal evolution is not warranted by the facts.—R. B. Morris.

13400. LEE, R. W. What has become of Roman-Dutch law? *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 12(1) Feb. 1930: 33-43.—How far is there a real continuity between the Roman-Dutch law of Holland and the present-day law of South Africa and Ceylon? It deals particularly with the developments through legislation and judicial decision that occurred in South African law after the British had acquired that colony from Holland. The important legislation is briefly reviewed, as is the process of the interaction of said law and English theories as that process is revealed in judicial decision. The present law of South Africa is a construction native to the soil into whose development the laws of Rome, Holland, and England have entered. The same has occurred in Ceylon.—Henry Rottschaefer.

13401. PROSKAUER, JOSEPH M. Dissenting opinions. *Harpers Mag.* 160(959) Apr. 1930: 549-555.—The law is not a self-executing code of rules, but deals with the myriad complexities of human life, administered by human beings whose application is tempered by their divergent backgrounds, training, and viewpoints. Numerous decisions by divided courts are discussed, showing divergent views resulting from different legal, economic, social, and historical precedents. The dissenting opinion often becomes the law of tomorrow, as typified by Justice Field's opinion in the Slaughter-House cases interpreting the 14th amendment. Even where the dissent does not ultimately prevail, it is useful to voice protests against too radical a departure from authority or precedent, or to strike at the shackles of outworn technicalities, and aids in clarifying the reasoning and expression of the majority, and in delineating the holdings and limitation of the decisions.—M. Seasongood.

13402. SCHMID, J. J. von. *Rechtssoziologie en Rechtsphilosophie*. [Sociology of law and philosophy of law.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6(2) Mar. 1, 1930: 114-129.—This article contains an explanation of the conflict between the views of law, mentioned in the title, which are held in Europe. The latter, represented by the school of Hans Kelsen in Vienna and by Carp in the Netherlands, has had to modify its viewpoint. According to Kelsen, juridical science appraises the facts according to legal laws, sociology interprets them; the former is a *normative*, the latter a *causal science*. At present, however, Kelsen also acknowledges in his *The Philosophical Bases of the Principle of Natural Law and of the Positivism of Law* (1928) that law can be looked upon philosophically from a causal viewpoint, that at the same time positive law has relatively a very sound position over against social influences in connection with its content.—C. Lekkerkerker.

13403. SLOOVERE, FREDERICK J. de. Analytical jurisprudence as related to modern legal methods. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7(1) Sep. 1929: 88-119.—As emphasis in jurisprudence gradually shifts from the adequacy of the content of law at its maturity to its adequacy in operation, methods become increasingly important. Ideals, conscience, and philosophic insight are really necessary in any search for the juristic bases of any system of law. The analytical jurist studies developed legal systems, regarding law as static and unchangeable. Conversely, historical method in jurisprudence is more adaptable to periods of growth. Historical and analytical jurisprudence are but different phases of legal method. In adopting the command of the sovereign and physical force as the only sanctions of law analytical jurisprudence separates law from ethics and social science. Besides the coordination of the analytical and historical methods, the sociological jurist has brought about a further correlation of method by combining

the valuative materials of all modern schools of positive legal science. It attempts to link law scientifically to all social discipline. Simplicity of law through generality must be sought (1) by a correlation of legal methods, and (2) by a capable judiciary, guided by a knowledge of social science. Today a new phase of analytical jurisprudence is found in the attempt to reduce the entire field of jural relations to the exactitude of physical sciences. Henceforth, philosophy and ethics must direct jurisprudence and law, from which they were separated by Austin.—*R. B. Morris.*

13404. SPIES, OTTO. Das Depositum nach islamischem Recht. [The contract of gratuitous loan according to Islamic law.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 45 (2) Jan. 1930: 241-300.—After an exposition of the terminology, nature and historical development of depositum, the contract of gratuitous loan, in Islam, Spies portrays in detail the concept according to the Arabic jurists' interpretation. In the main the article is based on original Arabic sources, among others Šaibānī and Qudūrī (Hanafites), Širāzī and Ġazālī (Safītes), and Ša'rānī (Melekite), but incidentally Roman law parallels are sometimes noted.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 12357-12358, 12361-12362, 12787, 12838, 12866, 13374, 13380, 13392, 13398, 13401, 13403, 13448, 13450, 13457, 13512, 13527, 13540, 13547-13550, 13557, 13567-13568, 13572, 13575, 13576, 13584, 13588, 13597-13598, 13631, 13655)

GENERAL

13405. SISSLÉ, EUGENIUSZ. Samorząd organizacyj ubezpieczeń społecznych w świetle teorii prawa administracyjnego. [The autonomy of social insurance organizations in administrative law theory.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9 (4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 342-351.—The prevalent opinion as to the characteristics of autonomous organizations is that the latter should be invested with a distinct juridical personality, perform a part of public administrative functions and be capable of exercising compulsory power on their members. Among the different forms of autonomous organizations it is necessary to distinguish the *corporation* (union) from the *institution*. The first is composed of a group of persons who participate in its administration, whereas the institution has no members and exists only for the sake of third persons who take advantage of the institution without taking part in its administration. These organizations may also be classified according to territorial and professional autonomy. The autonomy of the social insurance organization in Poland is professional, largely controlled by the government. Studying the structure and working of the Polish Unemployment Fund and the Intellectual Workers' Insurance Institution in connection with laws on which they rest, the author considers the first as an autonomous institution of public law with certain features of a public corporation, and the second as an autonomous organization belonging to the type of corporation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

13406. TEODORESCO, ANIBAL. L'emploi, par analogie, des règles du droit civil comme règles générales juridiques dans le droit administratif. [The utilization, by analogy, of the rules of civil law as the general juridical principles in administrative law.] *Rev. de Drept Pub.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 428-437.—As a result of strained economic conditions and the penetration of government into almost every phase of human conduct, since the war, administrative law has been pushed to keep pace with the new demands upon it. Lacunae have appeared, to be met by applying analogous principles of the civil law. Civil law rules of contract, for example, have been drawn from freely in solving controversies between the government on the one hand and the nationalities, the civil servants, or members of the public on the other. Some countries have gone so far as to recognize the justice of indemnifying citizens for their property losses in war time. Administrative law now possesses all of the principles required for its future development.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

CANADA

13407. DAFOE, JOHN W. Revising the constitution. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (1) Winter, 1930: 1-17.—

The theory sometimes asserted that the Canadian parliament cannot petition the British parliament to amend the British North America Act of 1867, without the consent of all the provinces, is a myth. Canada needs simple machinery for changing the constitution. "The United States system or the Australian system could be readily adapted to Canadian conditions."—*Luther H. Evans.*

13408. UNSIGNED. Law and custom of the Canadian constitution. *Round Table.* (77) Dec. 1929: 143-160.—The original principle of distribution of powers (which was the opposite of that in the U. S. and was intended to leave with the national government all matters liable in time to become of national importance) has been reversed by the Privy Council in a cumulative series of decisions. Thus the residual powers may now be said to vest in the provinces under the head of "property and civil rights," or else remain unprovided for; the Dominion Parliament may no longer incidentally invade provincial rights in the exercise of its general legislative power, but only in the valid exercise of its enumerated powers. Full consultation between Dominion and provincial governments must be developed in order to discourage centrifugal tendencies, before any constituent powers are bestowed on Canada. In general no Canadian legislature is in any sense a delegate or agent; all are sovereign within their spheres. Yet the disallowance by the Dominion government of a Nova Scotia Act in 1923 appears to mark a return to the long quiescent practice of disallowance on grounds of policy rather than constitutionality. Through convention the Governor-General has become a viceroy and the Lieut.-Governor is no longer the agent of the federal government but the representative of the Crown in the Province. The lack of genuinely federal character in the Senate has been compensated for by the reflection of provincial, racial and religious groupings in the Dominion cabinet.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

13409. ADLER, FRANZ. Probleme des czechoslovakischen Verfassungsrechtes. [Problems of Czechoslovak constitutional law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 1549-1562.—A critique of the origin and workings of the Czechoslovak constitution by a privatdozent of Prague University. In particular the extralegal method of formulating the constitution, the unequal status of the two legislative chambers, the scant safeguards to real parliamentary immunity (apropos the Tuka case), the "unconstitutional" character of the election validation law, and the usurping role of the Permanent Parliamentary Commission in legislation as well as the excessive powers of the president in the promulgation of laws are noted.—*M. W. Graham.*

13410. DUMONT-WILDEN, L. Le dixième anniversaire de la constitution tchécoslovaque. [The tenth anniversary of the Czechoslovakian constitution.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit.-Rev. Bleue*. 68(5) Mar. 1, 1930: 148-150.—*Brynolf J. Hovde*.

13411. SEDLÁČEK, JAROMIR. Clausa "rebus sic stantibus" nach der Rechtsprechung des czechoslovakischen Obersten Gerichts. [The "rebus sic stantibus" clause according to the decisions of the Czechoslovak Supreme court.] *Z. f. Ostrecht*. 3(11) Nov. 1929: 1446-1456.—*M. W. Graham*.

POLAND

13412. JAWORSKI, WL. LEOPOLD. Czy obo-
wiązuje coś ponad Konstytucję? [Is there something
higher than the constitution?] *Ruch Prawniczy,
Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 239-
244.—The Polish constitution is a product of democ-
racy embodying the principle of relativity of the
whole being and lacks absolute values and norms. The
authors of the Polish constitution were conscious of the
defect underlying the present constitution. They felt
that it was necessary to found the state not on a law
which is voted by the representatives of the nation
and subject to fluctuations, but on a law which is above
that issued by the parliament. This "weal of the state"
is the supreme permanent foundation without which
no durable building can be constructed. It is to be
understood in a sense of absolute morality in contrast
to the idea that the source of the power is the nation.
The two principles put together signify a compromise
satisfactory to nobody.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13413. ROST, HELMUT. Das internationale
Aufwertungsrecht Polens. [Poland's valuation legisla-
tion from the international standpoint.] *Z. f. Ostrecht*.
3(10) Oct. 1929: 1301-1319.—A detailed survey cover-
ing the point of view of Polish and foreign jurists.—
M. W. Graham.

13414. SITNICKI, ZYGMUNT. O wzmocnieniu
konsytucyjnego stanowiska Głowy Państwa. [The
increase of constitutional power of the chief of state.]
Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny. 9(3)
Jul.-Sep. 1929: 279-287.—One of the deficiencies of
the Polish constitution is the lack of clearness in the
definition of the role and position of the president of
the republic with regard to the supreme powers of the
state. He is considered a part of the executive organ
and becomes an organ of the nation only with respon-
sible ministers. The situation of the president remains
ambiguous in a series of attributes he enjoys, on behalf
of his position as a chief of state. Among the three
organs of the state the president should occupy a super-
ordinate rank, and imply, at least de jure, all the ele-
ments of the different powers of the state. The leading
idea of the Polish constitution of May 3, 1791 was that
the chief of the state was the central point within the
state powers. He is not one of the organs of the supreme
power but he represents the whole of the power and
is its symbol. The principle of division of powers re-
mains unaffected. In that spirit, art. 2 of the constitu-
tion should be amended.—*O. Eisenberg*.

UNITED STATES

13415. ANDERSON, J. H., Jr. Tax advantages
of incorporating North Carolina enterprises outside
the state. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 3(2) Feb. 1930:
187-196.—Lack of uniformity of state laws has made
selection of corporate domiciles by promoters a fa-
vorite business method for tax economy. A substan-
tial part of the tax burden is determined by the law
of the state of incorporation, and obtaining a domi-
cile in any given state requires no more than the neg-
ligible price for the purchase of formal legal exist-
ence and representation. Charts indicate the actual

amounts of taxes payable by representative North Caro-
lina enterprises incorporated in North Carolina, Ari-
zona, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Nevada,
or New Jersey. These states were selected because of
low tax rates, liberality of their corporation laws or
allowance of broad corporate powers. Maryland and
Florida have the lowest figures on the chart; North
Carolina the highest.—*R. H. Weltach*.

13416. BANGS, PHILIP R. Some aspects of the
minimum wage law. *Dakota Law Rev.* 2(8) Dec. 1929:
472-483.—Under the Adkins decision the validity of
the 15 or 16 compulsory minimum wage laws is open
to question. Only the advisory Massachusetts law is
clearly valid. Minimum wage laws do not secure in-
creased wages for any women, and deprive many women
of part-time and small-pay positions. There is a tend-
ency for a legally prescribed minimum wage to be-
come the maximum wage.—*Joseph M. Cormack*.

13417. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. An ill-
starred decision—*Lambert v. Yellowby*. *Cornell Law
Quart.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 243-253.—The case of *Yel-
lowby v. Lambert* (252 U. S. 58) raises a number of
important questions. (1) Is the police power of the
federal government under the 18th Amendment as
broad as the police power of the states over intoxicating
liquors? The majority opinion skirts dangerously
near an acceptance of this doctrine. (2) Are there limi-
tations on the doctrine of implied powers? Three
principles must be adhered to: (a) Congress must use
an enumerated power; (b) there must be a real rele-
vancy between the regulation attempted and the con-
stitutional peg (or pegs) upon which it is hung; and
(c) the act must not infringe upon other express con-
stitutional limitations, especially the Bill of Rights.
In the *Lambert Case*, the distinction between beverage,
and medicinal use is blurred over. If in order to enforce
the prohibition of intoxicating liquors effectively, con-
gress can prohibit the sale of non-intoxicating beverages,
then why may not a second implied power engender a
third, under which congress may forbid the planting
of barley or hops and the manufacture of kegs or bar-
rels?—*F. R. Aumann*.

13418. BROWN, ARMSTEAD. Shall we have a
supreme court of seven numbers? *Florida State Bar
Assn. Law J.* 3(12) Apr. 1930: 32-40.

13419. CARMAN, ERNEST C. Sovereign rights
and relations in the control and use of American waters.
Southern California Law Rev. 3(3) Feb. 1930: 152-172;
(4) Apr. 1930: 266-319.—The United States has al-
ways stood for freedom of navigation on international
waterways, but in 1906 the treaty granting Mexico
an equitable portion of the waters of the Rio Grande
expressly negated any Mexican right to the flow of
the stream. In 1909 the Root-Bryce treaty regulating
waterways bounding the United States and Canada
recognized domestic and sanitary uses as superior to
navigation. As to interstate waterways, both congress
and the supreme court have favored navigation, but
the Colorado River Compact of 1929 expressly sub-
ordinates navigation to other uses, and the actual de-
cision of the Chicago Sanitary District Diversion Case
of 1929 is hardly consistent with the theory that the
interests of navigation are paramount. Interstate com-
pacts are superior to court decisions as means for set-
tling disputes over water rights. Constitutional amend-
ments should extend supreme court jurisdiction to arbi-
trary decisions and declaratory relief in controversies
between states, and should subordinate navigation to
the naturally higher uses of water.—[Part I of this
article appeared in the December number. It dealt
with sovereign rights and relations before the adoption
of the Constitution.]—*Margaret Spahr*.

13420. CHAMBERLAIN, VELL B. Tax exemp-
tion of Greek letter fraternities. *Univ. of Cincinnati
Law Rev.* 4(2) Mar. 1930: 186-202.

13421. COHEN, HAROLD N. Corporations: amendments: the reserved power to revoke rights of stockholders. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 279-283.—The case of *Yoakam v. Providence Biltmore Hotel Co.* 34 F. (2d) 533 (D. R. I. 1929) raises a number of questions as to what extent the rights of shareholders in a corporation may be cut down.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13422. DALTON, MARY JANE. Constitutional law: equity: abatement of disorderly houses. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 269-273.—In many jurisdictions statutes have been enacted within the last thirty years declaring disorderly houses, saloons, etc., to be public nuisances and providing for their abatement by a court of equity. Public nuisances of the kind enumerated by these statutes are also declared to be crimes by the penal codes of these states, so that in fact these statutes grant to equity a certain jurisdiction of this class of crimes. New York has such a statute. In eleven states statutes similar to the New York one have been held constitutional. A statute which gives equity the right to enforce both a penalty and a forfeiture of property and in effect punishes a crime under the guise of abating a nuisance would seem to be invalid.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13423. FALCONER, DONALD W. Public service valuation: the O'Fallon case. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 314-318.—The Interstate Commerce Commission acting under the recapture clause of the Transportation Act of 1920, in February, 1927, ordered the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Company to pay to the United States approximately \$225,000, an amount which represented for the period from March, 1919, to December, 1923, one-half of the net operating income in excess of the amount declared by the commission to be a fair rate of return. On appeal this order was found invalid by the Supreme Court. The decision seems to indicate that: (1) No valuation of a rate base under section 15a of the Interstate Commerce Act will be valid which does not reveal that appreciable weight was given to evidence of current cost of reproduction, (2) The Supreme Court is not ready to abandon the nebulous "elements of value" doctrine in favor of one which accepts prudent investment or historical cost as the dominant measures of value for recapture purposes.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13424. GORFINKEL, JOHN A. Constitutional law: privileges and immunities: right of a state to decline to hear cases between non-residents when the cause of action arose outside the state. *California Law Rev.* 18(2) Jan. 1930: 159-166.—The courts of some states, pursuant to statutory or case-law, refuse to entertain jurisdiction of suits between non-residents when the cause of action is based on a tort committed outside the state. The U. S. Supreme Court has sustained a New York statute of this sort, as against the claim that it violated the privileges and immunities clause of Art. 4, section 2, of the federal constitution; the court asserting that "a distinction of privileges according to residence may be based upon rational considerations." But though such distinction between residence and citizenship may exist in logic, it is useless and should be disregarded.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

13425. H., H. L. Foreign incorporation as a collusive attempt to secure the jurisdiction of federal courts. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(6) Apr. 1930: 739-743.—A foreign corporation generally remains for purposes of jurisdiction of the federal courts a corporation of the state which created it. Consequently incorporation in another state presents itself both to domestic corporations and individuals as a means of providing the diversity of citizenship which will entitle the parties to invoke the jurisdiction of a federal court. But if parties are improperly joined, the action must be dismissed or remanded to the state court. So if foreign incorporation or

the transfer of a cause of action to the plaintiff corporation is regarded by the court as collusive, the action must be dismissed. If bona-fide reason for the incorporation exists and it is not merely a device to secure jurisdiction of a federal court, it is not collusive. As a matter of policy it seems desirable to have the state courts settle most of the cases in which federal jurisdiction is sought to be obtained by a foreign incorporation.—*R. H. Wettach.*

13426. McALLISTER, BRECK P. Public purpose in taxation. *California Law Rev.* 18(2) Jan. 1930: 137-148; (3) Mar. 1930: 241-254.—The development of the doctrine of public purpose in taxation is illustrated by an examination of the leading federal and state cases between *Sharpless v. The Mayor of Philadelphia* (1853) 21 Pa. 147 and *Standard Oil Co. v. City of Lincoln* (1927) 275 U. S. 504, 48 S. Ct. 155. The presence of such public use as would justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain has frequently been taken to indicate the presence of public purpose in taxation; although the two powers are distinct and not necessarily of equal scope. The presence of potential monopoly; the fact that the enterprise deals with the supply of the necessities of life, as in the case of a municipal fuel yard; and the presence of a "peculiar situation," as in the North Dakota industrial program, also have played their parts as tests of public purpose in taxation.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

13427. McMURRAY, ORRIN KIP, and CUNNINGHAM, S. WARREN. Jurisdiction to pronounce null a marriage celebrated in another state or foreign country. *California Law Rev.* 18(2) Jan. 1930: 105-114.—Although supported by a few learned writers and tentatively adopted by the American Law Institute in its *Restatement of Conflict of Laws*, the doctrine that the courts of the state or country in which a marriage is celebrated have the exclusive jurisdiction to annul it is without substantial support in the adjudicated cases. Further, such doctrine rests on no solid basis in theory; and in its practical application would work much injustice.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

13428. MATHEWSON, W. F. Constitutional law: eminent domain: public use: excess condemnation. *California Law Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 284-289.—In the case of the *City of Cincinnati v. Vester* (1929) 33 Fed. (2d) 242, certiorari granted 50 Sup. Ct. 38, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit decided that it was a denial of due process for the city, in a street widening project, to condemn not merely the strip needed for the widening, but also to take the balance of three large lots; where the excess was condemned for the sole purpose of reselling at a profit. The taking of the excess in the present case was not for a public purpose. If the condemnation were of a mere remnant, left after the other portion had been taken for a valid public purpose, a different conclusion might be reached as to the validity of taking such remnant.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

13429. McBAINE, J. P. Equitable defenses to actions at law in the federal courts. *California Law Rev.* (6) Sep. 1929: 591-604.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13430. MEIER, CARL L. Preferential rights to public funds deposited in an insolvent bank. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 39-56.—Under the common law of England the crown was entitled to preference in the payment of a debt due him from an insolvent debtor. Many state courts have held that the state has succeeded to this prerogative right, but the principle is not applicable to political subdivisions of the state. Nor can it be used in the case of the national government, whose right to priority of payment is founded exclusively upon the provisions of federal statutes. The trust fund theory, although difficulties are encountered in its application, can be used by local governments and in those jurisdictions which do not

recognize the state's prerogative right. The existence of a trust must be proved, and it must be possible to identify or trace the trust funds. The wise state will provide a clear expression of its policy by statute.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

13431. MILMAN, MORTON. Constitutional Law: elections: exclusion of Negroes from primaries. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15 (2) Feb. 1930: 262-269.—In the case of *Nixon v. Herndon*, a Texas statute precluding Negroes from voting in a Democratic primary election was held to be a violation of the "equal protection" clause of the fourteenth amendment. To meet this objection a new law was passed giving the State Executive Committee of each party the power to prescribe the qualifications of the party's members. Under this authority, the Democratic Executive Committee of Texas adopted a resolution that only white Democrats might participate in the ensuing primary elections. The federal district court refused to grant an injunction which was sought by a Negro to compel the Democratic election judges to permit him to vote at the primaries. The court held (1) that the determination arose only from the resolution of the Democratic Executive Committee which is not a public organization, and was enforced by election judges who are not public officials, and that therefore their acts do not come under the prohibitions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, since these apply only to state and federal action; (2) that a primary is not an "election" within the meaning of the fifteenth amendment; and (3) that political parties possess the inherent power without the aid of the statute under discussion, to prescribe the qualifications of voters in primaries. This decision would seem to be wrong and the statute in question would seem to violate both the fourteenth and the fifteenth amendments.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13432. MITCHELL, J. G. The constitutionality of the Farm Relief Act—its validity challenged. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 35 (893) Feb. 28, 1930: 499-500.

13433. PILLSBURY, WARREN H. Applicability of methods of trial and administration used in workmen's compensation proceedings to certain civil actions. *California Law Rev.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 223-240.—The differences, in the main advantageous, between commission and court procedure are to be found in the elimination of pleadings, particularly of demurrers; in the elimination of procedural motions; in trial upon the facts rather than upon the pleadings and record; in basing the trial upon investigation rather than upon litigation; in the restriction of the technical rules of evidence; in greater mobility of the place of trial; and in limited and speedier appellate methods in commission procedure. Administrative differences between commission and court proceedings are to be found in the commission's greater control over attorneys, including the fixing of fees, and the elimination of percentage contingent fees; in the fact that the commission makes the award by schedule, while the awards of the court or jury are speculative and uncertain; in the prohibition of direct settlements; in the coordination of the trial of controversies with accident prevention and other regulatory functions; and in the centering of responsibility in a single body for the formulation of policies and for proper administration; all of which are features of administrative procedure. Many of these benefits might be secured by the adoption of a simplified procedure for the settlement of automobile injury cases.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

13434. POWELL, THOMAS REED. The Macallen case—and beyond. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 91-95; 114-118.—The effort to forecast what the supreme court will do when presented with problems somewhat analogous to that of the Macallen Case calls for the use not only of logic, but of judgment and psychology. The question here is whether in spite

of the Macallen Case a state may still hope to measure a general corporation excise by income from United States bonds. There was nothing novel about the Massachusetts statute and it required but a minimum of judicial perspicacity to discover that in economic substance a tax takes toll from any income that it refers to as a basis of assessment. Common sense tells us that the greater part of the Macallen opinion was surplusage and would, if any one took it seriously, be likely to prove delusive. If judges wish us to have confidence in their judgments, they should be eager to give us supporting opinions which conform to the highest standards of intellectual rectitude.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13435. STASON, E. BLYTHE. Judicial review of tax errors—effect of failure to resort to administrative remedies. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (6) Apr. 1930: 637-664.—The author takes stock of a growing tendency in judicial decisions to preclude the taxpayer from complaining before the courts of erroneously imposed taxes, if and because he has failed to pursue the various administrative appeals provided by law. By reason of his failure to follow these steps he is said to be "estopped" to demand judicial relief. The erroneous decisions of tax tribunals are divided into three groups: Those merely irregular—hence subject to direct but not collateral attack; those which are void—subject to both direct and collateral attack, whether or not administrative appeals have been pursued; those which are void, but which are not subject to collateral attack unless all the administrative modes of direct attack have been diligently pursued to the bitter end. The last embraces the doctrine of "administrative impregnability by estoppel." This doctrine should be limited to cases of fraudulent and intentional overvaluation and discrimination and should be accompanied by adequate provisions for notice of assessments to the taxpayer.—*R. H. Weltach.*

13436. STIEFEL, EDWARD HENRY. Constitutional law: conflict of laws: service of process of non-resident automobilists. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15 (2) Feb. 1930: 259-262.—There is a wide divergence of legislative opinion as to what satisfies due process of law in the service of process on non-resident automobilists.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13437. TANNER, A. B. Constitutional law: legislative investigating committees: extent of power of legislative investigation of affairs of private corporations. *California Law Rev.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 289-298.—The power of the legislature to examine into the affairs of individuals or corporations extends only to the promotion of legislative purposes; that is, to the investigation of questions of election to or membership in the legislature, or to inquiries intended to uncover the misconduct of legislative and perhaps administrative officials, or to investigations in aid of legislation. Investigations which are intended merely to lay the foundation for criminal prosecution, or to injure or to vindicate persons or institutions, do not fall within the legislative power. The object of the investigation must be a proper one; the demands made, as upon a corporation for its books and papers, must be relevant to the purpose of the investigation, and be not unreasonable in their scope.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

13438. TRAYNOR, ROGER J. National bank taxation in California. *California Law Review.* 17 (2) Jan. 1929: 83-119; (3) Mar. 1929: 232-257; (5) Jul. 1929: 456-528.—The problems connected with state taxation of national banks fall under these heads: (1) the constitutional bases of the problem; (2) federal statute and decisional law upon the subject; (3) the relation of the California law on the taxation of intangibles and bank shares to the federal law; and (4) a statement of the problems facing the state in complying with the present requirements of the government.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13439. UNSIGNED. Federal jurisdiction in matters relating to probate and administration. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (3) Jan. 1930: 463-467.

13440. WARREN, CHARLES. Federal process and state legislation. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (6) Apr. 1930: 546-570.—The Process Act of 1828 allayed much of the friction between state and federal courts. Little litigation arose over procedure prior to final process, but there was a question whether state stay, tender and appraisal laws could be permitted to affect final process in federal courts in cases of debts and contracts made prior to the statute, or whether they were invalid as impairing the obligation of contracts. The supreme court took the latter view in dealing with acts of the sort passed during the financial difficulties following 1836-7, holding that they affected the substantive rights and not merely the remedies of the parties. Congress established the rule in 1841 that judgments should be liens on property throughout the state in which the federal court sat as if rendered by the state courts. When the states adopted new codes of civil procedure which varied greatly from the common law forms, the supreme court became openly critical of the innovations and inferior federal courts refused to follow the new state codes. A new Federal Process Act in 1872, divided civil procedure, except equity and admiralty, into three categories; similar remedies were provided as in the states, and the federal courts might adopt by general rules any subsequent state laws in relation to such remedies; the practice and proceedings were to conform to those of the state courts in like causes at the time. The clauses have been construed by the Supreme Court as giving the courts wide discretion, and special federal statutes control several features of procedure, adding to its uncertainty. The proposed legislation giving the Supreme Court power to regulate practice and procedure in actions at law, and to unite into one form of action and procedure both cases in equity and at law, seems to promise success.—C. W. Fornoff.

USSR

13441. DJAKOV, F. W., and KARADZE-ISKROV, N. P. Die Sovietisierung des Eherechts in den mohammedanischen Bundesrepubliken der UdSSR; I. Aserbeidzan; II. Turkmenien. [The sovietization of marriage legislation in the Mohammedan republics of the Soviet Union: I. Azerbaijan; II. Turkmenistan.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (2) Feb. 1930: 143-158; 158-166.—A dual article, the first part by a professor at the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute in Baku, the second by a pro-

fessor from Askhabad, describing the revolution wrought by the Soviet government in the principles and application of the law of domestic relations, particularly regarding marriage, in these two republics.—M. W. Graham.

13442. LANDAU, BORIS. Verträge über technische Hilfe in Sovetrecht. [Agreements regarding technical assistance in Soviet law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 1562-1569.—An analysis of the legal nature of agreements entered into by Soviet state monopolies with foreign technicians or firms for assistance in the conduct of given establishments. The author notes the right reserved in these contracts by the Soviet government to prosecute in foreign courts the firms whose representatives are loaned, in the event of their failure to perform according to these agreements.—M. W. Graham.

13443. TARSHIS, P. ТАРШИС, П. Основные задачи и методы упрощения трудового законодательства. [Principal aims and methods of simplifying the process of making laws relating to labor questions.] *Вопросы Труда.* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 22-34.—Every official institution—central, regional, and local,—controls the labor in the USSR and issues its own "laws" and regulations. Communistic courts in their turn proclaim their decisions and orders, which though not being formally and legally laws very often are interpreted as such and serve to an actual regulation of the labor. As a matter of fact there is not any definite base to discern actual laws from revoked regulations. Stylistically, Soviet laws are hardly readable and very often even contradict each other. Many recommendations are made for reform.—J. V. Emelianoff.

YUGOSLAVIA

13444. LACHNER, HUGO. Das neue jugoslavische Wechselgesetz im Vergleich mit dem deutschen. [The new Yugoslav law on exchange in comparison with the German law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 17-22.—An analysis by an Austrian court official, declaring the new Yugoslav law to be an essential step forward in the unification of civil and commercial law.—M. W. Graham.

13445. SKERLJ, MILAN. Das jugoslavische Scheckgesetz. [The Yugoslav law on checks.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (5) May, 1929: 684-710.—An exhaustive analytical study of the Yugoslav law of Nov. 29, 1928, establishing uniform rules for the entire kingdom with regard to checks. [The text of the law is appended.]—M. W. Graham.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 12514, 13442)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12405, 13113, 13170, 13349, 13385, 13392, 13494, 13513, 13533, 13538-13539, 13545, 13565, 13592, 13626, 13655)

UNITED STATES

13446. FREDERIC, KATHERINE A. An introductory study of reorganization of the federal government. *National League of Women Voters, Dept. of Efficiency in Government.* Mar. 1930: pp. 47.—The expanding needs of the people of the United States have demanded new services from the federal government which have led to creation of the present ten departments and numerous independent establishments. Administrative organization has not kept pace with changing activities. Investigations under Presi-

dents Taft and Harding recommended consolidations, eliminations, and new agencies to promote efficiency and economy. Survey commissions and changes already made substantiate President Hoover's interest. Reorganization means such recasting of the executive, or administrative, branch of the government as is necessitated by a comprehensive plan based upon the services rendered. Principles of reorganization can be reduced to two: (1) A governmental agency should usually have one "major purpose;" (2) The form of "supporting organization" of each agency should be adapted to realization of its major purpose. The merits of all proposals for change should be judged in relation to the accepted plan. (Two maps and an architect's drawing.)—Katherine A. Frederic.

13447. GOREE, JAMES L. The Federal Trade Commission. *Dicta.* 7 (2) Dec. 1929: 12-27.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 13234, 13415, 13422, 13424, 13431, 13535-13536, 13574, 13593)

UNITED STATES

13448. DAVIES, ELWYN G. Shares under the Ohio General Corporation Act. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 1-28.—The article itemizes the statutory, contractual, and common law rights of shareholders in Ohio corporations.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

13449. OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN. Domestic relations courts—a study in Americana. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(1) Mar. 1930: 17-22.—The history of juvenile and domestic relations courts, as set forth in the recently published report of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor entitled *The Child, the Family, and the Court*, furnishes certain anthropological data. Though these courts date only from the beginning of the century, they already exist in great numbers throughout the country. They exemplify an American tendency to think civilization can be improved merely by passing laws, for after the courts are established they are often neglected and starved for funds by the communities responsible. The overlapping and lack of correlation in the work of the courts would indicate that Americans are not so expert in judicial machinery as they are in making fabrications of steel.—*F. W. Binkley.*

13450. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. Overcharge and damage claims before the Ohio Public Utilities Commission. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 29-38.—The claims over which the commission has jurisdiction are exclusively those against a railroad, and are restricted largely to those claims arising from loss of or damage to property from unreasonable delay in transportation or misdelivery of property, and from overcharges upon a shipment. Recovery for "overcharges" has been confined to those instances where the charges collected have been in excess of rates prescribed by schedule. The scope of the commission's jurisdiction should be extended to include cases involving the recovery of unreasonable or discriminatory charges.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

13451. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. Results in New York state vindicate administrative reorganization. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1930: 223-225.—Of the three objectives of the New York state administrative reorganization, two have been accomplished: (1) the consolidation of 120 bureaus, boards and departments, into 18; (2) the executive budget. The one not yet adopted is the four year term for governor. It must be admitted that the economies claimed for consolidation of departments and the executive budget must be measured otherwise than by considering budget totals. One of the features of the New York administrative reorganization not recommended to other states is the retention of the position of the attorney general as a separate elective office. The only elective office in the executive branch of the government besides the governor should be the comptroller.—*Harvey Walker.*

13452. TOLL, HENRY W. The proposed interstate legislative reference bureau. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 115-117.—Thirty-six states now have legislative reference bureaus; of these about 15 or 20 are active and important. The American Legislators' Association proposes to maintain, as a part of its organization, a bureau which will be referred to as the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau. If established, it will mean that whenever a legislative reference bureau is called upon to study a particular problem, it can begin work where the other bureaus left off, and will not duplicate expensive and laborious research.—*C. M. Kneier.*

13453. WALKER, HARVEY. Theory and practice in state administrative organization. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1930: 249-254.—The accepted dogmas of state administrative organization have an *a priori* basis. The time has come for an attempt to evaluate objectively the results of the strong executive theory. Unbiased opinions cannot be expected from governors, or from political scientists who have not had a direct contact with the day-to-day operations of the state government. The hypothesis that the governor should be the head of the administration seems to need revision. We need a new type of chief administrator,—appointed, rather than elected by the people,—an expert rather than an amateur, chosen jointly by the governor and legislature, and subject to suspension by the governor and removal by the legislature. An adequate salary should be paid. The governor should be retained as an executive rather than an administrative officer and should perform only constitutional duties.—*Harvey Walker.*

13454. WITTE, EDWIN E. Trail blazer. *State Government.* 3(1) Apr. 1930: 1-2.—A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Charles McCarthy, former legislative reference librarian of Wisconsin.—*Harvey Walker.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12712, 12806, 12811, 12867, 13362, 13489-13490, 13544, 13546, 13553, 13578, 13726)

GENERAL

13455. ARONOVICI, CAROL. Space-time planning and air-mindedness. *Amer. City.* 42(4) Apr. 1930: 104-106.—Distances between metropolitan regions are no longer measured in miles, but in terms of time. Transportation facilities are facing the question of adjusting their schedules to meet the fluctuating needs and demands of the public. The airplane alone meets the more pressing modern needs for bridging distances by shortening time and increasing the flexibility of route and time schedules and of bulk units to be transported. This new factor of transportation has brought city planners of the present day face to face with "time-space" or fourth dimensional planning. Many airports are being constructed, frequently without adequate thought and planning as to existing transportation facilities. Even at this early stage of air transportation we can see the possibility for monopolies, if not in the ownership of airplanes, certainly in the control of airports. The development of public air facilities should be expedited.—*Harvey Walker.*

13456. CRANE, JACOB L., Jr. A message to city planners. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1930: 230-234.—It seems doubtful that we can now prepare city plans which will remain valid long enough for them to be carried out. We are making only elementary city plans. After these are finished, the great bulk of the city planning is still to be done.—*Harvey Walker.*

13457. HARRIS, G. M. English and German local government compared. *Pub. Admin.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 207-224.—The principles and practice of local government in England and Germany are strikingly different. The real essence of English local government lies in the parish, a small administrative unit; English democracy here can be accounted for, historically, only by the failure of feudalism to gain a foothold. In Germany, however, only the large towns became free; most of the local regions were feudal. The Weimar constitution democratized the urban franchise, but it did not attempt any fundamental local government changes. On the other hand, the English Local Government Act of 1929 did bring about some fundamental changes, the chief one of which is greater administrative simplicity. The greater complexity of

German local government is at present the outstanding comparison. In Germany, there are no less than 65 different ordinances governing the various types of local authorities. The second main point is the prominence of the official in Germany, and the comparative lack of importance of elected councils. Third, it may be said that Germany excels in the number and variety of trading or business functions that a municipality may freely undertake, but England easily wins with reference to strictly political matters, particularly in respect of less financial domination and far less police centralization in Germany than in England.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

13458. WELLER, W. EARL. A suggestion to improve the manager plan. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1930: 225-227.—One of the weaknesses of the manager plan is the frequent unwillingness of the council to allow the manager freedom to make good. Why not separate the legislative and executive power, placing the selection of the chief executives in the hands of a miniature electoral college? Give this board the absolute right to hire and fire the city manager. Give the council the right to file charges against the manager, but leave the hiring and firing, the hearing, and the final decision to the board.—*Harvey Walker.*

FRANCE

13459. SELLIER, HENRI, et al. Gemeindegewirtschaft und Gemeindepolitik in Frankreich. [Municipal administration and politics in France.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 20(2) Jan. 25, 1930: 65-126.—Nine articles on various phases of French municipal government and administration.—*R. H. Wells.*

13460. WILDNER, EDMUND. Párizs és Nagy-Párizs. [Paris and Greater Paris.] *Városi Szemle.* 16(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-36.—With regard to the town-regulations of Paris, there are three views: (1) the conservative, respecting traditions; (2) the radical modern; and (3) the moderate "urban." The style and harmony of Paris is characterized by the proper construction of the riverside and by the fact that the streets are lined with trees. Sky-scrapers are not allowed to be built in Paris. The public buildings and the monuments have to be built in a style corresponding to the neighboring buildings. The remedies for overpopulation and overcrowding are the latest methods of construction, the shifting of the public institutions outside the town, the proper location of gardens and free places. The questions how far is Paris extending and how far should it extend and what will happen to the extended territories, receive various answers: annexation, union, new districts, cooperative federation of the "satellite" towns. Traffic on the side-walk and on the road must be considered. The forms of expansion of Paris, the general council, the constitution of Paris, the municipalities of the several federative communities, the political reform-questions of the executive powers, and of the chief-governorship of Paris are considered. Similar solutions are suggested for Budapest.—*Tibor Przyborski.*

GERMANY

13461. MULERT, OSKAR. Reichsstädteordnung. [A federal city government act.] *Deutscher Städtetag.* 24(4) Apr. 1930: 169-171.—Many changes in municipal laws are being proposed, such as the new bill for Berlin's government and the draft of a comprehensive local self-government act for Prussia. The executive committee of the German Union of Cities (*Städtetag*) has prepared and published a revised draft of a Federal City Government Act to apply to all German cities. The draft proposes the south German one-chamber system. The council is to consist of members elected by the voters and professional members chosen by the

council, including the Bürgermeister, who presides over the council. The council legislates and administers the various departments, subject to the Bürgermeister as chief executive. The undue amount of state supervision, particularly in finance, is to be limited. In the exercise of state supervision, the cities themselves are to have a share. This form of government will preserve a vital contact between the citizen and his city government, maintain local self-government, and firmly establish the cities as indispensable units of the state and nation. [See Entry 2: 13462.]—*R. H. Wells.*

13462. UNSIGNED. Entwurf und Begründung einer Reichsstädteordnung. [Draft and argument for a federal city government act.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 20(7) Apr. 10, 1930: 368-380.—A committee of the German Union of Cities (*Städtetag*), appointed in 1921, subsequently reported in favor of a federal government act applying uniformly to all German cities. The first draft was debated in the convention of the union in 1924. A new draft was approved by the executive committee of the union in 1925. In 1929, the executive committee again revised the draft. The latest version deals with the legal position and functions of cities, rights of citizens, composition and competence of the municipal organs, financial administration, municipal undertakings, local ordinances, legal remedies, state supervision, and boundary changes. (The above article does not contain the text of the draft. For an authoritative discussion of the new draft, see the abstract of the article by Oskar Mulert, "Reichsstädteordnung," *Deutsche Städtetag*, xxiv (April, 1930), pp. 169-171.) [See Entry 2: 13461.]—*R. H. Wells.*

UNITED STATES

13463. BRADFORD, ERNEST S. Manager cities in action: III. A new brand of city council. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(4) Apr. 1930: 227-230.—The most striking feature of city councils observed under the manager plan of government is their non-political character. The improvement over the old regime is marked. Councils in Dayton, Springfield and other cities include men of intelligence and ability. These new and broader-caliber councilmen tend to remain in office longer than formerly. The character of the first council selected under the manager plan usually settles the question whether the old political organizations are to dominate the new government. [See Entries 2: 10721; 11984.]—*Harvey Walker.*

13464. COLE, W. GRAHAM. How a fact-finding traffic survey was conducted. *Amer. City.* 42(4) Apr. 1930: 89-92.—An account of the organization and activities of the mayor's traffic committee in Atlanta, Georgia. [Organization charts, graphs and maps.]—*Harvey Walker.*

13465. CRAMER, EDISON H. A survey of civic conditions of Colorado cities. *Colorado Munic.* 4(5) Dec. 1928: 145-148; 5(1) Jan. 1929: 8-13; (2) Feb. 1929: 32-37; (3) Mar. 1929: 61-63; (4) Apr. 1929: 84-88; (5) May 1929: 104-105.—This is an evaluation of the efficiency of the municipal administrations in the various cities for the purposes of comparison of the following services: police, fire, streets, water works, health, libraries, and parks. For each of these functions, the service rendered and the cost of the service are scored. A composite figure representing these 14 scores is used to rank the cities according to the relative efficiency of their municipal administrations. No accredited measuring sticks have yet been devised for measuring all the functions of municipal government. [Available in pamphlet form; 17 tables and 14 charts.]—*E. H. Cramer.*

13466. FORD, GEORGE B. Long-term capital budget helps carrying-out of city plan. *Amer. City.* 42(4) Apr. 1930: 123-124.—The test of any city plan

is its practicability. Some study must be made of the cost of carrying out the plan. To project this cost for 10 to 25 years with any great accuracy is impossible but planning boards should determine what items can be carried out each year without materially increasing taxes. It is usually possible after the first year or so to take care of the public program out of current revenues. This is the outstanding advantage and economy of the city plan and the long-term bond budget.—*Harvey Walker.*

13467. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. The reorganization and consolidation of local units and functions of government and the resulting effects of taxes. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(6) Mar. 1930: 162-166.—What can be done toward the coordination and reorganization of local units of government and how can we relieve local units of functions which are not purely local? It is time for recognition of the widely growing suburban areas which are constantly increasing in size and public demands. There is no business reason why the town should be a unit of highway administration. Serious consideration also should be given to the office of justice of the peace.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13468. SHERRILL, C. O. The "Cincinnati plan of stabilizing employment" at work in an unemployment emergency. *Amer. City.* 42(4) Apr. 1930: 113-114.—Over a year ago the city manager of Cincinnati approved a Permanent Committee on Stabilizing Employment, in order that intelligent planning might be done to handle the next unemployment emergency that the city had to face. When employment began to slacken in Cincinnati last fall, this committee demonstrated its ability by establishing a program of education through cooperation with employers, who were induced to retain a large part of employees part-time instead of full-time, or to stagger the employment.—*Harvey Walker.*

13469. UNSIGNED. Alhambra city government surveyed. Expenditures reach \$14.00 per capita. Long term financial program suggested. *Tax Digest.* 8(5) May 1930: 167-174.—[Survey of Alhambra, California.]

13470. UNSIGNED. Curing unfair special assessments. *Amer. City.* 42(4) Apr. 1930: 164-166.—A summary of Special Report No. 1 of the New York State Tax Commission on special assessment procedure. The report is based upon a critical study of methods used in financing all local improvements in 21 New York cities.—*Harvey Walker.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES

13471. KNEIER, CHARLES M. Development of newer county functions. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 134-140.—There is a noticeable tendency for the state to assume functions formerly performed by counties. But as the state assumes the performance of some functions, newer activities and services are being undertaken and governmental services rendered by counties. County libraries, parks, hospitals, airports, swimming pools, and recreation centers are examples of these newer county functions. Newer activities have also been developed in the field of older activities. Special child welfare work, mothers' pensions, and blind pensions in the field of charities; county nurses and full time county health departments in the field of health administration; and county high schools and schools for special types of instruction in the field of education. The development of these newer functions indicates that the county will continue as a significant unit of local government.—*C. M. Kneier.*

13472. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. Boston and Suffolk county. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 140-144.—The problem of the proper relationship of

city and county in metropolitan areas has received much attention in recent years. Among these metropolitan areas is that of Boston and Suffolk county. Boston is the lion of Suffolk county and pays more than the lion's share of expenses. The mayor and council of Boston serve as the county commissioners of Suffolk county. As long as Boston controls the county government, Chelsea and Revere and the town of Winthrop are unwilling to pay any part of the expenses; and if a standard county government is established Boston will lose control, since under the law no more than one of the county commissioners may be chosen from the same city or town. Boston is unwilling to lose control over the county government. Thus when we consider city-county consolidation in Boston and Suffolk county it is a peculiar local situation, and not a theory, that controls.—*C. M. Kneier.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 13513, 13515, 13517, 13649)

FRANCE

13473. LEÍKIN, D. ЛЕЙКИН, Д. Французское колонизаторство в экваториальной Африке. [French colonization system in equatorial Africa.] *Международная Жизнь.* (9-10) 1929: 87-115.—French colonies in Central Africa cover an area of 2,256,000 sq. km. The final conquest of these colonies coincides with the beginning of the 90's of the last century. The chief attractions for the European capital were caoutchouc and wood exploited by concessionary companies. Financial investments have also been made in railway construction. In the period 1898-99 about 40 concessions were created in central Africa with a capital of 50 million frs. The exploitation of the Negroes by the concessionaires led the French government in 1910 to reduce period of the concessions to 10 years; numerous concessions were partly united together, partly liquidated. The concessionaires, however, remained the master of the administration and the native continues to be at his mercy. The existing Belgian railway, Matadi-Kinshassa, proved insufficient to develop the colony and a new line, Brazzaville-Ocean was decided upon. Because of lack of workingmen, the administration mobilized the youngest and healthiest part of the Negro population for the construction work. Within 4 years, according to the French press, 17-20,000 men had lost their lives under bad working conditions. During the 38 years' French domination in Central Africa the system of forced labor has taken away the best elements of the villages so that the lands remain uncultivated. The principal plague is the sleeping sickness which affects 80% of the Negroes. Tuberculosis and syphilis are also very wide-spread. The European introduced a new evil, alcohol. All these circumstances caused within a period of 13 years, 1914-1927, a diminution of the native population by 33%. The sanitary measures taken by the administration are inadequate although the natives have to pay heavy taxes. Support of the native chiefs was sought by creation of native courts in 1928. Exploitation leads to frequent anti-French movements; in 1927-28 there were 4 insurrections of the natives.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

13474. LEBRUN, ALBERT. Les Nouvelles-Hébrides et le parlement. [The New Hebrides Islands and the national legislature.] *Océanie Française.* 26(113) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 30-33.—The development of the New Hebrides group has been checked by the uncertainty as to the islands' ultimate ownership arising out of the creation of the Condominium in 1904. However, in 1925, a determined effort to make them French through taking the lead in exploiting them was initiated and France has definitely gained the leader-

ship over Great Britain in the four years past. More than 6,000 Annamite laborers were imported from Indo-China under indenture contracts, several new plantations were opened by persons long resident there, grants of land were made to some two dozen veterans who have settled in the archipelago and are now laying out their estates, and a great corporation, *la Compagnie française immobilière des Nouvelles-Hébrides*, has been given important concessions. There are 6,800 French subjects resident in the group as compared to 250 Englishmen; the French have taken up 678,134 hectares of land as against the British 86,955; the 122 French enterprises in operation greatly overshadow the 26 British ones; importations from France have a value five times as great as those from Great Britain; exportations to France have three times the value of those to her rival. The town of Santo is peopled almost exclusively by Frenchmen. The copra, coffee, cacao and cotton industries are thriving among the French planters but are languishing among the British ones because of the strikingly different market conditions in the two home countries. Thanks to the greatly increased subvention from France (this was increased from 620,000 francs in 1925 to 1,520,000 francs in 1929), the intrenchment of French interests can proceed apace.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13475. MAYBON, ALBERT. Les "Français d'Asie." [The Society of French Asiatics.] *Asie Française*. 30 (279) Apr. 1930: 138-140.—This society, composed of Frenchmen who have resided in or voyaged to French Asia, particularly Indo-China, and who are engaged in literary or artistic work, was founded in 1910. It did much to popularize France's eastern holdings in the homeland but, unhappily, with the war, the death of some of the moving spirits, and the dispersal of members to all corners of the empire, it ultimately ceased to function. It was, however, re-organized in 1928 under the patronage of Marshal Lyautey, the late minister of colonies Albert Sarraut, and the governor-general of Indo-China and is now once more in a most thriving state.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13476. P., E. Le projet de subvention aux Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The proposed increased subvention for New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (113) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 33-35.—A determined effort is being made to so intrench France in the Condominium of New Hebrides that exclusive control of the archipelago will ultimately pass to her. The population is, however, very small, and obviously cannot bear the heavy cost of erecting official buildings and public works, all the more so since most of the French planters were ruined by the hurricane of 1928. In 1926 the subvention of the government was 620,000 francs and in 1929, 1,520,000. But even the latter sum is by no means sufficient and a bill, just laid before the two chambers in Paris, would increase this to 4,500,000 francs for 1930, one million being used to initiate a three year program of building and the balance going largely to relieve the distress of the storm victims.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13477. P., E. La colonisation de Sumatra. [The colonization of Sumatra.] *Océanie Française*. 25 (108) May-Jun: 1929: 50-53.

13478. UNSIGNED. L'Indochine au sénat. [The consideration of Indochinese affairs in the French Senate.] *Asie Française*. 30 (279) Apr. 1930: 131-134.—The laying of the colonial budget before the senate in March led to a consideration of recent communistic uprisings in Indo-China, the jewel of France's colonial empire. It was reported that agitation among the natives had been carried on by emissaries from Moscow who gained a small though noisy following. But the leaders had been promptly arrested, all anti-French manifestations had been severely repressed,

and the situation was well in hand.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

13479. ALEKSANDROV, B. АЛЕКСАНДРОВ, Б. Британская Восточная Африка-будущий доминион. [British East Africa—a future dominion.] *Международная Жизнь*. (12) 1929: 69-87.—The transformation of East Africa into a dominion meets serious difficulties owing principally to the different legal status of the five territories composing East Africa: Northern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Uganda are protectorates. Kenya is a Crown colony, and Tanganyika, a mandated territory. The whole area measures over 1,000,000 sq. mi. with a population of 12,000,000 natives, 75,000 Arabs and Hindus and 26,000 Europeans. The incorporation of Tanganyika, the former German colony, would give rise to a diplomatic conflict. Another difficulty is the presence of the Arabic and Hindu population which is 3 times as large as the European. Among all the territories Northern Rhodesia is the less populated owing to her great mortality caused by sleeping-sickness, syphilis and tuberculosis. The main feature of Nyassaland is its fertile lands which exist in a relatively great quantity owned by some 1500 Europeans. Kenya is the most important point in the economic and the political life of East Africa. In these three colonies the natives receive small portions of land for cultivation and are compelled to work under hard conditions and for a miserable salary on the plantations and in the enterprises of Europeans. Uganda being unsuitable to European colonization because of her special climate conditions, presents a better picture of the native population. The export is in the hands of the natives and the cotton cultivation is progressing as a result of the British encouragement against the American cotton competition. England favored the rise of a feudal organization among the natives in Uganda which is the principal support of the British imperialism. The greatest territory with the most numerous population is Tanganyika. There exist the best net of railways built by the Germans and the best port of East Africa. The policies applied by the mandatory power are characterized by oppression.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

13480. NAVA, SANTI. Sulla eventualità dell'emancipazione dell'Iraq da parte dell'Inghilterra.—Questioni sui mandati. [The problem of the eventual emancipation of Iraq by Great Britain.—Questions of the mandates.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (201) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 537-544.—It is doubtful whether it is sufficient to put an end to the mandatory regime when the mandatory power which administers that territory declares that it has reached political maturity, this condition being required by the Covenant of the League of Nations. This question may become in a near future an actuality, as Great Britain endeavours to abandon the mandatory administration in Mesopotamia (Iraq) under the plea that this country has already acquired the necessary experience of self-government. The real causes of Great-Britain's retirement from Mesopotamia are quite different. The mandatory statute for Mesopotamia varies considerably, in form and content, from other similar mandatory acts. Having submitted, in 1920, to the Council of the League a draft statute for Mesopotamia, according to the requirements of the Covenant, Great-Britain presented soon afterwards a treaty concluded with the king of Iraq, containing in substance the draft statute, before the Council had had any opportunity to decide upon the terms of the project. As long as friendly relations existed between Great Britain and Iraq, the treaty proved its value. Later on dissension arose between the two states and the treaty was modified on Apr. 13, 1926, and finally complemented by a treaty of friendship of

Dec. 14, 1927. The heavy financial burden of supporting the military forces and administrative staff of the territory is the true reason of Great Britain's intention to leave Iraq. If Iraq should become emancipated from the guardianship of the League of Nations (which is questionable), Great Britain will have far more advantages in that country than the other powers. It is necessary that all powers concerned should have equal rights and advantages at the end of the mandate. All particular treaties in which the principle of equality is affected should be abolished. The principal allied powers, which took over the territories in question, declared them incapable of self-government, and put them under the mandatory system; there is no doubt that the same powers should decide upon the political maturity of a hitherto mandated territory. Only after this decision the country can become autonomous and eventually admitted as a member of the League.—O. Eisenberg.

13481. SHEEAN, VINCENT. The Palestine report. *Commonweal*. 11 (26) Apr. 1930: 737-739.

NETHERLANDS

13482. LOOHUIS, J. G. Socialisme en rijksgeachte; een verdwijnende tegenstelling? [Socialism and the idea of governmental unity; a contrast which is disappearing?] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad*. 1(30) Apr. 1930: 251-252.—The socialists although strongly opposed to the colonization of foreign territories, have modified their opinion and have acknowledged that the exploitation of the richness of tropical countries is a condition of life for the world. At the colonial congress of the Dutch Social Democratic party this opinion has been pronounced; in the recent congress of the English Labour party a colonial policy was announced which does not differ from the general policy of colonial countries; it does not intend to liquidate the empire but aims at socializing it.—Cecile Rothe.

13483. MEYER, J. H. De Westerafdeeling van Borneo. [The Western Residence of Borneo.] *Verslag v. de Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap*. Mar. 1930: 50-68.—This paper read before the "Indisch Genootschap" begins with a historical survey of the territory of the Western Residence of Borneo. The population has consisted of Malay, Bougainese, Arab, and Dajak tribes. The Chinese have had a great influence in West Borneo, and have up to the present moment the greatest part of the industry. There are secret Chinese societies, the so-called kongsis, which cause trouble for the government. When the government of Borneo is reorganized under the new Government Act it will not be possible to make one province out of the whole island as the different parts have quite different economic interests; but it seems desirable to join to the Western Residence other territories, e.g., the Anambas isles, of which the trade is also directed to Singapore. Borneo is not so fertile as Java and Sumatra as there are no active volcanoes. The export of agricultural products is increasing. The native rubber industry and the export of copra has increased. Rice has to be imported. The production of forest products is not increasing as the natives are at present more devoted to agriculture. A road for motor traffic has been opened along the coast.—Cecile Rothe.

13484. MIDDENDORP, W. The administration of the outer provinces of the Netherlands Indies. Western influence on native civilizations in the Malay Archipelago. *Batavia, K. Bataviaasch Genootschap v. Kunsten en Wetenschappen*. 1929: 34-70.—The influence of the administration of the mighty Sumatran kingdoms of Malayu (before 700) and *çrivijaya* (700-1300) is still felt, as is the western colonial administration of the Portuguese in the 16th and the Dutch in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. From 1596 to 1800

the Dutch ruled through the intermediary of a trading company, the *Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie*. During the last century the outer provinces were under direct colonial state administration. Even then there was loose administration. For instance, Karo society was characterized by *Kleinstaaterij*, and the influence of genealogical and communistic groups. There are sections on the organization of administration, the judicial system, taxation in labor and money, the police and the prison systems, education, the results of the direct measures of the Dutch administration. The situation in the Karo lands is typical, although other regions show great deviation from this standard. The last sections discuss decentralization, proposed administrative reform, self-government in the outer provinces, and emancipation.—Hendrik H. Juynboll.

13485. MORESCO, E. Zekerstelling van pensioenen. [Security for pensions.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19(3) 1930: 336-340.—A pension fund exists for the military servants of the Netherlands-Indies who came into service after 1916. It is desirable to institute a fund for those who came into service before 1917, though this will give rise to a difficult financial organization. The advantage of the measure will be that a bonded debt will show more correctly the financial position of the Netherlands-Indies and that the inequality of the two groups will disappear.—Cecile Rothe.

13486. MOSSEL, G. W. Een dringende maatregel. [An urgent measure.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13(6) Aug. 1929: 24-27.—The rights and duties of landowners and land occupiers is carefully prescribed by law, but many abuses occur in practice. Landowners generally demand the full 52 days labor per year to which the law entitles them. Occupiers can purchase their freedom from forced labor but at a cost which frequently amounts to a month's income. The law demands forced labor of persons between the ages of 16 and 50, but frequently labor is demanded of persons over 50. The law grants relief from labor in case of sickness; not infrequently, however, the occupier is compelled to make up for lost days, since it is often difficult to prove sickness. All kinds of frauds are possible, for there is no control over the landowners. Only the complete and immediate buying off, redemption by the government, of all forced labor claims is the solution.—Amry Vandenbosch.

13487. NEDERBURG, I. A. Regeeringsverordening of gewoon besluit? [Government ordinance or common governor's decree?] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad* 1(28) Apr. 1930: 226-227.—When the governor general of the Netherlands-Indies is charged by law to give a regulation, he can perform this by a government ordinance or by a common decree. The Council of the N.I. has to be heard on a government ordinance and it has to be placed in the statute book. The Government Act comprises the government ordinances in the legislation. Whenever a decree has a legislative character it has to be regulated by government ordinance. The subject of division of authority has been insufficiently regulated by law.—Cecile Rothe.

13488. SELL, MANFRED. Die Guinea-Kolonien. [Guinea colonies.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (10-11) 1929: 327-330.

13489. STATIUS MULLER, J. H. Het inlandsch gemeentewezen in Tapanoei. [The native municipality in Tapanoei.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19(3) May 1930: 306-313.—According to the native municipality ordinance for Tapanoei of 1923 native communities were made municipalities and municipal councils were instituted. The intention of the ordinance is to acknowledge the native municipality. The life of the inhabitants of such a community is not regulated in the ordinance,—only the organization. A part of the

task of the governmental officials had to be transferred to the native municipality councils, but often this work concerned the joint interest of several communities. The measure to join some very small communities into one municipality has not given good results. It is desirable to leave to the original small communities a certain independence but to join them in a greater municipality.—*Cecile Rothe*.

13490. VOLLENHOVEN, C. VAN. *Rechtspraak overzee*. [Jurisdiction in overseas territories.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19(3) May 1930: 255-276.—The functions of the jurisdiction are five: public law, administrative law, civil law, and criminal law decisions

besides the responsibility for what has been done. The selfgoverning territories in the Netherlands-Indies have not been subject to the Netherlands-Indian legislation; no judge has been competent for many differences between these territories and the Government or private persons. The competency of the different courts in the Netherlands-Indies has not for all cases been definite. It is sometimes questionable whether a court in Holland or one in the colony is competent. The lower organs in the Netherlands-Indies can exercise only administrative jurisdiction. The distribution of the power of jurisdiction in the Dutch colonies is fully discussed.—*Cecile Rothe*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entries 12830, 12858, 13408, 13496, 13564, 13650)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12821, 12844, 12846, 13478, 13515, 13540, 13543, 13563, 13565, 13589, 13630, 13634, 13640)

AUSTRALIA

13491. UNSIGNED. Australia: The tariff report. *Round Table*. (77) Dec. 1929: 161-169.—A private committee of economists invited by Premier Bruce in 1927 to inquire into the economic effects of the Australian tariff has now reported. They conclude: that the tariff subsidy has been £26 million as regards manufactures and £10 million in the case of primary production, whereas the total value of protected production is £150 million; that half of this could live without protection; and that the tariff has, in effect, subsidized industrial employment at the expense of land values. The tariff has increased the proportion of customs to total taxation beyond economically desirable limits and may threaten the standard of living; no increases should be made without rigorous scrutiny. Bounties are preferable to duties on all grounds.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

13492. UNSIGNED. L'émigration britannique en Australie. [British emigration to Australia.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (n.s.113) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 48.—Australia is poorly peopled and union labor there is opposed to the arrival of large numbers of workers who will cut wages and lower the standard of living. The former government of the Commonwealth worked out an understanding with home authorities in 1924 whereby it extended financial assistance to approved settlers. The new Labor government at Canberra has determined to end the system and has notified the mother country to that effect.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

CHINA

13493. GREEN, O. M. A survey of China in 1928. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249(507) Jan. 1929: 1-23.—No one can form a just view of China unless he keeps clearly in mind that the high-sounding assertions of Nationalists bear but small relation to facts. On the coast, a group of enthusiasts proclaim that they are the Government of China, and that the millenium has descended, while immense tracts of country are prostrate by famine, war, and brigandage. Nothing of a practical nature has yet been done to grapple with the two real evils of China—bandits and the bloated unpaid undisciplined armies that are just as bad. Japanese intervention at Tsinan in 1928 and the expiration of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty caused much irritation and brought about a boycott of Japanese goods. America's policy, in China as elsewhere, is largely guided by internal expediency. In June an

Economic Conference was called in Shanghai by the Nationalist Government, composed entirely of merchants and bankers. It was the first time China's business men had been consulted concerning political affairs. Reduction of armies, currency reform, a single mint, dollar coinage, revision of taxation, and strict budgeting and accounting were recommended as a program for future work. The new Five-Council Government plan is complicated but designed to get rid of the pernicious Committee Government borrowed from Moscow and to neutralize the influence of party predominance. Tenure of office is unlimited and matters are so adjusted that those who criticize or oppose can be denounced as counter-revolutionaries.—*W. L. Godshall*.

13494. KY, WANG KING and TSU. *La Chine unifiée*. [China unified.] *Flambeau*. 10(8) Aug. 1, 1928: 319-338.

13495. TIAGIN, G. ТЯГИН, Г. Перспективы колонизации Маньчжурии. [The prospects of colonization in Manchuria.] *Международная Жизнь*. (7) 1929: 73-91; (9-10) 1929: 76-86.—During the past four years, Chinese colonization in Manchuria is rapidly increasing and it is probable that within the next 30-40 years the population of Manchuria may attain the number of about 75 million. The development of railways will also render the country more productive. The mineral wealth and large forests hold promise to immigrants. The government intends to apply for foreign capital to exploit the natural riches. American capital investments are seriously considered in the building of railways. Japan has given up its plan of a mass immigration into Manchuria and is trying to secure only possibilities of farming in that country for its citizens. Peasants of Korea desiring to escape the hard régime imposed upon them by the Japanese administration, continue to establish themselves in Manchuria, and give rise to frequent conflicts with the native population.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

13496. TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. Ancient and modern in China and Japan. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(772) Apr. 1930: 415-426.—*H. McD. Cloke*.

13497. UNSIGNED. An impression of China. *Round Table*. (78) March 1930: 288-306.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

GERMANY

13498. ALBRECHT, KURT. Die kommunalpolitischen Veränderungen in Preussen vom 1. Januar 1928 bis 1. Januar 1929 (einschl.). [The communal-political changes in Prussia, 1928.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts*. 69(2-3) 1930: 197-202.

13499. DECKER, GEORG. Eine reaktionäre Masse? [A reactionary mob?] *Gesellschaft*. 7(4) Apr. 1930: 289-295.—Hermann Müller's ability to secure an overwhelming vote in favor of the Young Plan was

a master stroke. Though a large majority of the members of the Reichstag favored the plan, each party sought to utilize the reparations issue for partisan purposes. To whip the parties into line Müller threatened to invoke the powers of the government granted under Art. 48 of the constitution.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

GREAT BRITAIN

13500. BRAILSFORD, H. N. MacDonald and Gandhi. *New Republic*. 62(806) May 14, 1930: 342-344.

13501. LASKI, HAROLD J. Philip Snowden: a portrait. *Harpers Mag.* 160(959) Apr. 1930: 603-612.—Snowden is a self-educated man; he has made himself, in the face of grim physical disability, by sheer determination and intelligence, one of the dozen men who essentially count in British politics. He came to socialism from a personal acquaintance with the conditions of working-class life in the seventies and eighties. The pundits admire him for his grasp of principle, the weak for his obstinacy, the moderate for his caution, the respectable for his consistency. Politics for Snowden has never been a game; it is a battle of principle. His real gifts are for what he is doing now; and save for the prime minister, himself, no one has made the idea of a Labor government more acceptable to the average Englishman.—*J. T. Salter.*

13502. LASKI, H. J. Russia and the western churches. *Labour Mag.* 8(11) Mar. 1930: 487-488.—The campaign of the western churches against the Soviet government is merely a new phase of anti-Bolshevism in which "the underlying motive is less zeal for religion than desire to multiply the difficulties of the Labor government." The leaders of the campaign are notorious anti-Russian propagandists; and the remedy of suspended relations which they advocate is out of line with British diplomatic tradition.—*W. B. Catlin.*

13503. MANDER, GEOFFREY. Problems and parties. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(772) Apr. 1930: 409-414.—A Liberal M.P.'s appreciation of the Labour Government for restoring British prestige abroad, while at the same time deploring its timidity and weakness in domestic policy respecting unemployment, education, mining, &c. If the Conservatives takes up Empire Protection they will be fought by the Liberal party who will have to continue supporting the Labour Government.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13504. ROBSON, R. W. The crisis of British capitalism in the iron and steel industry. *Communist Rev.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 60-65.—The obsolescence of the British process makes imperative a complete reorganization of the iron and steel industry and some desultory attempts, principally rationalization, have sought to erase that weakness. To date, scarcely more than a serious drop in wages has been achieved. The capitalists, including their allies, Thomas and Snowden, and the Labor government generally, entertain hope for betterment in the condition of the industry. Such anticipations stand little chance of realization. By 1932, Russia will be producing more pig-iron and steel than Great Britain did in 1929, and the British market must suffer accordingly. In Russia, this industrial energization brings higher wages, shorter hours, and a better standard of life for the workers; in England, rationalization militates against the workers.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

13505. UNSIGNED. Great Britain: Labour's first six months. *Round Table*. (77) Dec. 1929: 116-127.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

INDIA

13506. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA. Shocking allegations against Indian Chancellor-Prince. *Modern Rev.* 47(4) Apr. 1930: 461-466.

13507. HUSSAIN, Z. The situation in India from the point of view of Islam. *Student World*. 22(3) Jul. 1929: 248-265.

13508. LLOYD, LORD. India's advance towards democracy. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(760) Apr. 1, 1930: 464-470.

13509. RADHAKRISHNAN, S. The Indian situation from the Hindu point of view. *Student World*. 22(3) Jul. 1929: 237-247.

13510. MACNICOL, NICOL. The situation in India from the point of view of a Christian missionary. *Student World*. 22(3) Jul. 1929: 266-286.

13511. SRIJUT SATIS CHANDRA MUKERJI. Mahatma Gandhi and religion. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(307) Feb. 1930: 109-117.

13512. UNSIGNED. India in 1930. *Round Table*. (77) Dec. 1929: 50-78.—Dyarchy was launched at a time when the people were in no mood to make the best of it, and since it was applied in all provinces simultaneously regardless of differing conditions and conceptions of how it should be worked, it has varied in mode of operation and degree of success. There has been no marked educational progress in a broad sense; there is a gulf between legislatures and people; religious, racial, and class differences, and communal electorates are a bar to democratic principles. Other vital issues are the status of the depressed classes, of the Anglo-Indian community, of British commerce, and of the British services in India.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

LATVIA

13513. BERENT, B. Die Sprachenfrage in Lettland. [The language question in Latvia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 22-44.—A discussion by the Latvian minister of justice of the problem of minority languages and the method administratively adopted by Latvia, without need of Minority Guarantee Treaties, to give satisfaction to her linguistic minorities. Latvia has not endeavored to lump into one legislative act all the stipulations guaranteeing equitable treatment to nationals of non-Lettish origin. She has given safeguards throughout her legislation. These are classified and subjected to an analysis and critical study by the author, with particular emphasis on legal rights before the nation's tribunals.—*M. W. Graham.*

13514. WULFFIUS, WOLDEMAR. Zehn Jahre (Lettland). [Ten years (Latvia).] *Baltische Monatschr.* 59(11) 1928: 625-630.

PALESTINE

13515. DARK, SIDNEY. Zionism and the Jews. *Quart. Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 74-91.—Not until 1896 with the publication of Herzl's *Judenstaat* did the modern Zionist movement originate. Its aims were crystallized in the Balfour Declaration of 1917 supporting a national home in Palestine for the Jews. This idea was incorporated in the terms of the British mandate. British support of the Palestine project has arisen out of a desire to establish a bridge to Asia and a hope of securing the good will of international Jewry. At present the Jews represent less than 10% of the population of Palestine, but the country is underpopulated. The comparative failure of the agriculture colonies through the settlement of the Jews in the towns is the weakness of the Zionist movement.—*Chester Kirby.*

13516. JEMAL BEY AL HUSSEINI. The Arab statement of the present situation in Palestine. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(1) Jan. 1930: 93-97.

13517. PAGE, KIRBY. Conflict in Palestine, some first-hand evidence. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(756) Dec. 2, 1929: 733-739.

SPAIN

13518. CARTER, W. H. The government of Spain. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (772) Apr. 1930: 435-444.—The dismissal of General Primo de Rivera was in line with the change in public sentiment. Yet since the *coup d'état* of 1923 the Military Directory had accomplished much. The Moroccan war ended well; internal prices were stabilized in harmony with the peseta; in 1927 the budget was balanced for the first time in 20 years; and many internal improvements were actually undertaken. Serious errors were made in the high tariff, the creation of monopolies, the failure to put the peseta on a gold basis; and while 4000 schools have been opened and a great University at Madrid instituted, the standards have been low and the Church has been admitted to too much power. The chief problem now is whether or not a new Constitution, perhaps republican, is not necessary.—H. McD. Clokier.

13519. UNSIGNED. The Spanish crisis. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (504) Apr. 1930: 357-369.—The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera was only a natural recurrence of a characteristic Spanish historical phenomenon. The constitution of 1876, whose defects led to dictatorship, was a compromise between ultra-conservatism and parliamentarism. Healthy popular control was rendered impossible. Primo's rule, based on military success, failed because of inability to establish a sound constitution and to eradicate regionalism. He succeeded in increasing the material well-being of the people, however.—Chester Kirby.

USSR

13520. DEAN, VERA MICHELES. The struggle in Russia. *New Republic.* 62 (796) Mar. 5, 1930: 61-63.

13521. DOMANEWSKAJA, OLGA. Agrarsozialismus in Russland. [Agrarian socialism in Russia.] *Gesellschaft.* 7 (4) Apr. 1930: 325-347.—In December 1927, the Soviet government decided to terminate Lenin's compromise with the capitalistic system. Its plan looked toward a faster rate of socialization by a system of collectivism in agriculture and cooperation in trade. To increase Russia's grain production vast public tracts, *Sowchosen*, varying in size from 42,000 to 127,000 hectares were put under cultivation. All farm machinery was furnished by the government and the peasants were employed as day laborers under a kind of factory system. In the regions already under cultivation the peasants were organized into communistic societies called *Kölchosen*. The more prosperous agricultural proprietor, *Kulak*, opposed the latter system but when he found his resistance might lead to a complete liquidation of his estate he submitted. This socialization has not been so successful as one would be led to believe by Soviet reports. Farm machinery is inadequate and antiquated. The former peasant proprietor on the *Kölchosen* has not been inclined to cooperate. The Soviet leaders are now fearful lest the association of the peasants in farm communities may lead to a farm party organization in which the former well-to-do farmer might assume the leadership. On March 2, Stalin called upon his supporters not to press the process of collectivism any farther but to establish more firmly what has been achieved.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

13522. HARPER, SAMUEL N. The Russian Communist party. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (4) Nov. 1929: 956-971.—Originally the Communist party was a bolshevik group of the Russian Social Democratic party, became the Russian Communist party in 1918, and in 1923 the Communist party of the Soviet Union. It is the single mobilized political center endeavoring to organize all social processes to conform with its particular ideology and program. It is the only legal

party organization. The party structure begins with the "cell" of three or more members of which there are 40,000, and heads up in the Central Committee of the party with its Political Bureau. All highly responsible positions of the Soviet governmental apparatus must be held by party members. The qualifications of candidates are activity and productivity in civic work, workers and peasants preferred, favoring the former class. The conditions of admission for intellectuals are made difficult. The membership of the party at present is over a million. The membership, however, is subject to frequent "purging" to eliminate "backsliders." The ultimate aim is to bring into the party the majority of the workers but thus far this has not been accomplished.—Bertram W. Maxwell.

13523. HÖFFDING, WALDEMAR. Die kommunistische Partei Russlands als Machtfaktor und Machtinstrument. [The Communist party of Russia as a factor and instrument of force.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56 (7) Apr. 1930: 16-19.—When the Bolsheviks asserted their supremacy the party had a membership of 50,000 in a country of 150,000,000. To maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat Lenin and his associates insisted upon the continuance of the communists as a minority party, for fear that ambitious politicians and scoundrels might destroy it. From 1921 to 1924 party strength was reduced from 700,000 to 350,000 and in 1929 its total membership was 1,531,000. The communists are particularly well represented in the Red Army where 25% to 35% of the privates and 50% of the officers are communists. The Russian army has become the real school of communism. Whether a sufficient number of leaders to carry out the program of Lenin will arise from the younger group of Bolsheviks is rather problematical.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

13524. KANTASKY, KARL. Georgien und seine Henker. [Georgia and its executioners.] *Gesellschaft.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 241-258.—Georgia has an area equal to the combined area of Belgium and Holland and a population of 2½ million. A spirit of intimate cooperation has developed between the rural and urban population, while in Russia the distance between the capital and the agricultural regions has made for a lack of understanding between these groups. The majority of the people of Georgia are Menshevists. In the election of Feb. 1919, 72% of the urban and 82% of the rural population voted for Social Democratic candidates; in the Russian constitutional election of 1917 Georgia cast 640,200 votes for the Menshevists and only 25,500 for the Bolsheviks. Russian soldiers moved into Georgia regardless of the agreement between Russia and Georgia. As soon as the rule of bayonets has ended in Georgia democratic institutions will be established.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

13525. METZSCH, HORST von. Die Wehrkraft Sowjetrusslands. [The military power of Soviet Russia.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56 (7) Apr. 1930: 20-23.—It is rather strange to find that the military organization of Soviet Russia originated under a pacifist antimilitaristic system. In the first year of Lenin's dictatorship he emphasized the need of military preparedness. In 1920 Trotsky had an army of two million under his command and in the near future Russia will have an army of twelve million. In spite of preference shown urban laborers the Russian army is primarily a peasant organization opposing any policy hostile to the peasantry. Moscow's agrarian program must be solved to the satisfaction of the peasantry of Russia before the army can be expected to be loyal to the Soviet Union.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 13383, 13499)

GREAT BRITAIN

13526. COX, IDRIS. The transformation of the party organization. *Communist Rev.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 55-59.—The Leeds Congress' selection of new leadership for the party emphasizes the importance of establishing factory cells. Politics and party organization are inseparable. Strikes now occur in which the party has no hand; Communists should furnish leadership. Every factory should have a party cell for that purpose. Collective leadership is lacking because collective tasks are carried out by organizers rather than by the whole membership.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

13527. POLLOCK, JAMES K., JR. A comparison of the American and British party systems. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(2) Mar. 1930: 207-221.—Under different constitutional systems the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race have developed two essentially different party systems. The British system unhampered by constitutional or legal disabilities works smoothly and efficiently with almost mechanical precision. Party work is carried on by professionals and at no time does the party machine stop. As the government is comparatively simple, being unitary in nature, so is the party system. British parties are centralized and integrated, they are by means of strong discipline, very responsible, and they function well as educators of the electorate. In the United States parties are decentralized, little different from each other, and are not able to enforce strong party discipline. In both countries strong party machines have developed, but the opposition machine in the United States is not so effective an instrument of criticism as in Britain. Greater progress toward the ideal of the democratic control of parties has been made in America than in Britain. In the United States with the simpler two-party system we find a more complex party organization than in Britain.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

13528. SMITH, H. A. The referendum. *English Rev.* 50(4) Apr. 1930: 422-429.—Use of the referendum in Canada has been due to the unwillingness of the established political parties to commit themselves on controversial issues, and is a sign of decay in the party system. The referendum has no proper place in English politics until the historic system of responsible government based on parties divided in doctrine is given up.—*H. D. Jordan.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 12819, 12835, 13376, 13452, 13527, 13737)

GENERAL

13529. GUERARD, ALBERT. Parties, or groups? *Southwest Rev.* 15(1) Autumn, 1929: 21-36.—Anglo-Saxon theory is that democratic institutions will not work properly without two organized, permanent, responsible parties; yet parties are dead. In American politics, on truly vital questions, both sides are in agreement, or manage to remain prudently non-committal. In England the two-party system has broken down and the two rival forces are no longer homogeneous parties, but coalitions. Bi-partisan system failed to establish itself in France, but not through any racial incapacity to grasp its mysteries. The French political situation is too complex and changes too rapidly to make a two-party system possible. The germ of a group system exists in the United States and in light of increasing economic and political complexities, a multiplication of parties appears inevitable.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

13530. POLLAK, OSKAR. Parteiinteresse oder Staatsinteresse? [Party interest or state interest?] *Kampf.* 23(5) May 1930: 202-210.

GREAT BRITAIN

13531. DELLER, EDWIN. The Englishman and the law. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(3) Apr. 1930: 330-337.—The "average" Englishman has a deep-rooted, semimystical, respect for the law. Moreover, while he may grumble about a particular law, his feeling of resentment impels him toward constitutional measures for repeal rather than resistance. Even where there has been slight resistance, as in the case of the conscription act, it is sure to be ineffective, as there is no serious risk of legislation outrunning the moral sense of the community at large, and means of repeal can be put into operation only if pressure is strong and widely exercised. But even in England, law lags behind opinion.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

13532. HARLEY, J. H. The group in British politics. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(760) Apr. 1, 1930: 511-520.—Lord Salisbury's warning of 1900 against the group or "bloc" in British politics is worthy of consideration at the present time. Until the war, groups did not seriously threaten the bi-party system. But when Lloyd George remained in coalition with the Conservatives after the War, he dealt the Liberal party a deadly blow and made possible the emergence of Labor as a party. Any action impairing the effectiveness of the two parties and particularly the imposition of a triangular party system on the historic bi-party system would be deplorable.—*Harold Zink.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

(See also Entries 13456, 13461)

LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 13408)

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 9513, 13178, 13437, 13452, 13533, 13535)

13533. COT, PIERRE. La réforme du parlement. [Parliamentary reform.] *État Moderne.* 3(2) Feb. 1930:

114-132.—The French parliament is the object of criticism from all sides. Members of parliament are accused of being dishonest, incompetent, or lazy. Impartial examination shows these reproaches to be undeserved. No profession, subjected to the same amount of criticism, would stand up under it so well. However, some criticism is deserved. Parliament employs the machinery and method of a former day to cope with modern problems and conditions. Of these the principal

is the existence of powerful and vital syndical forces which are irregular, extra-legal, and uncontrolled. Parliamentary mechanism and procedure ought to be modernized by the regular and legal incorporation into the state of syndical forces. Details of organization and representation aside, laws should be the clear and simple formulation by experts of the national will as expressed by parliament after the compulsory consultation of technicians. Failure to realize such reform is sure to result in dictatorship or revolution.—*R. K. Gooch.*

13534. ROY, JOSE J. Should the Philippine legislature have a legislative counsel? *Philippine Law J.* 9(4) Oct. 1929: 131-140.

13535. UNSIGNED. The horizon in 1930. *State Government.* 3(1) Apr. 1930: 12-15.—A description of the plans for the development of the American Legislators' Association. The outstanding features of the project are: to maintain an Interstate Legislative Bureau; to organize twelve or more standing committees for work on improved forms of legislation; to arrange for the following meetings: an annual conference open to all legislators, an annual session of an Interstate Legislative Assembly, an annual meeting of the directors of the legislative reference bureaus of the various states; and an annual meeting of the committee members; to do its share in helping to integrate the efforts of the many agencies which are working for the improvement of government.—*Harvey Walker.*

13536. WITTE, EDWIN E. A law making laboratory. *State Government.* 3(1) Apr. 1930: 3-10.—The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library has had a continuous existence since 1901 and functions today much as it did during the twenty years when Dr. McCarthy was its chief. It has a collection of 75,000 catalogued pieces of material. The library is actually a research organization; it does not measure its work in terms of circulation. Legislative reference work consists of locating, compiling, and digesting information on pending and past legislation, in response to specific requests of members of the legislature, state departments, local officials, private citizens. Bill drafting is done almost exclusively for members of the legislature and upon their written instructions. The office of the Revisor of Statutes is another agency which aids in the improvement of state law.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 12361, 13385, 13415, 13450, 13458-13459, 13581)

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 13453, 13462-13463, 13569, 13618)

13537. CARLILL, H. F. Administrative habits of mind. *Pub. Admin.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 119-130.—The first and most important habit of mind that an administrator cultivates is that of trying to look at every general principle in the light of the concrete case, and at every concrete case in contemplation of the general principle. Most of the criticism of "red tape" is in reality due to popular irritability over "principles" which the critics do not take occasion to analyze. More administrative work should be done by discussion and interviews with the people concerned. Perhaps original thought is needed most of all. Administration should cultivate "live men" and "live departments."—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

13538. LYEL, P. C. Some psychological factors in public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 131-147.—The attitudes and habits of British civil servants are conditioned largely by the traditional

antipathy of Englishmen toward experts. Public distrust develops in the civil service a superiority complex. Another result is the "cult of non-expertness." Popular disdain may even lead to the growth of an inferiority complex in civil servants, especially in the younger ones. Closely allied to intra-departmental snobbery is the "departmental stiffness," based upon the rank, salary, or cabinet rank of the several ministerial chiefs. Civil servants also show a distrust of rigorously logical propositions. Against these "cranky habits of mind" there is one valuable specific: the official should, as conveniently as may be, see the things he writes about and talk directly to the people with whom he deals.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

13539. SMITH, H. L. The Board of Trade. *Pub. Admin.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 164-179.—The functions of the Board of Trade cover all matters of industry and trade not specifically allotted by Act of Parliament to other departments. The writer traces the growth of the Board of Trade's powers and organization from 1622, until the writer's resignation from the present Board, with its vastly enhanced powers, in 1927. In 1786 the reconstituted Board of Trade possessed only seven clerks in addition to secretaries; just before the Great War there were 7500 permanent employees; in 1927 there were still 4500 employees, exclusive of the Mines Department. The Board as a collective entity has long been moribund. Parliamentary secretaries are not members of the Board. A significant feature of the modern Board is that of Standing Advisory Councils, with no executive or origination powers, constituted partly of officials and partly of experienced citizens. These councils constitute a check upon bureaucracy and serve as a broadening influence of the Heads of Departments in their water-tight departments.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 13346, 13349, 13413, 13435, 13466-13467)

13540. GIESECKE, ALBERT A. Recent financial reforms in Peru. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63(12) Dec. 1929: 1209-1219.—Peru adopted the executive budget in 1922. In 1927 there was negotiated with North American bankers a loan of \$100,000,000 of which \$50,000,000 has been issued. The proceeds are to be used to refund existing indebtedness and build public works. In 1922 there was established a bank built upon the lines of our federal reserve system, upon the board of which the New York bankers are represented. These same bankers are also represented in the National Tax Collecting Company which collects most government revenue, receiving a one per cent commission and a sum for expenses. In 1926 the postal, telegraph and radio services were turned over to the Marconi Company, the latter receiving 5% of the gross revenues plus 25% of the annual surplus. These services had formerly incurred a deficit, as has been the case with the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company whose difficulties have not been solved. By the recent treaty settling the Tacna-Arica affair it was stipulated that "both nations would condone any further obligation or debt pending between the two Republics." Chile had been claiming that Peru owed her 31,000,000 Chilean pesos. The present Peruvian governmental régime expects in fifteen years, 1919 to 1934, to have increased irrigated land acreage 67%, railroad mileage 50% and automobile highways in operation 2,490 per cent.—*John M. Piffner.*

13541. JØRGENSEN, J. HASSING. Nogle Anmærkninger til Statsregnskabet. [Some criticisms of state accounting methods.] *Nationaløkonom. Tidsskr.* 68(1) 1930: 44-61.—Criticisms of certain peculiarities in the posting of public accounts as well as the allocation

of funds. Certain decided reductions in the state capital are suggested, which should be restored in the current accounts over a period of say 20 years.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

13542. LANDKOF, A. *Scheck und laufende Rechnung in Gesetzgebung und Gerichtspraxis der UdSSR.* [Checks and current accounting in the legislation and judicial practice of the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (5) May 1929: 658-671.—A detailed study of legal methods and principles employed in dealing with negotiable instruments, particularly checks, in the Soviet Union, including exhaustive comparisons with the practice of other countries. Special attention is given to methods of obtaining redress in the event of the issue of worthless or falsified checks.—*M. W. Graham.*

13543. LOEBER, AUGUST. *Die Besteuerung ausländischen Kapitals in Lettland.* [Taxation of foreign capital in Latvia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (10) Oct. 1929: 1347-1358.—*M. W. Graham.*

13544. SCHLINK, F. J. *Improving purchasing methods through specifications.* *Amer. City.* 42 (4) Apr. 1930: 157-158.—To buy goods through a central agency is only a part of the problem of improving purchasing methods. Successful operation of buying under specifications without an effective technique of tests is an impossibility. On the other hand, tests without standards are only an imperfect approach to the very difficult problem of scientific purchasing.—*Harvey Walker.*

13545. SOQUET, M. *La réforme de la comptabilité publique française.* [The reform of French public accounting.] *État Moderne.* 3 (3) Mar. 1930: 205-217.—The old-fashioned organization of French public accounting ought, without being made identical with commercial or industrial accounting, to be modernized. The present system, dating from more than a century ago, was not conceived with a view to giving information on the situation as a whole. There exists a wealth of detailed accounts but almost no collective accounts. Departmental instructions might avoid infinite red-tape and an inaccurate picture in the present accounts. The classification should be modified with the rubrics so arranged that, without any complication of the paperwork, the situation as a whole would stand out, and the possibility would exist of periodically and automatically drawing up a balance-sheet for the French state. Considerable saving of money would result and work in the bureaus would be simplified and centralized without the need of laws or decrees.—*R. K. Gooch.*

13546. UNSIGNED. *Public records and the public accountant.* *J. Accountancy.* 49 (3) Mar. 1930: 170-192.—Few laws have ever been passed which require independent audit of records of state or municipal governments or subdivisions thereof. Even where such laws have been passed they have usually been vitiated by the system of requiring public work to be allotted on a basis of bids. Many states have provisions for permanent official auditors, but these do not usually have to be qualified accountants. Experiences of a number of states in hiring public accountants are cited, and a résumé of the present situation in nearly all the states and territories is given.—*H. F. Tuggart.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entry 13590)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 12913, 13374, 13391, 13393, 13398, 13411, 13430, 13434, 13449, 13572, 13584, 13602)

13547. MAKOWSKI, W. *The codification of measures of security.* *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne.* 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 74-85.—Both the Italian project of 1927 and the Russian code of the same year attempt to

substitute social security for penalties in their penal codes. In Italy such security is based for the most part on the degree of dangerousness of the offender, but no person may be so "secured" except as is specifically provided for by law, nor can any one be punished for any act not mentioned by law as specifically punishable by means of a specific penalty. In Russia the word "penalty" is the same as that for "capital offense" and has been eliminated from the text of the law. Three types of social security are provided for in the Russian code (1) medical-educational, (2) medical and (3) judicial-correctional. In brief the object of the code is to prevent both (1) recidivists and (2) first offenders and (3) to adapt delinquents to the conditions of life in a working class society.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13548. ROCCO, ALFREDO. *Bases de la reforma penal fascista.* [Bases of Fascist penal reform.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (97) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 69-85.—Most Italian codes go back to 1865. Besides the reform of the civil, civil procedural, commerce, and merchant marine codes, it has been urged repeatedly by such scholars as Carófalo that the penal code be revised. In undertaking this revision it has been carried out in essentially the orthodox manner. It has not been discussed in detail, article by article, in the parliament; it has, however, been discussed in general outline before being promulgated by the government. It gives due recognition to the good points of both classicists and positivists; it maintains punishment as the judicial sanction and penal responsibility as a fundamental principle, but also provides for the defense of the state against criminality. In its provision for prevention it clearly recognizes the distinction between police methods, which operate before the act, and juridical methods, which operate after the fact, and gives greater weight to the latter. It increases the classification, segregation, and application of special methods to minors, insane, epileptics and other special classes. Penalties for the protection of the state have been increased; Italian nationality cannot be sacrificed to international intrigue and propaganda. In order to preserve the impartiality of the expert witness he is to be segregated from all debate and partisan controversy in court. The judges have also been provided with better economic support and greater dignity in order to isolate them from possible contamination and criticism. (Many other detailed provisions and answers to criticisms.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 12357, 12811, 13389, 13392, 13394, 13418, 13422, 13425, 13429, 13433, 13440, 13449, 13490, 13542, 13560, 13720, 13757-13758)

13549. BENTHAMITE. *All quiet on the legal front.* *English Rev.* 50 (4) Apr. 1930: 470-476.—There is great unemployment in the legal profession in Great Britain at present, for the volume of litigation is decreasing, and the number of lawyers continues to grow. The real trouble, however, is that prospective litigants are deterred by the uncertainties, unreasonable expense, and duration of cases taken to court. The practices of lawyers and the courts need reform.—*H. D. Jordan.*

13550. BUKOWSKI, W. *Erläuterungen zu den im IV Buche (Forderungsrecht) des III. Teiles des Baltischen Provinzialrechts vorgenommenen Abänderungen.* [Commentaries on the changes made in Book IV (Procedural law) of Part III of the Laws of the Baltic Provinces.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (5) May, 1929: 672-684.—The application in Latvia of the old law of the Baltic provinces, built on the codification of customs of a feudal, class society, necessitated numerous modifications, it being the endeavor of Latvian statesmen to create the legal conditions for the development of an

equalitarian social and agrarian democracy. Retention of the old law while unifying the civil law; abolition of peculiarities in family and succession law; revision of the code in general to conform to contemporary standards of social justice; the introduction of west-Latvian law into Latgallia—these were the primary objectives in early plans for legal reform, a whole new code appearing impracticable. The Latvian parliament being divided in its opinions concerning legal reform, the requisite modifications were enacted by the government as an emergency ordinance. The changes, while numerous, have not essentially altered the legal system, but have excised obsolete and inapplicable portions of the older law.—*M. W. Graham.*

13551. CZAŁCZYŃSKI, KAROL. Die Durschsuchung in der neuen polnischen Strafprozessordnung. [Search in the new Polish code of criminal procedure.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (11) Nov. 1929: 1429-1446.—A detailed analysis of the substantive and procedural requirements and restrictions for domiciliary and personal and correspondence search, as set forth in the presidential ordinance of March 19, 1928.—*M. W. Graham.*

13552. GORPHE, F. Showing prisoners to witnesses for identification. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 79-88.—The paper is a translation of an article which originally appeared in the *Rev. Internat. de Criminologie*, 1 (4-5) Sept. 1929: 165-175.) The author is a judge at the court of Lille, France. The act of identification of a suspect by witnesses constitutes an extremely responsible phase in the procedure of criminal investigation; in many instances conviction is dependent on such identification. Criminologists and medical men have recorded a large number of data more than sufficient to condemn individual showings for identification. Collective and selective showings seem to have yielded somewhat better results. Edmond Locard and R. A. Reiss have recommended that the accused be identified at the scene of the crime and under circumstances as nearly as possible approaching the past reality, particularly with respect to lighting conditions.—*Boris Brasol.*

13553. GRANT, J. A. C. Methods of jury selection. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (1) Feb. 1930: 117-134.—Criticism of our jury system is quite common today. Abolition of the jury being beyond the realm of probability, the question narrows down to that of improvement, which is primarily a problem of improving the methods of selection. Improvement of the panel from which the jury is chosen is the key to the situation. The greatest advance has been made in those jurisdictions where the courts have been free to exercise control by court rules. This is particularly true where the courts are so organized as to have an effective administrative head, and a conference of judges or a judicial council.—*C. M. Kneier.*

13554. MAAS GEESTERANUS, H. J. Observations sur la crise du jury. [Observations on the jury crisis.] *Études Criminol.* 5 (3) Mar. 1930: 65-69.—One of the unforeseen effects of the war is the disappearance in many countries of the jury, introduced after the French Revolution. Following in the footsteps of Holland, which abolished the jury in 1813, Austria, Poland and Italy are preparing to abolish it, while Germany and Spain have already done so, Germany having substituted for it courts composed of three judges and six assessors (*Schöffengerichte*). Recently a bill has been presented to the French parliament proposing to make the jury decide, in conjunction with the judge, on the penalty. This would perhaps delay the intervention of the judge too much. In Italy the law in force states that the president-judge and the clerk of court shall be present when the jury deliberates on the verdict. The judge is not permitted to give a résumé of the case, but he may instruct the jury as to the consequences of their verdict. This plan has evidently not worked well for

the new Draft Code of Criminal Procedure makes no mention at all of a jury. In France, since the law of Dec. 10, 1908, the foreman of the jury has had the right to call the presiding judge to the jury room. The judge had to be accompanied by the defendant's counsel, the state prosecutor and the clerk. An extension of this procedure will meet the keenest opposition, however. In France the judiciary, not having the complete confidence of the people which marks the judiciary of many other countries, wants to keep the jury as being better able to withstand popular criticisms of verdicts. The most important argument in favor of the jury, however, is the one which points to it as the voice of the people, speaking sometimes contrary to law because it is above the law. The people want a court which renders a rough and ready justice, and so long as that is the case the jury will be maintained.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

13555. SHARTEL, BURKE. Federal judges—appointment, supervision, and removal—some possibilities under the constitution. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (5) Mar. 1930: 485-529. (6) Apr. 1930: 723-738. (7) May 1930: 870-909.—If defects in organization of the federal bench are not remedied, the constant criticism of federal judges in Congress and elsewhere may tend to the destruction of their principal source of strength, tenure during good behavior, or, even worse, may bring in such reforms as recall, popular election of federal judges for shorter terms and other popular nostrums. The author proposes three changes in organization, devoting one article to each proposal. I. Supreme court judges are carefully appointed by the president and considered by the senate but this is not true of selection of inferior judges which is largely a matter of politics. It is proposed that inferior judges be appointed by the chief justice of the United States with the approval of the supreme court or that circuit judges be so appointed and district judges be appointed by the chief justice with approval of the respective circuit courts of appeals. This change might be made by congress without constitutional amendment. II. Our federal judges ought to be subject to some check besides the possibility of reversal or the very remote possibility of impeachment. Supervision is most needed in regard to district judges, who appoint clerks, commissioners, receivers, trustees and special masters; they are the judges against whom most of the criticism of our federal courts is directed. The Chief Justice should give attention to the conduct of all federal judges; the presiding circuit judge should oversee the conduct of district judges. Congress clearly has power to provide specifically for supervision of the inferior federal judges. III. Impeachment is a cumbersome, costly and impractical method of removing unfit judges. Besides, it does not apply to a judge who becomes insane or otherwise disabled, or to a negligent judge. It is proposed that circuit courts of appeals might be constituted permanent disciplinary courts with jurisdiction to remove district judges in their respective circuits for misbehavior, permanent disability or other sufficient causes. The Chief Justice should be invested with power to start such proceedings; he could thus procure resignation and keep the matter within the judicial family. An essential feature of any plan is the grant of a pension which would encourage resignation and render the task of compulsory removal less difficult. This may be done within the constitution since impeachment is not the exclusive method of removing judges and the proposed plan does not conflict with any separation of powers.—*R. H. Wettach.*

13556. OPPENHEIM, S. CHESTERFIELD. The attack on the jury. *New Republic.* 61 (789) Jan. 15, 1930: 219-221.

13557. POUND, ROSCOE. The judicial office in America. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 Apr. 1930: 125-137.—With one exception, we are a more common law country than England today. That exception is in the

powers of the trial judge, who has always been the central figure in the English administration of justice, but whose importance has been emasculated in this country. Those who settled America brought with them the Whig conception of the common-law judge as a brutal, tyrannical monster. This belief was sustained by Macaulay's picture of Jeffreys and Cockburn's characterization of Broxfield, both of which were distorted, and the conduct of the federalist judges on the eve of rise to power of the Jeffersonian party. The rise of the professional defendant's lawyer, who relied on procedural technicalities, and of the professional plaintiff's lawyer, with his reliance upon persuasion, brought about a situation in which the leaders of the bar were agreed in tying down the judge. If, today, our pro-

cedure is not what it ought to be, we may well ask ourselves what chance we have given our trial judges to develop it into something workable.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

13558. SMITH, WILLIAM A. Waiver of trial by jury in criminal cases. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 80-85.—Where waiver of jury trial is allowed, the question arises as to the method of accomplishing the waiver. The California court had held that it must be expressly made by the accused himself, and that his presence in the court room when his attorney makes such waiver does not suffice. This is contrary to the general rule that an attorney has authority to make stipulations in regard to matters of procedure, and opens the way for a reversal on a purely technical ground.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 13525, 13551-13552, 13651)

13559. HALL-DALWOOD, J. Police training and education. *Police J. (London)* 2 (8) Oct. 1929: 636-642.

13560. NILES, H. M. The primary course in the education and training of the police officer. *Police J. (London)* 2 (8) Oct. 1929: 529-533.

13561. WALTMAN, J. M., and SIRKS, J. P. An optical instrument for calculating the speed of motor cars. *Police J. (London)* 2 (8) Oct. 1929: 643-655.

13562. UNSIGNED. The photographic department of the Liverpool city police. *Police J. (London)* 2 (8) Oct. 1929: 534-545.

13563. UNSIGNED. The predominant surface ship. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (504) Apr. 1930: 209-217.—The British government's weak stand on the question of battleships is inconsistent with the necessity for retaining this form of vessel. The introduction of a "bulge" below the water line, which takes the shock of torpedoes, makes the submarine menace to them negligible. Cruisers can never take their place because their very purpose is supplementary. Nor has the airplane made battleships obsolete. Their abolition would destroy the naval balance of power because of the rapidity with which smaller vessels could be built in a crisis.—*Chester Kirby.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 13485, 13521, 13738, 13745)

13564. BELAUNDE, VÍCTOR ANDRÉS. El nuevo estatuto universitario del Perú. [The new university statute of Peru.] *Reforma Soc.* 41 (4) Aug. 1928: 306-311.—The national university cannot be independent of the state; but on the other hand is privileged because of its value in the past and its hope for the future. Its autonomy in the Spanish empire was respected by Hapsburgs and Bourbons; Napoleon alone destroyed it. In America, when Bolívar founded the university of Caracas he carefully preserved its autonomy. In Peru the same principle was followed in the reforms of 1861, as in later laws, until the present statute, which submerges the university votes beneath a 5 to 4 majority of governmental representatives. The evils to be expected are shown by the contrast between private and state universities in the United States, the ones free of political intrigues, and the others constantly troubled thereby.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

13565. BRYAN, WILLIAM LOWE. Educational policies of the United States government. *Educ. Rec.* 11 (2) Apr. 1930: 55-59.—In striking contrast to the policy pursued during the first half of our national history, since 1862 the federal government in its appro-

priations to the states for education has restricted the use of these funds, with one exception, to the promotion of trade education and physical science in its relation to industry. Thus the government of the United States today is giving practically no financial assistance to the states in their promotion of the study of the sciences of human relations. Our national government aids in the "further mastery of things where our success is already supremely great, while it adds nothing in the support of the scientific mastery of the human problems which we must solve or perish."—*H. Arnold Bennett.*

13566. MACKIE, T. J. The relationship of the universities to public affairs. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (2) Apr. 1930: 180-191.—The public services must regard the universities as the nurseries of their future leaders. The present writer, an instructor in bacteriology in the University of Edinburgh, discusses chiefly the liaison between scientific talent and public administration. It is on the research side that the scientific studies can make their greatest contributions to the public services. It is a false assumption, however, to suppose that scientists should be employed only in an advisory capacity; experience proves that rigid discipline and cold logic prepare scientists admirably for executive and administrative tasks. University instructors are to be encouraged to undertake public relationship work if it is scientific and advances knowledge, because this practical experience will redound to the benefit of the university and its students.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

13567. UNSIGNED. Federal relations to education. *Educ. Rec.* 11 (2) Apr. 1930: 60-100.—This article comprises digests of material presented at a series of conferences between the National Advisory Committee on Education and cooperating committees of certain national agencies, public and private, concerning federal policy in respect to education. The agencies cooperating were as follows: Department of Superintendence in the N. E. A.; U. S. Department of Agriculture; Federal Board for Vocational Education; American Vocational Association and Association of State Directors of Vocational Education; Supreme Council 33° Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction; Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities; National Catholic Educational Association; American Federation of Labor; National Association of State Universities; American Home Economics Association. Conferences were held also with respect to Negro education and Indian education. On the whole, federal aid was approved, yet the matching or so-called 50-50 principle was called in question. Federal aid laws do not allocate to Negro education an amount comparatively equitable; thus facilities for the higher education of the Negro are failing to expand at a time when the number of Negro graduates of secondary schools is rapidly increasing.—*H. Arnold Bennett.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 12987, 13146, 13405, 13433, 13441, 13443, 13468, 13486, 13682, 13757, 13781, 13784-13785, 13790, 13803, 13806, 13809-13811, 13813)

13568. ABEL, HEDWIG. Zur "Pflegekindschaft" im Entwurf eines Gesetzes ueber die unehelichen Kinder und die Annahme an Kindes statt. (Foster-children according to the draft of the law on illegitimate children and on adoption.) *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 21 (2) May 1929: 52-55.—The term "foster-children" is not used in the usual sense. Here it means a new type of foster-children created by a contract hitherto unknown in German law. According to this contract, the care of the person of the minor is taken from the one entitled to exercise that care and given to the foster-parents. It bars any unjustifiable interference on the part of the natural parents or guardian with the vital interests of the child. This type of contract cannot be accepted without important alterations; it does not conform sufficiently to the principal ideas of the federal law on youth welfare.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

13569. ASUZANO, M. A. Appraisal system in sanitary control and supervision of eating and food handling establishments. *Philippine Islands Medic. Assn. J.* 10 Jan. 1930: 11.

13570. BLUMENTHAL, PAUL. Die Beendigung der Fürsorgeerziehung (§72 R JWG). Ein juristischer Beitrag zur Krise in der Fürsorgeerziehung. [The termination of custodial care, §72 Federal law on youth welfare. A juridical contribution to the crisis concerning custodial care.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 21 (4) Jul. 1929: 124-133.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

13571. EISINGER, OTTO. Krankenkassen und Gemeinde Wien. [The sickness fund and the commune of Vienna.] *Arbeiterschutz*. 39 (23) Dec. 1, 1928: 273-274.

13572. FRANCKE, HERBERT. Die Rechtsgarantien im Recht der Fürsorgeerziehung. [Legal guarantees in the law on custodial care.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 21 (1) Apr. 1929: 1-4.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

13573. LAIDLER, HARRY W. Vienna houses its workers. *New Republic*. 60 (778) Oct. 1929: 289-292.—Until May, 1919, when the Socialist party captured the majority of seats in the Vienna Council, no adequate municipal or private housing program was in force. Under a municipal building program the Socialists, by 1927, had completed 45,000 apartments. Building regulations prescribe that no more than 50% of the land may be occupied by the building. The remainder must be given to courts and open spaces. Structures must be fire-proof and the walls must be sound-proof. Each room must be open to air and sunlight, narrow corridors and air-shafts not being permitted. The municipality now contemplates the building of cottages and apartments which, when completed, will be transferred as a gift to settlement associations and each house is required only to pay a rent sufficient to cover the costs of maintenance.—*Philip D. Jordan*.

13574. KEANE, VINCENT. The multiple dwelling law decision. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4 (1) Dec. 1929: 45-58.—The multiple dwelling law enacted at the last session of the Legislature is made applicable to the City of New York; other communities are free to adopt it in whole or in part. It contains restrictions upon the height and bulk of multiple dwellings, regulates the sizes of rooms and prohibits overcrowding them, enforces privacy, punishes slipshod housekeeping, and penalizes buildings so unfortunate as to be occupied by persons of deficient morality. The new act was declared unconstitutional at a special term of the supreme court held in New York county. Prompt hearing by the Court

of Appeals was followed by prompt decision. The vote for reversal was five to two, citing the 4th section of the Home Rule amendment, whose provisions should not be deemed to restrict the Legislature's power to enact laws relating to matters other than the "property, affairs or government of cities." The principal quarrel with this decision is that the result of the majority is achieved by the introduction of standards unmentioned in the Constitution. In lieu of applying the prescribed test of relationship to municipal property, affairs or government, there is offered a discussion of the limits of state and local interests.—*O. P. Field*.

13575. KINLACH, J. P. Aspects of public health administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (2) Apr. 1930: 192-206.—Public health work reveals that if we knew enough and could apply what we knew, all children born might survive to a healthful life and a good old age, states the present writer, who is chief medical officer, Department of Health for Scotland. State medicine was not inaugurated in Scotland until 1908, with the Education Act of that year. By successive legislation, principally that of 1913 and 1918, the health service now embraces over 800,000 children. The greatest extension of state medicine came as the result of the National Health Insurance Acts. In Scotland this scheme covers over 1,750,000 people, more than one-third of the population. With a population of 4,800,000 the cost of the social services in Scotland in 1928 amounted to £50,000,000; some £30,000,000 went to education and pensions; £20,000,000 were expended upon medical projects. In the 16th century the average span of life was 20 years; at the close of the 18th century it was still less than 25 years; in 1910 it was about 47 years; in 1929 it was 56 years. Between 600 and 700 mothers die annually in childbirth. Over 8,000 children died in their first year in 1929, a rate of 87 per 1,000 births. Only £10,000 are spent annually on medical research, whereas agriculture with an appropriation of only £1,000,000 devotes £70,000 to research projects.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

13576. KLUMKER, CHRISTIAN J. Die elterliche Gewalt im Entwurf eines Unehelichengesetzes. [Parental authority according to the draft of the law on illegitimacy.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 21 (3) Jun. 1929: 73-77.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

13577. KNOP, W. The building of dwelling-houses in Bremen after the war. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5 (3) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 324-332.

13578. MCGOLDRICK, JOSEPH. To what extent is housing a municipal responsibility? *Amer. City*. 42 (4) Apr. 1930: 136-137.—There are no large cities and few small ones without slums. These are almost invariably located on land of high value. The actual building of dwellings for its citizens to live in is hardly an appropriate function of our government as we understand it in America; the role of the municipality is to assist, and in appropriate instances compel, individuals to meet these community problems. This can be done by the adoption of effective planning and zoning ordinances and building codes. The granting of partial tax exemption to new dwellings may work a doubtful advantage to the people for whose benefit it is offered. There is most to be said for a plan of taxation in which buildings are taxed at a lower rate than land. The real role of the city is in bringing enlightened opinion to bear on the housing problem.—*Harvey Walker*.

13579. MCINTOSH, J. W. A dominion medical service. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 177-186.—The author suggests a plan for federal co-operation with the various provincial and municipal medical services, this service to be organized federally and placed under a commission of three, appointed by and responsible only to parliament. The duties of the commission would include the formulation of regulations and standards, examining and supplying of men for service, and promotion of cooperation in the work of

the various services. The Federal Medical Service could be a very important factor in an advisory capacity, and in co-ordinating the various public health bodies; while with the individual province would lie the chief control of public health, either under the provincial or under the municipal health department. He suggests using full-time men for all public medical positions, whether federal, provincial or municipal, wherever feasible. Efficiency in public health service requires full-time men, undistracted by private practice, with the necessary training, experience, and skill, adaptable to the various service requirements. For the doctor, it provides a competence from the outset, old age pension, full-time service, divided responsibility, a certain standing in the community assured, and a chance to rise on a graded merit system. For the people it provides a man trained in prevention rather than in the cure of disease, the economic value of which is tremendous.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13580. MITCHELL, C. AINSWORTH. Food adulteration and its prevention. *Police J. (London).* 2 (8) Oct. 1929: 546-556.

13581. SCOURIOTIS, P. L'organisation pénitentiaire en Grece. [Penal institutions in Greece.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne.* 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 199-208.—In present day penal institutions in Greece the emphasis is placed upon open air labor, with the result that one-fourth of the sixty prisons are prison farms. The government has also converted the agricultural school at Volo into a prison school devoted to professional training in agriculture. (Most of the prisoners in Greece are from the agricultural class.) Wardens of Grecian prisons are required to take a thorough course of study in the duties of their office, in elementary penal law and penal procedure, in the broad aspects of penitentiary science, the particular functions of prisons and the like. After an examination such students as pass are elected wardens of second class and given prison appointments.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13582. SIMON, E. D. Maintenance allowances and the school-leaving age. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (772) Apr. 1930: 445-452.—The writer, deputy chairman of the Manchester Education committee, defends the Labour Government's proposal to pay 60% of an allowance of 5 shillings a week to be given needy children 14-15 years of age compelled by law to attend school. In Manchester attendance is compulsory and the payment must be made solely upon the proof of need.—*H. McD. Clowie.*

13583. UNSIGNED. Act coordinating federal public health activities. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45 (17) Apr. 25, 1930: 920-924.—This act, known as H. R. 8807, comprises 13 sections concerned with enlarging the duties of the Public Health Service and increasing its personnel as well as raising the titles for certain groups. Hereafter, the Advisory Board for the Hygienic Laboratory is to be known as the National Advisor Health Council to which the Surgeon-General is authorized to appoint, from representatives of the public health profession, 5 additional members.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13584. WEBLER, HEINRICH. Die Rechtsnatur der Vereinsvormundschaft des RJWG. [The legal nature of collective guardianship according to the federal youth-welfare-law.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (2) May. 1929: 37-41.—The RJWG (*Reichsgesetz für Jugendwohlfahrt*) has created a new type of guardianship, namely, a guardianship exercised by associations mostly educational in character. The executive committee, not the members of the association, is the guardian. Nor is the educational director involved, as some commentaries maintain. As the executive committee, and not its individual members, is the guardian, there can not be any co-guardians. Although the executive committee is the legal representative of the association, its function as guardian is

not based on that fact but rather on its own right as established by law.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 12796, 12979, 12991, 12998, 12005, 13055, 13071, 13096-13098, 13103, 13117, 13137, 13192, 13234, 13261, 13336, 13361, 13369, 13415, 13428, 13432, 13447, 13449, 13542, 13569, 13577, 13594, 13627, 13631, 13635, 13648, 13657)

13585. ALLERHAND, M. Über das landwirtschaftliche Registerpfandrecht in Polen. [On the law of agricultural movable property liens in Poland.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (6) Jun. 1929: 838-863.—A detailed commentary on the Polish ordinance of March 22, 1928, dealing with liens on machinery and other implements used in connection with agriculture.—*M. W. Graham.*

13586. BURREL, ROBERT. The reform of the British patent system. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (4002) Aug. 2, 1929: 923-952.—A paper delivered before the Royal Society of Arts on May 15, 1929. Interest in the reform of English patent law has been awakened by the international convention which is to meet in London in 1933. The report recently brought out by a committee appointed by the British Science Guild in April, 1927, reveals that too little protection is given both to the inventor and the public; the cost of patent litigation is excessive; and the Patent Office suffers from perpetual congestion. He points out that patent law still embodies many of the original provisions from the statute of monopolies of James I. The impetus toward international uniformity came in 1883 when the Paris Convention sat; its rulings were amended at the Hague in 1925. English patent law should be revised in accordance with international agreement. Various technical aspects of the law are discussed and a change in legal procedure is advocated which would make appeals lie from the comptroller to the high court judges rather than the law officers of the Crown.—*G. A. Jacobsen.*

13587. BROOKE, SIR JOHN. The administrative control of road traffic. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (2) Apr. 1930: 148-163.—In England, the number of motor vehicles has risen between 1921 and 1928 from 873,000 to 2,036,000. Tonnage by trucking has grown proportionately. Accidents have increased from 2,600 in 1921 to 5,900 in 1928. At present the number of vehicles in Great Britain is one to every 20.0 persons as against one to every 8.3 in Canada, and one to every 4.5 in U. S. A. In ten years English authorities may expect a total of almost 3,000,000 automobiles, with a 50% gain in traffic congestion and accidents. Parliament has passed far-reaching legislation to cope with the problem.—*Marhsall E. Dimock.*

13588. LEROY, JEAN CH. La jurisprudence et la loi du 6 mai 1919. [Jurisprudence and the law of May 6, 1919.] *État Moderne.* 2 (12) Dec. 1929: 12-17.—French laws of 1905 and 1908 empowered the administration to determine the name and origin of wines and other products and to delimit the regions producing these commodities. Various administrative decrees were issued between 1908 and 1911. However, the laws and decrees were not altogether satisfactory; and, as a result, a law of May 6, 1919 withdrew the authority of the administration and left to the courts the task of defining in litigation, the rights of those interested. Names and regions have been judicially determined in important cases for wines, brandies, and cheese; further progress appears possible and desirable.—*R. K. Gooch.*

13589. LADAY, STEFAN. Das neue rumänische Gesetz über den Verkauf auf Kredit von Maschinen. [The new Rumanian law on the purchase of machinery on credit.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (2) Feb. 1930: 167-176.—A

detailed commentary by a permanent member of the legislative council in Bucharest, concerning the law of Aug. 2, 1929. The text of the law itself is given on pp. 178-184.—*M. W. Graham.*

13590. RYNDZJUNSKI, G. Die gesetzliche Regelung der Zahlungsfähigkeit staatlicher und genossenschaftlicher Unternehmungen in der Soviet Union. [The legal regulation of the incapacity to pay of state and corporate enterprises in the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(10) Oct. 1929: 1320-1347.—*M. W. Graham.*

13591. UNSIGNED. Notre enquête dans les principales régions viticoles. [Our investigation in the principal vinegrowing regions.] *État Moderne.* 2(12) Dec. 1929: 23-43.—Exports of wines are diminishing every year; an investigation has been made of how far French legislation is satisfactory for protection against fraud in connection with names showing the origin of wines.—*R. K. Gooch.*

13592. ZABIĆ, MILORAD. Vergleichende Betrachtungen über das Aktienrecht Jugoslawiens. [Comparative considerations on the Yugoslav law of corporations.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(2) Feb. 1930: 113-143.—An exhaustive and detailed analysis by the chief of section in the Yugoslav Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—*M. W. Graham.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 13362, 13364)

13593. HORMELL, ORREN C. Public utilities legislation in 1929. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 109-115.—Growing public criticism of the existing state of affairs in public utilities regulation reached the legislative halls in many states in 1929. The legislation enacted was notable, not for new regulatory acts, but as an attempt to clear the way for a serious, comprehensive, and more permanent revision of the whole body of laws relating to public control of utilities. New York, Massachusetts, and South Carolina provided for thorough studies of the existing situation. The laws of some states were strengthened; several states extended the jurisdiction of the commissions over motor carriers. Attempts were made in a few cases to further public ownership and operation.—*C. M. Kneier.*

13594. NEON. American air mails and what they cost. *English Rev.* 49(2) Aug. 1929: 190-199.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 9185, 9199, 10399, 11584, 11606, 11608, 11610, 12006, 13030, 13635)

13595. AVERILL, A. S. Reclamation of the Canadian west. *United Empire.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 126-129.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 13625)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 13293, 13377, 13386, 13388, 13413, 13609, 13616, 13621, 13648, 13656, 13661)

13599. LAPRADELLE, ALBERT de. La législation relative à la propriété foncière dans la Nouvelle Dobroudja et le droit international. [Legislation on land property in New Dobruja and international law.] *Rev. de Droit International.* 13(5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 160-274.—An obsolete division of land property into *mulk*—freehold, and *mirie*—land subject to certain domanial rights of the Sultan, founded in the conception of old Turkish law, was long since made an object of successive reforms in Turkey itself as well as in all the territories detached from the Ottoman

13596. HANKEL, J. Der Kampf um das Bodenreformgesetz. [The struggle over the law for reform of agriculture.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (9) Sep. 1928: 390-395.

13597. NAUMOV, N. Die Bergbaugesetzgebung der Sovetunion. [Mining legislation in the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(6) Jun. 1929: 816-838.—Mining rights in czarist Russia were governed by two separate legal systems: in the crownlands they were separate from surface rights; elsewhere, the right of subsoil exploitation went with title to real property. The November revolution brought about complete socialization of mining properties, a state monopoly of mining being a corollary of war communism. With the advent of the New Economic Policy the mining regulations were altered and leases, concessions, etc. were authorized as a means of encouraging private initiative. On the formation of the Soviet Union, the legislation of the R.S.F.S.R. was extended to the entire territory of the Union. On Nov. 9, 1927 revised legislation was put into effect which decentralized the administration of mining law, it having become apparent that the Soviet Union was endowed with only a normative jurisdiction over the mining legislation of the component republics, and not with final authority to make detailed enactments. In general, there is a relaxation of previous restrictions under the new law. The elaboration of the concessionary and lease systems under Russian and Ukrainian legislation, as contradistinguished from the law of the Union, is given detailed consideration.—*M. W. Graham.*

13598. WEIZSÄCKER, WILHELM. Die Bergrechtsgesetzgebung der Cechoslovakischen Republik. [Mining legislation in the Czechoslovak Republic.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3(6) Jun. 1929: 789-804.—The bases for present day mining law in Czechoslovakia were laid down by Austrian imperial legislation in 1854. This was left unmodified by the revolution of 1918. On Feb. 25, 1920, three far-reaching new laws, shot through with the spirit of socialization, were passed, creating state monopolies in virtually all the mining industries. The coal industry, however, was decontrolled in 1924. Special labor legislation, including the famous law on mines councils, was enacted in 1920 and 1921, not without a certain amount of political compulsion. The completion of the revision of mining legislation must await more favorable conditions, probably in the near future. Among the reforms yet to be effected is that in the field of mine accident compensation, where law is gradually being evolved by custom at the present time. Detailed analysis of the 1920 laws is given, with subsequent amendments.—*M. W. Graham.*

Empire. The last traces of *mirie* were abolished in Turkey in 1926. All lands of this kind became, without any special indemnity, full and free individual property. The Balkan states, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia abolished long before the war the domanial rights attached to *mirie*. Austria-Hungary did the same with regard to Bosnia; France with regard to Algeria and Tunisia. Rumania alone, with regard to North Dobruja, makes the liberation of *mirie* lands in favour of their lawful occupants subject to payment of a certain sum to the treasury. This condition marks already a serious deficiency from the point of view of modern legal development. This regime was extended, and even burdened, to South Dobruja, acquired from Bulgaria in virtue of the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913. A law

of 1914, amended in 1924, created there a serious menace to the rights of property, to the general welfare of the indigenous population, whose acquired rights under the Bulgarian law were superseded by a revival of the old Turkish institution, and 70% of the land property was taken from its proprietors. As the proprietors were mainly Bulgarians and Turks, and the drastic measures taken by the Rumanian government were used in order to transfer the property to Rumanians, the regime of lands in South Dobruja is at the same time contrary to the elementary individual rights, to the principle of respect of acquired rights, and to the Minorities Treaties. It is to be hoped that Rumania will modify its land legislation with regard to South Dobruja, without compelling the parties concerned to attempt a legal action before an international authority. Promises to that effect were repeatedly given by prominent Rumanian statesmen. In 1926 an accord on that basis was reached between the Bulgarian and Rumanian Association for the League of Nations.—*B. Akzin.*

13600. MANDELSTAM, ANDRÉ. *La déclaration des droits internationaux de l'homme.* [The declaration of the international rights of man.] *Espit Internat.* 4(14) Apr. 1930: 232-243.—When on Oct. 12, 1929, at Briarcliff Lodge, New York, the Institute of International Law adopted its declaration of the international rights of man, a memorable step in the evolution of international law was taken, since thereby the concept of a merely relative competence of the state toward the individual was substituted for that of absolute sovereignty, and the primary right of the international community over that of the state was recognized. It tends to give these rights universal effect. It generalizes the terms of the Minorities Treaties, not by creating artificial minorities but by extending its rights to all citizens, majority and minority alike. There are certain differences: the exclusion of every distinction based on sex as well as on nationality, race, language or religion; property as well as life, and personal and religious liberty are protected, and the free use of the language of one's choice is extended to everyone. Articles 5 and 6 provide for effective, rather than for nominal, equality, and prohibit a state from withdrawing its nationality from its citizens whose rights are guaranteed except by general legislation. The declaration wisely provides no sanction against a state failing to regard it. Although sanctions are not provided for in advance, the political probability of their application is increased by the very universality of the declaration. Since the Permanent Court of International Justice applies the decisions and doctrines of eminent and qualified jurists, the declaration will become an indirect source of international law; while a treaty embodying its principles should now be adopted by all states.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

13601. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *La découverte de l'Amérique et le droit des gens.* [The discovery of America and international law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13(5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 33-58.—It was the discovery of America in 1492 that laid the foundation of modern international law, by creating the new problem of the attitude to be observed by European States and the Christian Church towards Indian communities. Formal law, based upon texts given by a state authority, was unable to resolve the difficulty, which consisted mainly in defining a just system of international relations for universal use. The task was brilliantly solved by the Spanish theologian Francisco Vitoria in 1532 by his famous lectures: *de Indis* and, later, *de Jure Belli*. Based upon *naturalis ratio*, Vitoria's international law is strongly connected with his general conception of morals and justice. It recognizes absolute equality of all independent communities, without having regard to their religion or state of civilization. Nations have

a right of free intercourse and trade with each other, but no right of occupation of discovered territories. Vitoria's teaching condemned the practice Spain adopted with regard to the natives of America. Still in connection with the development of relations between America and Europe, Vitoria's ideas were taken up by the classic Spanish school of international law, among whom Suarez stands most prominently, and were finally exposed in an unrivalled manner by Grotius in 1625.—*B. Akzin.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 13379, 13419, 13612, 13617, 13620, 13622-13623, 13626, 13647)

13602. CALON, E. CUELLO. *Les principes de l'extradition.* [The principles of extradition.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne.* 4(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 169-198.—Trend of opinion seems to indicate that extradition of citizens in foreign lands should be permitted in order that individuals may be punished where their offenses are committed. Political offenders, on the other hand, should not be subject to extradition in most cases since their offenses are not morally dangerous, rather are they ordinarily offenses which involve the highest of ideals. However, political offenders who have committed grave moral offenses in connection with their crime should be liable to extradition.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13603. HEILMAN, RAYMOND J. *Arbitration agreements and the conflict of laws.* *Yale Law J.* 38(5) Mar. 1929: 617-649.—When a court is faced with a case which involves conflict of laws, the system or body of law which will govern the substantive questions will be determined by the character of the parties and the nature of the question. But purely procedural questions are governed by the law applicable in the territory in which the court is situated. Very often the courts must decide whether clauses providing for the arbitration of disputes arising out of that contract shall be enforced. If the arbitral provision is held to be procedural the law applicable at the seat of the court (*lex fori* or law of the forum) will apply; if it is held to be substantive the law which will be applied must be determined according to the rules applicable in conflict of laws. In such cases it is the practice of British courts to determine the enforceability of the arbitral clause according to the same system of law as is applied to determine the enforceability of the contract proper. British courts do not regard the arbitral clause as purely procedural and therefore do not apply the rule of the forum in determining its enforceability. But in the United States the rule of *lex fori* has been quite commonly availed of to hold arbitral contracts invalid. American courts are more likely to treat the arbitral clause as substantive and to determine its enforceability according to the law which governs the contract proper. Now that statutes favoring arbitration are becoming more general it may be anticipated that the law of the forum will be less frequently applied to the arbitral provision.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

13604. HOIJER, OLOF. *Responsabilité internationale des états en matière d'actes judiciaires.* [International responsibility of states for judicial acts.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13(5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 115-146.—No diplomatic intervention is allowed in international law to a state in favor of a subject arrested in a foreign country, unless the detention is either illegal by law of the latter country, or contrary to the general principles of justice. These are also the only cases when damages could be demanded from the detaining state, unless its law foresees damages to be paid to its own subjects. The decision of the Senate of Hamburg in the *White* case confirms this principle. Martens' decision in the case of *Costa Rica Packet*

seems, on the contrary, to award damages even in case of an error committed by the authorities. An intervention of a state, that is likely to interfere with the course of justice, such as was undertaken by Italy in the *Cerruti* case, is not justified.—*B. Akzin*.

13605. HUGUENY, LOUIS. La législation française sur l'abandon de famille et son application possible aux familles polonaises. [French legislation with reference to abandonment of family, and its possible application to Polish families.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 124-132.—Extradition papers may be served upon a Polish husband who has deserted his family and gone to France, or in case he has established legal residence in France by virtue of having resided there three months. The French courts could then require him to support his family in Poland.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

13606. LACHS, FELKS. Zasada "Rebus sic stantibus" i jej stanowisko w systemie prawa międzynarodowego. [The clause "rebus sic stantibus" and its importance in international law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 263-278.—The majority of students in international law maintain that this clause means that treaties cease to bind when substantial circumstances have changed under which the treaties have been concluded. This interpretation of the clause *rebus sic stantibus* is not quite correct and seems to be contrary to the general principles of law. Not every modification of the material circumstances results in a termination of the treaty obligation. When the circumstances upon which the two parties understood the obligatory effect of the treaty to depend have undergone a modification, the resolute condition is fulfilled and the treaty ceases to bind. Thus the content of the principle of *rebus sic stantibus* is identical to that of the resolute condition. The chief obstacle to its working, in practice,

was formerly the want of an authoritative international organization to say whether a resolute condition has been fulfilled. This difficulty has now been overcome by the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice to which any conflict in that matter can be submitted for decision.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13607. MOSES, FRITZ. Arbitration in international disputes. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4 (1) Dec. 1929: 36-44.—The arbitration movement, developing with especial rapidity during the last decade, is the strongest possible expression of dissatisfaction with existing jurisdictional machineries. Particularly does arbitration of disputes arising out of international trade seem destined to stay since there is no immediate prospect for international courts to settle private international cases. Arbitration of these disputes is preferable to court proceedings because its essentially private character avoids the difficulties arising out of national sovereignties. Service and hearing of witnesses is ordinarily much simplified and in some countries it is possible to obtain execution on a foreign award where execution on a foreign judgment cannot be had.—*Howard White*.

13608. RAPPAPORT, EMIL STANISLAW. Le problème de l'unification internationale du droit pénal. [The problem of international unification of penal law.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 86-123.—Many difficulties are embodied in any plan for a uniform international penal code because of the complexities of modern life and problems due to variation in climate, traditions, and temperaments of the different nations.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

13609. WEHBERG, HANS. Der augenblickliche Stand der Kodifikation des Völkerrechts in Europa und Amerika. [The present stage of the codification of international law in Europe and in America.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht*. 15 (1) 1929: 1-19.—*Francis Deák*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13175, 13248, 13293, 13300, 13358, 13499, 13600, 13606-13608, 13641, 13645-13647, 13650, 13657, 13659, 13666-13667, 13810)

13610. AGRESTI, OLIVIA ROSSETTI. I problemi doganali alla decima assemblea delle società delle nazioni. [Tariff problems at the tenth assembly of the League of Nations.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19 (11) Nov. 1929: 939-946.—At the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations the problem of the United States of Europe was presented and led to a recommendation for a tariff truce as a preliminary step towards the negotiation of international commercial agreements. The discussion which followed the presentation of the Anglo-French memorandum containing this proposal brought out the differences between the European and the American states and the opposition arising between the highly industrialized nations and the less developed countries. The contrast between the English free trade policy and the French cartel policy was also emphasized. Furthermore, many legal and economic difficulties arising from the most favored nation clause have become evident in the case of multilateral international agreements.—*Mario Sabante*.

13611. BABCOCK, JOHN PEASE, et al. Report of the International Fisheries Commission appointed under the Northern Pacific Halibut Treaty. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries Doc.* #1073. 1930: pp. 25.

13612. CALOYANNI, MEGALOS A. La justice pénale internationale. [International penal justice.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 142-168.—The Permanent Court of International Justice brings to light the need for an international criminal court and the codification of international criminal law. It should be concerned with such problems as offensive warfare.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

13613. CHAPUIS, JEAN. Étude de la jurisprudence des Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes institués par le Traité de Lausanne. [Study on the practice of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals created by the Treaty of Lausanne.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13 (5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 147-159.—The French government agent relates and explains two decisions of the French-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, both in favor of France: one decision, *in re Apostolidis*, concerns a former Turkish subject who acquired French nationality without fulfilling the formalities required for expatriation by Turkish law. The tribunal held that the person, though Turkish subject in accordance with Turkish law, has to be held French subject by any non-Turkish authority. *In re Daras* the tribunal upheld its competence in a question of law of contracts, whereas on similar questions, the Anglo-Turkish and Italian-Turkish Mixed Tribunals, arrived, by a different interpretation of the Treaty of Lausanne, at a conclusion of non-competence.—*B. Akzin*.

13614. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR DE. World government. *Century*. 120 (2) Spring 1930: 203-210.

13615. RANDALL, JOHN HERMAN. A world community. The supreme task of the twentieth century. *World Unity*. 5 (6) Mar. 1930: 387-398.

13616. LEYRAT, PIERRE DE. La session de New-York de l'Institut de Droit International. [The New York session of the Institute of International Law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat.* 13 (5) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-32.—*B. Akzin*.

13617. KOROVIN, E. КОРОВИН, Е. Новый этап борьбы за воздух. [A new stage in the struggle

for freedom of the air.] *Международная Жизнь*. (12) 1929: 104-112.—The Paris convention of 1929 compared with the international air law which had preceded it, signifies a considerable progress attained in that branch of law. Due to the principle of *freedom of peaceful flight*, and the dependence of the *Cina* (International Committee for air-transportation) upon the League of Nations the Soviets cannot admit the possibility of free flights organized by powerful capitalistic countries, as they conceal strategic aims, and may be directed against the Soviets or some Asiatic countries. Such was the significance of the recent, apparently peaceful flight accomplished by the French aviator Coste through the Russian air space, which involved France's political interference with the Chinese army.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

13618. KRABBE, LUDVIG. *Folkeforbundets Sekretariat: Ti Aars Udvikling*. [The secretariat of the League of Nations: ten years' development.] *Vor Verden*. 7(4) Apr. 1930: 163-176.—The covenant as drawn in 1919 had little to say of the complex Secretariat that has since developed. An analysis of the routine labor of the individual bureaux, as they work to impart a measure of continuity to the activities of the Council and the Assembly, suggests that there has come into being an international civil service, which is developing its own traditions and its own international *esprit de corps*.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

13619. LE TROQUER, YVES. *L'Union douanière européenne et l'organisation de la paix*. [The European customs union and the organization of peace.] *Esprit Internat*. 4(14) Apr. 1930: 219-231.—The increase of armaments and the increase of tariff charges result from ignorance of the great law of the interdependence among all the resources and activities of the world. The point of view and the work of the French Committee for a European Tariff Union are outlined, and the need for propaganda is stressed. The many instances are cited in which representatives of France have declared for the immediate lowering of tariff barriers, with all its implications, and the conclusion is drawn that the propaganda in favor of the economic organization of Europe is in a hopeful state. An appeal is made to all the peace societies of the world to disseminate for an Economic Pact of Nations, to supplement the Pact of Locarno and the Kellogg Pact, to which ultimately would belong not only all the European states, but also all the states of the world; which in suppressing economic war would put an end to political war.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis*.

13620. LIERMANN, HANS. *Der Völkerbund als Privatrechtssubjekt*. [The League of Nations as a person in private law.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht*. 15(1) 1929: 20-47.—*Francis Deák*.

13621. LEWINSKY, DR. *Das Gesandtschafts- und Konsulatrecht der Freien Stadt Danzig*. [The law of the Free City of Danzig with respect to diplomatic and consular rights.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht*. 15(1) 1929: 47-78.—*Francis Deák*.

13622. PARKES, NORMAN. *The British Summary Court in the Rhineland*. *Nineteenth Century*. 107(638) Apr. 1930: 526-534.—An account of the court established under the *Rhineland Agreement*, which accompanied the Versailles treaty, and gave to the army courts of the occupying power jurisdiction over civilian offences against the personnel and ordinances of that army.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

13623. PERNOT, MAURICE. *La liquidation de la guerre et les accords de la Haye*. [The liquidation of the war and the agreements of The Hague.] *Esprit Internat*. 4(14) Apr. 1930: 180-192.—A painstaking and illuminating analysis of the agreements at the Hague, and of the steps leading thereto, ending with an exhortation to all to use their influence in explaining the spirit of the desire for peace animating the agree-

ments. If executed correctly and in good faith the new arrangements would liquidate the war in effacing from the agreements defining the relations among powers previously enemies every exceptional clause and every form of unequal treatment, in bringing back to the international world the rule of the *common law*.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis*.

13624. SCHNEE, HEINRICH. *The mandate system in Germany's lost colonies*. *Current Hist*. 32(1) Apr. 1930: 76-80.—The establishment and development of the mandate system was a contradiction of point 5 of Wilson's Fourteen Points, relating to giving the "interests of the population concerned" equal weight with claims of the proposed mandatory. The administration of practically all of the former German possessions has been less intelligent and less in the interests of the natives than a continuation of German administration would have been. Statements by various Allied statesmen concerning the validity of Germany's claim to re-possession of her colonies should be translated into deeds.—*G. Bernard Noble*.

13625. UNDEN, O. *Der Angriffskrieg als völkerrechtliches Problem*. [Offensive war as an international problem.] *Gesellschaft*. Apr. 1930: 310-324.—Any declaration outlawing war that fails to make sure that an act of aggression is going to be dealt with as a criminal act is merely a profession of faith. Neither the League of Nations Covenant nor the Kellogg Pact lays down principles that in any way conform to modern methods of legal procedure in criminal and civil cases. They provide adequate means neither for determining guilt nor for fixing sure and just retribution.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

13626. UNSIGNED. *Canada: The International Joint Commission*. *Round Table*. (78) Mar. 1930: 381-393.—An account of the powers and activities of the commission which supervises the use and diversion of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

13627. UNSIGNED. *International aspects of the coal problem*. *Round Table*. (77) Dec. 1929: 100-115.—Recent investigations by the Economic and Labor Organizations of the League have confirmed the opinion of the Samuel Commission that the depression in the British coal industry is not merely a national problem due to relatively high production costs (as the coal owners contended), but is a phase of a general world depression due to underconsumption which calls for international action to remedy it. Standardization of hours by international agreement would call for only minor adjustments. Standardization of wages is far more complex (although discrepancies between wages-costs per ton in the different areas are much less than commonly supposed), and calls for much fuller data than has thus far been assembled, yet discussion of this at an international conference will undoubtedly be helpful. International regulation of output and prices is probably also a premature suggestion. There has been progress, however, toward the establishment of the necessary central administrative authority in each country, and the conviction that more is to be gained by cooperation than by competition.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

13628. UNSIGNED. *The Kyoto conference*. *Round Table*. (78) Mar. 1930: 335-347.—The third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations met in Kyoto, November, 1929. Although the members (212 of them plus relatives made an unwieldy crowd) in no sense officially represented their respective countries, informal conferences of influential citizens should react upon governments. The attitude both of the Chinese and of the other groups was notably less intransigent than at Honolulu in 1927. Extraterritoriality in China was admitted in principle; so also regarding foreign settlements and concessions, especially Shang-

hai. The best "round table" was on the problem of financial rehabilitation, although no solution was found for the vicious circle arising from the need of foreign loans and the prevalence of internal disorder. The discussion between Chinese and Japanese regarding Man-

churia became acrimonious and reached a dead-lock; another unsettled issue was the relation of the League of Nations to the Pacific area, the general feeling being that the organization was unduly remote for great effectiveness.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 12432, 12946)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 12821, 12846, 13413, 13491, 13494, 13513, 13515, 13543, 13599, 13622, 13626-13628, 13648-13649)

13629. AHLERS, JOHANNES. *Die Türkei von heute.* [Turkey today.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18(10) 1929: 676-692.—The author discusses in some detail the political, geographic, strategic and ethnographic boundaries of Turkey, the racial composition of the population, the assimilation of minorities, the administrative, educational, judicial and financial system, with their respective merits and defects, etc. The government is in theory based on radical-democratic principles, but in practice it is a dictatorship, not against but also not with the wishes of the politically inexperienced masses. Kemal Pasha dominates the government through his power over his party without violating the letter of the constitution. Opposition to the government is no longer a fact, either in parliament or in the press. The reforms in the administrative and the judicial system are a part of the policy of Europeanization which is intended to save Turkey from European domination and which at the same time is counterbalanced by a strong cultural nationalism. Because of her situation in the center of the conflicting interests of England, Russia, France and Italy, Turkey's safety is dependent upon her own armaments which therefore do not conflict with but supplement her peaceful foreign policy. Soviet Russia and the Western powers are counterbalancing factors in this foreign policy; while Turkey is openly sympathetic to the League of Nations and participates in some of its most important committee work, she refuses consistently to join the League as long as Soviet Russia stays out. Turkey further seeks to become the leader of a united Turkish-Persian-Afghan foreign policy which is to represent the still independent Near East.—*John B. Mason.*

13630. AHMET-ZEKI, BALIDI. *Das turkistanische Problem.* [The Turkestan problem.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56(7) Apr. 1930: 24-29.—Turkestan's economic development was completely undermined by the intervention of European trading companies in the 16th century. Only through Indian and Siberian markets has contact with the rest of the world been maintained. Since 1905 Russia has followed a policy of settling Russian colonists in the better agricultural regions, forcing the native population to settle at the edge of the steppes. All commercial contact with Europe save Russia has been abolished. Sectional rivalries have been encouraged, all forms of national expression have been suppressed and Russian language and culture has been forcibly imposed upon the native population. The nationalist revolt of Turkestan during the World War and in 1917 was violently put down by the Soviet government. In fifty years of the regime of the tsars, 250,000 Russians were colonized in Turkestan while between 1919 and 1921 almost 200,000 colonists were sent into Turkestan. The economic development of Turkestan can only be achieved after political independence has been secured.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

13631. ALLERHAND, M. *Das Erwerb in Polen gelegener Immobilien durch Ausländer.* [The acquisition by foreigners of immovable property situated in

Poland.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 1-16.—A historical survey of the position of property passing into the hands of foreigners under old Polish law, and an analysis of the legislation of the Polish republic making difficult, though not impossible the acquisition of property by foreigners. The author is professor of law at Lwow University.—*M. W. Graham.*

13632. ALEXANDER, S. *Egypt and the record of two Labor governments.* *Communist Rev.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 66-70.—The Suez Canal is the "throat" of British imperialism. In 1922, Great Britain restored Egyptian independence subject to conditions regarding the canal, Egyptian foreign relations, and the Sudan. In refusing Zaghlul's demands in 1924, MacDonald showed himself less compromising than Lord Curzon. Last year, MacDonald found a growing condition of revolt among the eastern peoples of the empire. They expected conciliation, yet the new treaty which he recently negotiated with the Egyptian bourgeoisie did not concede a single point not granted in the 1922 declaration. That the Wafd will accept the treaty is not doubted for it represents a class which lives by exploiting the masses.—*Cortez A. M. Erving.*

13633. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN, and GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. *Nach der Lösung der römischen Frage.* [After the solution of the Roman question.] *Z. f. Pol.* 18(10) 1929: 649-662.—The belief that in the three Lateran treaties the pope has given much more than he received fails to take into consideration the symbolic importance of the territorial question, the psychological feeling of Pius XI as an Italian, and the contents and importance of the concordat with Italy. The French protectorate over the Catholics in the Orient is now definitely destroyed. Cooperation of the Italian and papal diplomacy may now be counted upon, especially in Asia and Africa, while the French are afraid that Catholic monks and nuns, under their usually Italian high superiors, will become agents of Fascist imperialism. Relations of the Vatican City to Italy have in practice hardly been changed; but Italy may now use the the Vatican extensively for its own purposes and thereby Italianize it, while the church will hardly be able to change the Fascist state. "Gallicanism" in France may increase considerably, also tendencies toward a particular German form of Catholicism. Later non-Fascist governments may never deprive the pope of his temporal state, but its infinitesimal size makes a real sovereignty of the Vatican impossible. The validation of church marriages was granted by Mussolini because it will increase the birthrate.—*John B. Mason.*

13634. D'ELIA, PASCAL M. *Young China and the Holy See: an epoch-making pontifical message to the Chinese people.* *Chinese Recorder.* 60(1) Jan. 1929: 33-42.

13635. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. *La negoziazione corporative dei grandi riformimenti.* [The business of the services of supply.] *Economia.* 4(6) Dec. 1929: 477-494.—Taking up an idea of S. E. De Stefani which was inspired by the reports of the conference at the Hague for the adoption of the Young Plan on the part of England and the agreement in regard to the Italian purchases of coal in Great Britain, the author discusses the possibility of a unified organiza-

tion for Italian purchases abroad for those materials which possess a great importance in the commercial balance of Italy, as well as in those of the exporting countries and for which there is severe competition among producers. Such a unitary organization is perfectly in agreement with the corporative character of Italian economic life and would present political and economic advantages much superior to any possible disadvantages foreseen by the author.—*Roberto Bachi.*

13636. GLASGOW, GEORGE. French influence on British policy. *Queen's Quart.* 36(4) Autumn 1929: 563-578.—Since the war France has regarded Great Britain favorably or unfavorably as the British foreign secretary has lent himself to, or dissociated himself from, the supreme French objective—keeping Germany down. Austen Chamberlain adjusted his policies not only in Europe, but in the United States, to suit the postulate of the Quai d'Orsay.—*Howard White.*

13637. NEHRU, JWAHARLAL. India and the need for international contacts. *New Era.* 1(1) Oct. 1928: 20-27.

13638. SASTRI, C. L. R. England and the Hague. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(307) Feb. 1930: 156-163.

13639. TORRIENTE, COSME de la. The Platt Amendment. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 364-378.—During the infancy of independent Cuba the friendly guardianship of the United States was by force of necessity accepted on the terms stipulated in the Platt Amendment. Cuba has now arrived at the age of mature statehood. A new treaty is needed, entered into by states on an equal footing—not, as formerly, by a guardian and a ward—in which may appear a restatement of the principles underlying the relations between the two states in a form more nearly consistent with the sovereign status of Cuba.—*A. J. Lien.*

13640. TYAU, M. T. Z. How the abolition of extrality may be accomplished. *Far Eastern Infor. Bur. Bull.* 1(12) Oct. 1, 1929: 1-20.—On April 27, 1929, C. T. Wang, the Chinese minister for foreign affairs sent an identic note to the British, American, French, Dutch, and Norwegian governments to have the restrictions on the jurisdictional sovereignty of China removed at the earliest possible date. On July 16, 1929, the National government adopted nine regulations governing the abolition of the posts of commissioners for foreign affairs in the various treaty ports by the end of 1929. Nanking has solemnly declared that on or before Jan. 1, 1930, the civil code and the commercial code, in addition to other codes and laws now in force will be duly promulgated by the National government. China might adopt the following suggestions: Identification cards should be issued to aliens to be shown on an infraction of minor police regulations, so that presence at the police court would be unnecessary until the day of the trial; a number of competent foreign jurists might be used by the Chinese government to advise and to review judgments referred to them by the minister of justice or to listen to the complaints of foreign litigants; and cases concerning foreigners arising in centers where modern courts have not yet been established should be transferred to the nearest modern court. The foreign powers should undertake to administer Chinese laws in their consular and other courts, to do away with all extraneous growths of extra-territoriality, and, in particular, to require their nationals to pay the taxes and imposts promulgated by the National government.—*L. L. Deere.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 13293, 13386, 13478, 13613, 13623, 13632, 13636, 13639)

13641. BERNUS, PIERRE. Un conflit international soumis à l'arbitrage: la question franco-suisse des zones franches. [An international conflict subject to arbitration: The Franco-Swiss question of free zones.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(14) Apr. 1930: 193-218.—The writer reviews the controversy between France and Switzerland over the free zones, declaring that the difficulty resulted from undue haste in formulating the pertinent clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, which led to an ambiguous declaration in Part 2 of Article 435 that France and Switzerland should establish the regime of these territories in a way judged opportune by the two countries. Switzerland interpreted this to mean the retention of the free zones under conditions mutually agreeable, France, the abrogation of the economic freedom, and the extension of French customs control under mutually satisfactory conditions. Conversations eventuated in a convention suppressing the free zones but assuring to the Genevese previous economic advantages in as large measure as possible. The Swiss Chambers and the French Parliament ratified the convention, but the Swiss people used their power of referendum to declare against it. In October 1923, France, contrary to international law and the Versailles Treaty, announced the extension of the customs frontier to her political frontier, for the following month. The Compromise was agreed to by the two parliaments in March, 1928. In Article 1 the parties agree to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion as to whether Art. 435, Part 2, of the Treaty of Versailles intended the abrogation of the free zones or only their modification by mutual consent. In Article 2 they agreed that if within the designated time no final settlement is reached the Permanent Court should decide the matter. The Court declared for the modification of the free zones, and gave France and Switzerland till May, 1930 to agree upon the new "conditions." When the present article was written the two parties had attempted and broken off negotiations, the assumption therefore being that the Court must decide. The writer closes with regret that France and Switzerland could not settle their difference by direct negotiation, out of court.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

13642. ERDÖS, A. A curaçaoi kaland. [The adventure of Curacao.] *A Földgömb.* 1(1) 1929: 19-20.—Serious international complications nearly ensued from the daring attack of the Venezuelan ex-general Urbina and his band of freebooters upon the Dutch arsenal of Curacao. The attack could not possibly have succeeded, had Holland not adopted a dangerous policy of disarmament for her West Indian possessions. This leads to a consideration of disarmament as an incentive to lawlessness.—*E. D. Beynon.*

13643. HILLING, NIKOLAUS. Die Konkordatsfrage. [The question of the Concordat.] *Arch. f. Kath. Kirchenrecht.* 110(1-2) 1930: 121-135.—

13644. LOISEAU, CHARLES. La réconciliation du Vatican et du Quirinal. [Reconciliation of the Vatican and the Quirinal.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 4(3) Sep. 1929: 257-295.

13645. LUDWIG, ERNEST. The problem of obsolete and unjust treaties. *World Unity.* 5(5) Feb. 1930: 339-348.

13646. MARCOVITCH, LAZARE. La France, l'Italie et la Yougoslavie. [France, Italy and Yugoslavia.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(14) Apr. 1930: 163-179.—The relations among Italy, Yugoslavia, and France are in a difficult state, the root of which seems to be the

treaty between France and Yugoslavia of November, 1927, which Italy believes makes both France and Yugoslavia her enemies. The Franco-Yugoslav treaty is in accordance with the spirit and within the framework of the League of Nations, and is therefore calculated to serve the cause of peace, inasmuch also as it is not directed against Italy. Italy's supreme need is peace with France and with Yugoslavia; if the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia find themselves tied to those between Italy and France, the true solution would be the enlarging of the treaty to include Italy, which would increase the security of all, would eliminate all suspicion, and allow each to develop in freedom and in peace.—*Ellen Debroah Ellis.*

13647. STONE, WILLIAM T. The Pan-American arbitration treaty. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 5 (18) Nov. 13, 1929: 313-326.—A brief review of the provisions of both the Inter-American Conciliation Convention and the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration—with special emphasis on the latter—drafted by the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration which met at Washington, D. C., from Dec. 10, 1928, to Jan. 5, 1929; and discussion of the attitude of the United States senate toward arbitration agreements. [Copy of the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, including the protocol of Progressive Arbitration.]—*Lawrence F. Hill.*

13648. TOUBEAU, MAXIME. La défense de nos appellations d'origine à l'étranger. [The protection abroad of our names showing origin.] *État Moderne.* 2 (12) Dec. 1929: 18-22.—The whole of France, as well as certain of its regions, is interested in the protection of the names showing the origin of various products; and the foreign purchaser ought to have a guarantee of quality. By certain agreements dating from the end of the 19th century, by certain clauses inserted in the Treaty of Versailles, and by recent commercial agreements with various countries, the situation has been gradually improved.—*R. K. Gooch.*

13649. UNSIGNED. The Anglo-Egyptian question. *Bull. of Internat. News.* 6 (3) Aug. 15, 1929: 3-16.

13650. UNSIGNED. The London conference. *Round Table.* (77) Dec. 1929: 1-21.—The major factors in the disarmament problem are political: the stabilization of Europe, the relation of the U. S. thereto, and the freedom of the seas. The Capper and Porter resolutions regarding enforcement of the right to trade with a nation outlawed by the League, the Paris Pact, and the growing recognition that the older doctrine of the freedom of the seas is untenable—these denote a swing from the earlier isolationism of the U. S. Yet they do not imply either joining the League of Nations or commitment to employ sanctions against a Covenant or Pact breaker. The problem of the freedom of the seas is merging with the wider issue of European peace. Navies are instruments of either national or international policy. Britain and U. S. renounced the former of these uses, while under the Covenant Britain is obligated to employ hers in the police work of the League. The most helpful features thus far are the decision to base disarmament discussion on the Paris Pact, and Hughes' suggestion of a consultative agreement.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

13651. WOODWARD, DAVID. Limitation of land armaments. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Serv.* 6 (2) Apr. 2, 1930: 19-35.—Of 60 nations only Great Britain and Japan spend more on navies than on armies. The total armament expenditures are about \$4,300,000,000 annually, of which two-thirds are expended by Europe, one-sixth by the United States (with about the same income as Europe), and one-sixth by the rest of the world. With nations differing on the value of conscript and long-service systems, it is very difficult

to evolve a scheme whereby one may be reckoned against the other for equitable limitation. This difficulty also complicates the problem of indirect budgetary limitation. Once the methods of limitation have been agreed upon, there will remain the most delicate question of all to settle, that of armament ratios, the number of effectives and of war equipments which each nation will be permitted to have.—*Howard White.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 12414, 13474, 13476, 13479, 13495-13496, 13605, 13608, 13610, 13615, 13617, 13619, 13624, 13627-13628, 13637, 13640, 13642, 13646, 13650, 13651)

13652. CAPRIVI, LEOPOLD von. Die militärpolitische Lage in Europa. [The military-political situation in Europe.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (6) Jun. 1930: 518-530.

13653. CLARK, F. B. Disarmament—the yet unsolved problem of international peace. *World Unity.* 4 (1) Apr. 1929: 21-39.

13654. DAN, THEODOR. Zur Frage: Krieg und Internationale. [War and the International.] *Kampf.* 23 (1) Jan. 1930: 23-31.

13655. ELLIOTT, W. Y. The riddle of the British commonwealth. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 442-464.—The practice of the British Empire is "that of a League of States, bound by an entente to seek common solutions on matters of joint interests, even at the cost of delaying action." In the League of Nations the dominions have reached a position of large independence and frequently support propositions at variance with the London government. In their foreign relations outside the League, after the required preliminary consultation with London and with each other, they are largely free. Many of the principles governing the relations between the dominions and the London government are as yet undefined, but gradually as situations arise which call for settlement, precedents and customs are accumulating.—*A. J. Lien.*

13656. FALLODOR, VISCOUNT GREY of. Freedom of the seas. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 326-335.—The United States and Britain are not likely to come into conflict over the Monroe Doctrine any more in the future than in the past; but over the freedom of the seas the possibilities of conflict are much more numerous. Neither state has been consistent in its practices and arguments. The point of view at a particular time has depended largely upon whether the state was a neutral or a belligerent. The geographic location of the two states has been a vital factor in the difference of attitude. The pact for the renunciation of war and the Covenant of the League of Nations must be taken into account in any new discussion of the problem.—*A. J. Lien.*

13657. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Der wirtschaftliche Zusammenschluss in Mitteleuropa. [The economic rapprochement in Central Europe.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (2) Feb. 1930: 200-224.—A unified economic organization in Central Europe means the restoration and development of the historic economic structure in Germany, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The present political boundaries are at the same time economic boundaries which, because of tariffs and other agencies, are preventing the highest productivity of this territory, hindering the development of trade, and creating the useless costs of numerous financial systems. For the purpose of developing an economic unity in this region trade agreements are inadequate, and a tariff union is impossible because of political implications. The only means of reaching the desired end is through a tariff and economic federation of central Europe, in which the cooperating states would maintain

their commercial and political identity and yet all would work together as a unit in relation to outside parties. Such a federation would make possible the development of cartels and through them the application of the most efficient methods of production.—C. W. Hasek.

13658. KENWORTHY, J. M. The position of the colonies in world progress. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (745) Jan. 1, 1929: 25-32.

13659. KERR, PHILIP. Europa und die Vereinigten Staaten: Das Problem der Sanktionen. [Europe and the United States: the problem of sanctions.] *Hamburg Amerika Post.* 2 (6) 1930: 158-178.

13660. LORIA, ACHILLE. Les périls de l'Europe. [The perils of Europe.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (3) Dec. 1928: 423-439.—The war was a great blow to industrial Europe. It accentuated a growing weakness perceptible since the beginning of the 20th century. Europe faces today a falling off in production, a lessened birth rate, a defective commercial policy. The flow of gold from America to Europe enfeebles Europe. The Russian turn toward Asia following the revolution is a factor in the reduction of European production, depriving Europe of merchandise, grain and markets. The League of Nations should apply itself to promoting the international circulation of capital and labor, lowering the barriers to immigration, lessening passport formalities, abolishing double taxation, facilitating European production, and equalizing the economic life of Europe.—*Arthur D. Call.*

13661. MacKENZIE, NORMAN. The freedom of the seas. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (3) Summer 1929: 420-426.

13662. MacLAREN, A. D. Is Europe's political, economic, and cultural hegemony on the wane? *Scientia.* 47 (214-2) 1930: 111-119.

13663. MYRES, S. D., JR. The outlook for peace. *Southwest Rev.* 15 (1) Autumn, 1929: 3-20.—The problem of peace depends upon a careful analysis of economic, psychological, and political influences. Political self-interest, tariff barriers, scramble for foreign markets and territory still are the stuff of which war is made. More tolerant public opinion is being developed, however; states are now less sensitive about their independence, honor, and vital interests; and in the last decade there has been a marked acceleration in the tempo of international cooperation.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

13664. RANDALL, JOHN HERMANN. The world community. *World Unity.* 6 (1) Apr. 1930: 31-42.

13665. RIMKA, A. Les perspectives de l'économie Lithuanienne dans la fédération Européenne projetée. [Lithuanian expectations from the projected European

federation.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* 75 Apr. 1930: 184-188.—The proposed federation of European nations will be universally satisfactory only if it can find some way of guaranteeing continued opportunity for natural growth for the agricultural states in eastern Europe.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13666. ROSS, CARL A. Phases of world citizenship. *World Unity.* 5 (6) Mar. 1930: 375-386.

13667. THORNING, JOSEPH F. National security and international peace. *Thought.* 4 (3) Dec. 1929: 371-390.—There are two general factors which make for international security: the first, physical, including natural barriers, economic resources, and alliances as well as military force; the second, legal and moral, comprising treaties of non-aggression, arbitration, and conciliation, and a willingness to make genuine sacrifices in the common interests of humanity. Undue emphasis on the physical factor has harmed the cause of peace. Security in the full sense of the term must be builded on the firm basis of supernatural religion.—*Howard White.*

13668. UNSIGNED. Mr. MacDonald in the United States. *Round Table.* (77) Dec. 1929: 22-31.—The most hopeful feature of the visit was the joint declaration that subsequent discussions should be based on the Paris Peace Pact.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

13669. UNSIGNED. Where are we going? *Round Table.* (78) Mar. 1930: 217-241.—Trends in international relations, within the Commonwealth, and in international economic policies.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

13670. UNSIGNED. The United States of Europe. *Round Table.* (77) Dec. 1929: 79-99.—The increasing tendency to large-scale production is impracticable without far bigger markets than are afforded within the confines of any existing European political unit. A European *Zollverein* is deemed not feasible, as it implies a central tariff authority which would overshadow the national governments. The efforts of the World Economic Conference to secure a general non-discriminatory reduction of tariffs have been arrested, largely owing to the operation of the unconditional, unrestricted, most-favored-nation principle. The alternative, the establishment of a distinctively European tariff system, would involve modification of this principle in the direction of discrimination. The danger that it would result merely in higher tariffs against non-European countries rather than in internal reductions could, in the writer's view, be avoided by opening membership on like terms to other countries or continents, and extending its benefits to non-member free-trade or low-tariff countries.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 12346, 12473, 12934, 12937, 12938, 12940, 13290, 13383, 13677, 13703, 13705, 13711, 13718, 13732)

13671. ALBEGGIANI, F. Il filosofo secondo Platone. [Plato's philosophy.] *Logos*. 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-17.

13672. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR. *Frontiers. Sci. Monthly*. 30 Jan. 1930: 19-32.—We must find some moral equivalent for the old frontier in our new social, intellectual and spiritual life. The exploration of unknown areas of truth is one such. The frontiers where sciences meet—the interface of two highly developed sciences—gives scope for pioneer work. There are the frontiers of the application of science to human welfare as well as frontiers of research. There are the frontiers of scientific education—not the technique of science teaching but the greater problem of making science a more important factor in our future economic, social and intellectual life. Geographically the world is mapped; biologically it is largely unexplored. The natural history of plants and animals is partly known; the application of methods of precision to their problems is scarcely begun.—*W. Peffer*.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 13584, 13749, 13780, 13789)

13673. EGGERS, H. Zur Frage der Behandlung schwieriger Kinder in der Schule. [On the treatment of problem children in the school.] *Werdende Zeitalter*. 9(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 89-96.—Cases are cited in which treatment at home and in school has resulted in maladjustments. The defects are a function not of the inherent abnormalities but of careless, love-less handling in the home and reform school. At the root of all the cases may be found misdirected punishment both physical and verbal.—*B. Riess*.

13674. ORTON, SAMUEL T. Familial occurrence of disorders in acquisition of language. *Eugenics*. 3(4) Apr. 1930: 140-147.—"My current belief is that the major part of these special disabilities rests on the basis of a failure to establish a clear cut unilateral brain control at the highest elaborative cerebral level and that they are due to an interplay between the hereditary patterns of the child and the methods employed in his training."—*R. E. Baber*.

13675. PEARSON, GERALD H. J. Case histories of children—an outline of some essential facts to be obtained in taking the histories of young children. *Hospital Soc. Service*. 21(2) Feb. 1930: 153-163.—Data are needed from case histories, particularly of pre-school problem children in order to test psycho-analytic concepts concerning the relation of early psycho-physiological events and later character and behavior traits. The author, who is the psychiatrist of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic presents an outline to show what fuller information is needed. It is divided into three main parts, prenatal, birth, and postnatal influences. Parental attitudes are stressed.—*Alice L. Berry*.

13676. SANDER, IRMA. Schwierige Kinder in der allgemeinen Volksschule. [Problem children in

the public elementary school.] *Werdende Zeitalter*. 9(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 78-88.—The author discusses the problem child-teacher relationship as it exists in schools where neither permanent associations in school nor visits to the homes are possible. The problems faced by such teachers are three-fold; the correction of physical stigmata, the relation of problem children to their normal schoolmates, the preparation of problem children for life situations. Miss Sander finds it impossible to solve these problems through the use of any definite psychological or pedagogical technique. Adolescence requires individual treatment and this is mainly a matter of the teacher's personality and her understanding of the needs of the individual. In general the article decries the use of definite school situations since these usually recall unhappy experiences in non-selected classes and thus puts the maladjusted child on guard. Effort should be centered upon showing the child what it can become rather than what it is.—*B. Riess*.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entry 13732)

13677. BURGESS, ERNEST W. The cultural approach to the study of personality. *Mental Hygiene*. 14(2) Apr. 1930: 307-325.—Sociology has been profoundly affected by abnormal psychology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis and mental hygiene, but these fields have been little influenced by the point of view and findings of sociologists. The purpose of this paper is: (1) to trace the development of sociological concepts and technique for the study of personality; (2) to differentiate the sociological or cultural point of view and methods from those of abnormal psychology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis; and (3) to canvass possibilities for the fruitful cooperation and integration of sociology and psychiatry. The body of the paper is given over to tracing the history of the sociological approach to the study of personality. The present situation indicates a lively interest in the cooperation of the sociologist, the psychologist, and the psychiatrist upon the problem of human behavior.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

13678. FRIEDMANN, ALICE. Beitrag zur pädagogischen Menschenkenntnis. [Contribution towards understanding of human nature from a pedagogical point of view.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual-Psychol.* 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 129-143.

13679. KENNEDY, MARGARET. Speed as a personality trait. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(2) May 1930: 286-299.

13680. TAFT, JESSIE. A consideration of character training and personality development. *Mental Hygiene*. 14(2) Apr. 1930: 326-334.—All child-training programs and the professions associated with them are obstructed by our confusing and frequently inconsistent concepts of character training and of personality development. Character training presupposes some socially accepted norm by which control may be measured and rendered effective. As a way out the writer suggests the study of the human being as he is in his emotional reality and complexity, without first binding ourselves by the promise to improve or to control what we find.—*H. A. Phelps*.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 12217, 12265, 12490, 13713)

13681. ELLIOTT, GRACE LOUCKS. Sex as a constructive social force. *Mental Hygiene*. 14(2) Apr. 1930: 335-340.—Sex will become a constructive social force when it is made, through education or other social agencies, an instrument for social adjustment. Taken alone sex is neither social nor ethical, and as an isolated factor it is bound to result in destructive relationships.—*H. A. Phelps*.

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 12471, 12523-12524, 12531, 13723)

13682. STRICKLAND, C. F. Child-marriages in India. *Engl. Rev.* 50(5) May 1930: 600-611.—Some 50% of Indian girls are married before they reach 15, yet the British government has been very cautious in urging legislation. In 1925 the minimum age for marital relations was raised from 12 to 13, but the official attitude is against further change. The reason for this is that enforcement of the law is impossible, and it would be undesirable to widen the gap between the legal minimum age and the customary practice. In October 1929, however, the Sarda bill became law, prohibiting the marriage ceremony for girls below 14 and boys below 18; its penalties are mild and it is evidently intended mainly as an educative measure. Marriages in contravention are punishable but not void. As a matter of fact, general enforcement is impracticable without an effective system of birth and marriage registration, which would be difficult to staff and very expensive. The only line, apparently, on which progress can be hoped for is in the development of a new spirit and understanding in the villages, and the only way to secure this is through the activities of Indian reform organizations, especially of women. Government can do no more until Indian women have gone into the villages and preached.—*H. D. Jordan*.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 13174, 13692-13693, 13729)

13683. GOETHE, C. M. Immigration into New France. *Eugenics*. 3(3) Mar. 1930: 83-87.—The "New France" which the French sought to establish in America in the 18th century failed. French garrison life meant few women, but the English brought their women and colonized, proving the truth of the British statesman's words: "He who conquers holds permanently only when he holds racially." France is now working on another vast "New France" in Northern Africa, but there is a boast, due to the differential birth rate, that it will be a "New Italy." The same forces at work there are at work in the population mass in the U. S. today, the low-power, highly fertile groups competing with the high-power groups which have a slackening birth rate.—*R. E. Baber*.

13684. BRZEZIŃSKI, T. Kilka uwag z dziedziny zagadnienia emigracji polskiej we Francji. [Remarks

on the problem of Polish emigrants in France.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 541-544.—Polish emigration into France is of great importance. Its considerable number (about 600,000) presents conspicuous advantages to the country which, lacking human labor, is thus furnished in industry and agriculture with Polish workers. Some misunderstanding resulting from the limitations of the rights of foreigners and which restriction is also applied to the Polish immigrant should be suppressed. Polish immigrants should be allowed to live their own cultural and national life in France.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13685. IMPERATORI, UGO. Rimpatrii. [Returned emigrants.] *Gerarchia*. 9(9) Sep. 1929: 751-756.—For several years the number of returned Italian emigrants has been increasing. This phenomenon is due to the new spirit among Italians abroad since Fascism made its appearance in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13686. JOHNSON, ALBERT. America: source of her own immigrants. *Eugenics*. 3(5) May 1930: 163-165.—*R. E. Baber*.

13687. STEINERT, HERMANN. Die osteuropäische Auswanderung nach dem Kriege. [Post-war emigration from Eastern Europe.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14(3) Jan. 1929: 94-97.

13688. TOMBERG, G. Rahvalikklemine üle piiri 1929 a. [Emigration in 1929.] *Eesti Stat.* (99-2) Feb. 1930: 70-74.—From 1920 to 1923 Estonia was an immigration country, but from 1924 to 1929 it has been an emigration country. Visits by foreign tourists and health-seekers to Estonian watering places during summer months have been steadily and appreciably growing—by 16% in 1928 and by 44.3% in 1929 over those in 1927. Visits by Estonian citizens to foreign countries have somewhat diminished during the last three years. On the whole, Estonia is losing population through emigration, although the loss is diminishing and merely a fraction of the gains made through immigration in 1920-1923.—*Peter A. Speck*.

13689. UNSIGNED. Wychodztwo polskie na Morawie. [The Polish settlement in Moravia.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 802-808.—Polish emigrants began to establish themselves in Moravia (now part of Czechoslovakia) in the 80's when unfavorable economic conditions in neighboring Galicia compelled the Polish worker to look for employment in the mines of Moravia where wages were high. According to the Czech statistics the number of the Poles, in 1921, was 18,000. Through adequate cultural activity and educational institutions, the Polish settlements make efforts to uphold their national characteristics and to be in permanent contact with their mother country.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13690. UNSIGNED. Der Fremdenverkehr in Preussen 1927/28. [The tourist traffic in Prussia during 1927/28.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts*. 69(2-3) 1930: 290-298.

13691. VOLKER. De V.E.D.A., haar organisatie en werkwyze. [The Free Emigration of Deli, its organization and working method.] *De Kracht*. 1(9) Apr. 1930: 10-12.—A detailed description is given of the organization of this Free Emigration and of its method of recruiting, in which the so-called *laukeh*, who goes to Java to try to bring his friends and relatives to Deli, plays an important part. The future coolies are informed carefully by special officials about their task and about their rights and duties before they embark for Deli and once more before they enter into a contract so that disappointments are rare. Rigid hygienic supervision is maintained. The new organization is working smoothly.—*Cecile Rothe*.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 11470, 11844, 11887, 12006-12007, 12135, 12149, 12197, 13005, 13473, 13482, 13484, 13658, 13766)

13692. LEPECKI, B. Kolonizacja niemiecka w Rosji. [German colonization in Russia.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 809-830.—O. Eisenberg.

13693. WOJNAR, JAN. Zdobywcy i plany kolonizacyjne Japończyków w Brazylii. [Gains and colonization plans of the Japanese in Brazil.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 936-948.—O. Eisenberg.

13694. ZEŁECKI, GUSTAW. Polityka cen ziemie w Polsce a problemy naszej powojennej, zamorskiej kolonizacji chłopskiej. [The price of land in Poland and the problems concerning trans-oceanic migration of peasants after the war.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 831-935.—O. Eisenberg.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 12440, 13381, 13431, 13515, 13684, 13701, 13719, 13774)

13695. LEVO, JOHN E. The colour problem in the West Indies. *Church Overseas*. 3 (9) Jan. 1930: 13-20.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 12321, 12482, 12485, 12502, 12508, 12511, 13683, 13686, 13688, 13718, 13727, 13731, 13765, 13786, 13809)

13696. ALVAREZ, WALTER C. and ASCANIO, HUGO. The age and sex distributions of patients at the Mayo Clinic. *Human Biol.* 2 (2) May 1930: 185-198.

13697. FÖLDES, BÉLA. Influence de la situation matérielle et sociale sur les mariages, les naissances et les décès, au égard particulièrement à Budapest. [The influence of material and social conditions upon marriages, births and deaths, with special reference to Budapest.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 7 (1-2) 1929: 24-66.—The influence of economic position on population changes may be investigated in two ways: One the one hand, the influence of time changes in economic condition may serve as the object of investigation. On the other hand, the influence of differences in economic and social conditions present at a particular time may be studied. The author has chosen the latter. For the purpose of investigation he uses the indirect method and studies population changes with reference to the characteristics of different districts with varying economic status. He takes the richer and the poorer provinces, districts, and especially parts of cities as a basis and besides Hungarian material gathers data from other countries. His data show that unfavorable economic conditions reduced the frequency of marriage, though the rates for the more well-to-do are scarcely any higher than those for the poorer classes. In the well-to-do sections of cities the age of husbands is higher. There is statistical evidence for the theory that prosperity tends to decrease births

especially in large cities. The birth rate of the poorer quarters exceeds that of the richer by three times. While tuberculosis takes a heavy toll from the ranks of the poorer classes—in Budapest, for example, the mortality from tuberculosis was 1.5 per 1,000 in the wealthier districts and 2.3 per 1,000 in the poorer districts in 1926-27—diseases of the older ages are more frequent with the well-to-do. In general, the influence of poverty appears particularly in diseases of the respiratory and the digestive systems, while the mortality among the poorer classes is more favorable in cases of diseases of the nervous system, circulatory system, and reproductive organs, and skin. The favorable effect of good economic position is particularly noticeable in infant mortality.—*Ludwig Bene.*

13698. GANGULI, BIRENDRANATH. Indices of productivity in relation to the problem of population. *Indian J. Econ.* 10 (38) Part 3 Jan. 1930: 553-573.—Indices of agricultural productivity for different districts can be determined for the practical purpose of making comparisons by means of relative average yields per acre of different crops weighted by areas under these crops and expressed in terms of the agricultural productivity of the province as a standard. Such indices throw a flood of light on the problem of the density of population. Indices have been prepared for 40 districts lying in the upper Gangetic plain where the choice of crops and systems of farming constitute a homogeneous area. The method of calculation takes into account the influences of agricultural water supply, intensive cultivation and the choice of valuable or heavy-yielding crops upon agricultural productivity, although it does not take into account the extent of the net cultivated area. Density figures represent densities of rural portions only. In general, apart from certain discrepancies which must be explained by other than agricultural factors of the problem of density, there is a pronounced tendency for the density of population to increase correspondingly with an increase in agricultural productivity. Agricultural productivity represented by an index of 100 corresponds with a density in the neighborhood of 500, which, from the census report, corresponds with the true mean density of the United Provinces as a whole. This is significant in so far as the dynamic changes in the agricultural situation and in the density of population can be studied with reference to the curve of productivity. So long as the density of population is below 500 agricultural productivity increases at a rapid rate, but the rate diminishes as the density goes beyond this point. But the point at which absolute over-population begins or at which absolute under-population ends will depend obviously upon the position of the optimum, and the determination of this point, as Cannan has pointed out, is not within the bounds of statistical determination.—*W. R. Tylor.*

13699. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Are the Indians dying out? *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20 (6) Jun. 1930: 609-614.—Aside from the complications arising from a complete and accurate enumeration of Indians on the ground of racial purity, there are still more serious difficulties in tracing the entire Indian population of the country in view of the half-hearted attempts which have been made in this direction by the census in former years. All the estimates of Indian population rest, to a large extent, upon conjecture. For practical purposes the question as to whether the Indians are dying out is one which concerns chiefly the pure bloods. A reasonably safe statement is that the probable number of pure bloods will not vary materially from the number in 1910 when the Indian population of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 265,683, of which 56.5% were full bloods. Many years of observation support the conclusion that health con-

ditions during the last three decades have been very materially improved and were never better than at the present.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13700. KLESSE, MAX. Beitrag zum quantitativen und qualitativen Problem des Beburtenrückgangs auf Grundschulärztlicher Untersuchungen an Normal- und Hilfsschülern. [Contribution to the quantitative and qualitative problem of the decline of birth rate on the basis of school physicians' examinations of normal and backward pupils.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (8) Apr. 15, 1930: 201-208.

13701. KOVÁCS, ALOIS. Erdély népmozgalma vallásfelekezetek szerint az 1921-27. években. [Statistics of births and deaths in Transylvania according to religion, 1921-1927.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 1207-1214.—Hungarian statistics of births and deaths furnished, up to the end of 1913, very complete data for pre-war Hungary. Rumania, although it took over the provincial system bodily, collects the material monthly by means of lists, yet it appears, according to their publications, to be tabulating them only once a year and without sufficient detail. While during the period 1921-1927, according to the crude data, births were diminishing gradually in the district transferred from Hungary to Rumania, the death rate was practically constant. In relation to population the birth rate is much lower than before the war, the average for 1921-1927 being 31.6 per thousand, as compared with 35.9 per thousand for 1909-1912. The rate of natural increase also decreased from 10.6 per thousand in 1909-1912 to 9.1 per thousand in 1921-1927, since the birth rate decreased more than the death rate which sank from 25.3 per thousand only to 22.5. The decrease in the birth rate was greatest in case of the Protestants; next were the Roman Catholics. It was smallest with the two predominately Rumanian religions, Greek Oriental and Greek Catholic. Since religion stands in close relation to nationality in Transylvania we can draw a conclusion with reference to the natural increase of the Hungarian race. During the seven years mentioned, Hungary had 32.8% of the natural increase. This proportion, which is larger than the 31.7% which, according to the census of 1910 shows the proportion of Hungarians in the population, is proof of the racial strength of Hungarians living in Transylvania. The rapid fall in the increase of the Hungarian population in comparison with the Rumanian is apparent, a circumstance which is in accordance with the present economic and cultural position of Hungarians in Transylvania.—*D. Elekes.*

13702. KOVÁCS, NORBERT. Az új öngyilkossági statisztikai adatgyűjtés első eredményei. [The first result of the new statistics of suicide.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7 (9) Sep. 1929: 953-977.—The Hungarian Statistical Central Office, has, up to the present, considered statistics of suicide merely as a branch of the statistics of causes of death. Latterly the Ministry of the Interior has secured data on suicide from the police officials, data which are tabulated by the Central Statistical Office. This material includes not only suicide but also attempts at suicide. The Statistical Office has tabulated these results for the first time for the second half year of 1928. The number of suicides in this half year period was 1,960, 51.7% of whom were males and 47.7% were in Budapest. In the country as a whole 228 suicides occurred per million inhabitants. In the country districts this number was only 106 while in cities it was 734, in Budapest alone 972. The proportion of single persons among suicides was 46.3% as compared with a proportion in the population as a whole of 51.2%. Widowed and divorced persons show a high suicide frequency, a fact which is connected with their higher average age. The former contributed 11.1%, the later 2.8% of the suicides as compared with

their proportions of 7.0% and .04% in the population.—*D. Elekes.*

13703. KUCZYNSKI, ROBERT R. The world's future population. *New Republic.* 62 (805) May 7, 1930: 315-319.—If the whole earth were as densely settled as England there would be 20 times the present population, but under no circumstances could the earth carry half this number. East is erroneous in his estimate of 2.5 acres for maintenance per individual. A more accurate assumption is 1.5 acres and with 15 billion arable acres the maximum population would be not less than 10 billion. Allowing for all conceivable advances in science and technique it seems impossible that the earth could sustain more than 6 times its present population or about 11 billion and that with the freest possible migration. But national egoisms along with agricultural limitations are a restrictive factor, and with these restrictions it is hard to see how the earth could possibly double its population. Ross, Carr-Saunders, and Knibbs grossly overestimate the present rate of increase. According to most recent estimates of the International Statistical Institute, the world's population increased from 1920 to 1926 an annual average of 11,400,000 or 5/8ths of 1%, a rate which doubles the world's population in 110 years. Yet these differences in estimated rates are not of vital importance. If, however, the above annual average were attained by 24,400,000 births and 13,000,000 deaths the race would die out, for each 100 mothers would be giving birth to 93 future mothers only and this would represent a decrease by 7% in each generation even if fertility and mortality remain constant. Exactly this rate of increase occurred in western and northern Europe in 1926, together with the above deficit of 7% per generation, and fertility continued its downward path in 1927. The future reduction of mortality for ages under 50 cannot be very great after what is already accomplished, and the next few decades will see practically universal acceptance of birth control, certainly in Europe and America. As matters stand there is no real danger of a general overpopulation, although the racial composition of the world may suffer alteration.—*W. R. Tylor.*

13704. LAKY, DESIDER. Les facteurs économiques dans le développement de la population de Budapest de 1900 à 1920. II. [Economic factors in the development of the population of Budapest from 1900-1920.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 6 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 347-360.—The development of the population of the first ten years of the century is described in an earlier number of the journal, volume 5, numbers 3 and 4. The present article is devoted to the decade 1910-1920. The rate of growth diminished considerably after 1900 and fell to insignificant proportions during the decade of the war. The author applies the techniques of economic statistics to tracing the economic causes of population. Data on the position of agriculture, industry, credit, commerce, transportation, building construction, and the statistics of public finance, are drawn upon. For the period to 1910 the author shows how the growth of the economic strength of the province tended to retard the growth of population of the capital city, since larger and larger groups in the province were provided with work. After 1914 large numbers of persons were drawn to the capital city by war industries and commerce. After the end of the war these factors disappeared and the industries of the country, injured by revolution and by the taking away of territories, by the peace treaty, could not furnish employment to the unemployed masses. This produced emigration. Immediately after the war the situation of agriculture made it possible—though temporarily—for the masses of people who had become superfluous in the capital city to find work in the rest of the province.—*Ludwig Bene.*

13705. MUKERJEE, RADHA KAMAL. Optimum and overpopulation. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Part 3. Jan. 1930: 407-421.—Changes in the numbers of human and bacterial populations seem to develop in the form of the logistic curve, and the existence of any population is really limited by some not yet known absolute upper asymptote, even when the amount of food remains in abundance. Among wild animals and birds both disease and the limitation of the food supply determines for each species a certain optimum density which is not necessarily the same at different times or in different ecological areas. Territorial occupation by a few families where enemies are fewer seems to be a convenient means of regulating numbers. In man, spatial and social psychological factors limit numbers, but the artificial conditions of food, shelter, and clothing have superseded periodicity in sex life and lengthened the maturity period, thus diminishing the importance of the natural check of numbers in the low rate of reproduction. Low fecundity and artificial control of reproduction, which indirectly insure a high average expectation of life, measure the rise in the scale of evolution. The highest average expectation of life is the criterion by which we should judge the optimum density, and this should be taken for the present as the absolute upper asymptote which would limit the growth of numbers. The Indian evidence of growth of numbers in the Ganges Valley indicates that the rate of reproduction and of mortality fluctuates with the harvests. The average expectation of life in India is exceedingly low, 24.7 years and the density in some of the super-saturated districts, already much higher than the optimum, remains stable or is actually decreasing, either through the decreasing survival rate, or through a permanent lowering of the birth rate. Human numbers tend to approach the equilibrium density, which is larger than the optimum density, though the distinction between the two densities is of value only to a community where psychological factors play a dominant part in the control of numbers. (Formulae and tables.)—*W. R. Tylor.*

13706. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Die eheliche Fruchtbarkeit in den deutschen Grossstädten. [The fertility of married women in large cities of Germany.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(2) 1929: 165-173.—In 1924-1926 the average fertility rate of married women was 143.5 for the whole of Germany and 89.3 for the large cities having over 100,000 inhabitants. These are crude rates making no allowance for differences of age composition. Age statistics show that the proportion of married women aged 30 years and above is higher in the large cities than in the country as a whole, and also that the age composition of married women differs in the individual cities. Müller eliminates the influence of the age composition by a method of standardization. Applying the standard rates to the local population he obtains comparable fertility figures for 22 cities showing considerably less variation than in the crude rates.—*H. Fehlinger.*

13707. NUMILE, L.-G. Le travail de la femme et la natalité. [The employment of women and the birth-rate.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Mar. 15, 1930: 314-322.—In the French middle class, where both men and women work, are found the greatest number of celibates in both sexes, and the households where there are no children or only one. In the working class, which includes all of the former lower middle class, more than a fourth of the women are unmarried. The high cost of living and the housing problem are but contributory causes. For a certain number of men and women, marriage is an association which excludes the idea of childbearing. Selfishness prompts men to live alone on a salary which permits some diversion, and prompts women to refuse to burden themselves with even the smallest household. As women are freed from the home tradition and

as they become economically independent, they refuse marriage and motherhood. As a consequence, two million foreigners are coming to France to do what the French themselves are not able to do. France seeks to counteract the evil by stimulating the birth rate by subsidies. In other countries, as in France, the same causes have produced the same results. The three K's of the Germans—church, home, children—have made way for other ideals because the young women and girls of Germany also must work away from home. Taking into account the size of the population; fewer working women are found in Italy than in Germany; fewer still in Spain. The working class woman who remains at home bears children less frequently.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

13708. SCHNELLER, KARL. La mortalité en Hongrie suivant la méthode de l'indice brut et de l'indice standard, et comparée à la mortalité à l'étranger. [Mortality in Hungary according to the method of crude mortality rates and standardized rates in comparison with mortality in other countries.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 7(3) 1929: 431-497.—For international comparisons the correction or standardization of crude rates is of increasing significance. The disturbing influence of the age composition is eliminated by the mortality index of Ogle and Körösy. In standard population the births and the age composition must show a certain, at least relative, stability and the normal age composition must not be disturbed by emigration or by extraordinary events such as war and pestilence. Former investigations took the population of Sweden as a standard population. The author, on account of the great fluctuation of births in Sweden, chose the population of the Netherlands before the war. On this basis he investigates the mortality of 30 states. The standard population changes considerably the order of states from the point of view of mortality. The apparent favorable position of non-European countries is considerably decreased by means of standards. The low mortality of the Scandinavian countries, of Australia and New Zealand must, on the other hand, be attributed to the favorable hygienic conditions of these countries.—*Ludwig Bene.*

13709. SEMRAU, FRANZ. Familienstatistik der Beamten und Angestellten des Preussischen Statistischen Landesamts. [Statistics relating to the families of the officials and employees of the Prussian Statistical Office.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69(2-3) 1930: 187-196.

13710. SZÉL, THEODOR. A csecsemőkori halálokok statisztikája, 1919-1927. [Statistics and causes of death in infancy, 1919-1927.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 1-11.—Up to the present there have been no provincial statistics of causes of infant deaths, and there were available with regard to this point only the data of clinics and hospitals. The central statistical offices have had the data for 1919-1927 on causes of death in infancy tabulated in detail. The most important causes are the diseases of early infancy to which 38.42% of the infant deaths were ascribed, the most important causes in this group being developmental sicknesses. Digestive diseases caused about 21%. Three-quarters of the deaths in this group belong to the non-infectious (*Darmkatarrh*) gastric and intestinal diseases. On an average 14% of the total deaths in infancy were ascribed to diseases of the respiratory organs. A great majority of these, 80%, were due to pneumonia. Diseases of the nervous system caused 15%, among which convulsions were the most important (*Krämpfen und Zuckungen*). The deaths from epidemic and communicable diseases exceeded 6%. Among these diseases tuberculosis, meningitis, and whooping-cough are most frequent. The mortality rate for male infants is as a rule higher than that of females. Especially in cases of deaths from congenital

weakness are the death rates of boys greater than that of girls.—*D. Elekes.*

13711. THOMPSON, WARREN S. and WHELP-TON, P. K. A nation of elders in the making. *Amer. Mercury*. 19 (76) Apr. 1930: 385-397.—In the next seventy year period the rate of our population growth will decline radically, perhaps being no more than 185,000,000 in 2200 A.D. The current decline in the birth rate, the urbanization of our life, the relatively slow decline of the death rate, and the restriction of immigration furnish the basis for this conclusion. This decline in population increase will probably have certain consequences. (1) It will necessitate a reorganization of industry. Overproduction will be easier. A slowly increasing population will be able to absorb goods produced less easily, unless there is a corresponding increase in consuming and purchasing power. In the process of adjustment to this condition business will face critical situations. (2) We shall become a nation of elders. By 1975 instead of having 25 persons under 20 years of age for each 10 persons over 50, as we do now, the ratio will be 12 to 10. This fact will intensify the problem of the aged in industry and the care for them; it will increase our death rate; our consumption habits will be changed. Our use of leisure time, our cultural interests, and our practices generally will perhaps be altered by the changing form of our population makeup.—*W. O. Brown.*

13712. UNSIGNED. Causes of death, by occupation. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (3) Mar. 1930: 17-23.—The present study analyzes the causes of death among 3,250,000 white male policy-holders, 15 years and older, insured in the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Of the 112,364 who died during the years 1922, 1923, and 1924, the occupations of 105,467 were known. At age 25 the mortality rate of the industrial group is higher than that of the general population and it increases progressively up to 54 years, the death rate for the age period 45 to 54 years being 43% higher than that of the general population, while in the next period, 55 to 64 years, the rate is 34% higher. To a great extent these rates reflect the results of industrial exposure. Almost every cause of death has shown a downward trend in mortality. Despite its relatively unfavorable mortality, the industrial group has shown a greater improvement, age for age, than has the general population.—*E. E. Cummins.*

13713. UNSIGNED. Eheschliessungen, Geburten und Sterbefälle im Freistaat Preussen im Jahre 1928. [Marriages, deaths, and births in Prussia, 1928.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69 (2-3) 1930: 306-308.

13714. UNSIGNED. Monatsbericht über die natürliche Bewegung der Bevölkerung in deutschen und ausländischen Gemeinden im Monat Dezember 1929. [Monthly report on births and deaths in German and foreign communities in December 1929.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl.; Stat. Sonderbeil., 3 Ser. Monatsstatist.* (13) Mar. 26, 1930: 111-141.

13715. UNSIGNED. Nomenclature nosologica per la statistica delle cause di morte e dizionario delle malattie. [Nosological nomenclature for the statistics of causes of death and the classification of diseases.] *Istituto Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Italia.* 1929: pp. 8+191.—In Italy physicians report in each case to the authorities the diseases which, in their judgment, caused the death of the person. In order to render these reports more uniform the Central Institute of Statistics has published and sent to each of the communes the above volume which contains the regulations relative to the reports of the cause of death, the rules emanating from the Central Institute of Statistics for the reporting of data to be entered on the death certificate, the regulations for the reporting of communicable diseases and abortions, some suggestions to the communes for the

exact return of all these reports, detailed nomenclature for the cause of death in 264 categories adopted by the Central Institute of Statistics at the end of 1924 for the compilation of statistics of causes of death. This scheme is cross-referenced with the classification adopted by the International Conference at Paris in 1920. There is also an abridged nomenclature of 99 rubrics of diseases and an index of all rubrics decided upon in the preceding section with the corresponding numbers.—*L. De Berardinis.*

13716. UNSIGNED. Statistica delle cause di morte nell'anno 1926. [Statistics of the causes of death in 1926.] *Istituto Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Italia.* 1929: 236-379.—This volume contains data on the mortality in the principal communes of the province during 1926 with tables for the preceding years and with information on the deaths according to the place where death occurred. In a summary table are published causes of death in each case from 1887 to 1926. Data are given also on the frequency of death from the principal communicable diseases with the coefficients of fatality, and for certain diseases the mortality in the communes having a population of 10,000 and over is studied separately. A special chapter contains detailed data on deaths from external causes—accident, suicide, and homicide.—*L. De Berardinis.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 12430, 12476, 12489, 13731, 13771)

13717. DAVENPORT, CHARLES B. Light thrown by genetics on evolution and development. *Sci. Monthly.* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 307-314.—The study of genetics has thrown light on evolution, first, by its intensive study of mutations, resulting in locating mutation in changes in the chromosomes. Mutations, though limited in their variety by the nature of the mutating genes, still dart out in the most varied and often little-adapted directions, but progress is made when environment's signals become effective. Genetics alone is incompetent to give a complete picture of the processes of organic evolution, but genetics and ecology working together are competent to explain it.—*R. E. Baber.*

13718. HOLMES, S. J. Natural selection in man, and the evolution of human intelligence. [The Galton Lecture, 1930.] *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (1) Apr. 1930: 7-16.—Differential survival rates depend upon two quite distinct factors: the differential death rate (lethal selection), and the differential rate of reproduction. Frequently high fertility is an adjunct of general vigor and other qualities which aid the individual in survival, but often lethal selection and reproductive selection work at cross purposes, as is the case with man at present to some extent. In addition to Karl Pearson's evidence that longevity runs in families and seems to be correlated with fertility and Snow's attempt to show that a high death rate in infancy leaves a stronger group of surviving children, the following additional factors may be shown to enter into the differential survival rate. (1) A high death rate in the first year may cause a low death rate in a subsequent year, not necessarily as a result of selection but as a result of the immunity produced among the survivors. (2) There is strong presumptive evidence of a differential death rate in early life which is furnished by the distribution of sex mortality. (3) There is a relation between the death rates of parents and their young children, i.e., long life in parents is correlated with inherited vigor in infancy. (4) Various general and obscure differences in constitution which affect the resistance to disease and cause a tendency to the degenerative maladies of middle and later life are often more significant in natural selection than various obvious physical defects. (5) Races differ in

susceptibility to disease, the difference being very marked between whites and Negroes in the U. S. (6) Lethal selection has been only slightly diminished, if at all. (7) Natural selection is closely related to differences in intelligence and occupation, the mortality rate being reflected not only in adults but in their children. To a degree unparalleled in previous ages expectation of long life has come to depend upon better endowments of brains. Conclusion: it appears that while natural selection has been greatly modified by social progress, and in some ways reduced in effectiveness, in other ways it seems to be working more vigorously than ever.—*R. E. Baber.*

13719. HOLMES, S. J. The biological trend of the Negro. *Univ. California Chron.* 32(1) Jan. 1930: 38-70.

13720. HOOKER, SANFORD B. and BOYD, WILLIAM C. The chances of establishing non-paternity by blood-grouping tests. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 121-124.

13721. HUNT, HARRISON R. Why birth control? *Eugenics.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 128-129.—*R. E. Baber.*

13722. M[OORE], E[LTON]. Disease and defect: some new pedigrees from rural England. *Eugenics Rev.* 22(1) Apr. 1930: 35-41.—A study of the families in question seems to warrant the following conclusions: To begin with, amentia is not a clear-cut character like polydactyly, nor even as well defined as musical talent. It is a generic term to cover our ignorance of the details; there may be almost as many kinds of mental deficiency as there are of physical deficiency. Hence one pedigree may demonstrate a totally different type of inheritance from the next. Secondly, even if we study only one pedigree and assume that it is the same genetic defect which is transmitted to all individuals, we have to remember that the normal strains with which they mate will differ genetically. A genetic factor which is "dominant," and causes amentia when crossed with one normal cerebral or endocrine type, may well be recessive or semi-recessive on mating with another of a different normal physiological organization. The facts do not warrant any more precise attempts at explanation; and it seems, in our present ignorance of the physiology of mental development, that no purely genetical hypothesis can satisfactorily account for such a haphazard variety of grades and types of defect as are at present included under amentia. We can only be sure that they are in practice incurable, very undesirable, and in most cases, such as these, strongly hereditary.—*R. R. Baber.*

13723. SPRAGUE, ROBERT J. Familyism vs. individualism as a basis of a surviving race. *Eugenics.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 130-133.—*R. E. Baber.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 13721, 13776)

13724. BINDER, RUDOLPH M. How to interest college students in eugenics. *Eugenics.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 123-127.—*R. E. Baber.*

13725. GRIMBERT, CHARLES. Les psychopathies ou anomalies mentales et l'eugénisme. [Mental disease or abnormality and eugenics.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 129-140.—Most mental abnormalities are classified as *débilités* (lack of mental capacity), *démences* (failure of mental ability which has been normal), *déséquilibres* (the most disastrous form is perversion), and *délires* (the grave form is paranoia). There is too much irregularity in the inheritance of *débilités* and too little is known for eugenics to propound any program. In all *démences* there is a transmission of a neuropathic condition which makes an excess of melancholia, hypochondria, etc. among descendants of such psychopathic subjects. Eugenics

could do much in cases of perversion and paranoia, since transmission is more fixed and better understood. Eugenics has its place in human betterment just as the fight against disease, and should be a matter of careful study and precise measurement.—*R. E. Baber.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 13729, 13731, 13781)

13726. PROPPER, HENRY M. and DESMOND, THOMAS C. A town for the motor age. *Technol. Rev.* 32(7) May 1930: 350-351, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404.—The experimental city of Radburn, N. J., includes a town site of 1,250 acres and is being planned and constructed by a group of expert city-builders to eradicate the standard urban checkerboard street system, to provide recreation space for each family, and to make the most efficient relationship between dwelling houses and business buildings. It is also planned to separate pedestrian streets from motor vehicle streets. Completion of the experiment calls for a city of an ultimate population of between 25,000 and 40,000 and an expenditure of over \$60,000,000. The Radburn plan is based on the use of an unit, several times the size of an average city block, called a super-block. Highways for vehicular traffic constitute the boundaries of the super-block and send in lanes toward, but not to the center. These lanes are close-end streets and homes are grouped on them rather than on traffic avenues. The center of the super-block is given to a stretch of park ranging from five to seven acres in area. Side-walks fringe the park and fingers of concrete, for pedestrian use, extend to the motor roads. As all of the parks and their contiguous walks are used only by pedestrians and as underpasses below motor roads connect these walks, there is provided a complete circulatory system which makes it unnecessary to cross a motor road in going from one point to another in the residential section. In the business sections, the checkerboard street system is more closely followed, but with important innovations. Road areas are to be generous enough to permit a wide, central lane for fastmoving through traffic with separate side roads giving access to shops and providing for short stops. Long-period parking will be permitted in the center of the block. Although Radburn property is now owned by a membership corporation, it is planned to turn the powers and duties of this group over to the residents when the experiment is in a more substantial shape. The experiment is now only a year old and it is too early to judge its success or failure.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

13727. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Town population in China. *China Critic.* 3(14) Apr. 3, 1930: 317-322.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 13005, 13024, 13323, 13325, 13327, 13690, 13741, 13781, 13788-13789)

13728. CHUNG FU LIANG. Agricultural education and country life. *Educ. Rev. (China).* 22(2) Apr. 1930: 188-193.

13729. D., F. The rural exodus in Switzerland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 64-68.—The rural exodus in Switzerland has assumed disquieting proportions since the war. As long as the needs of the family were adjusted to their production, they were content to remain on the farms. But now household economy has come under the influence of money economy and needs have multiplied so that returns from the soil cannot be increased proportionally. The population has become too dense for the land. Price of products no longer covers cost of production. The

peasant farmer is earning less than before the war, while the town workers have doubled their wages, and the rural exodus is aggravating the problem of employment in the towns. The efforts of the cantonal authorities, which have been many, have failed in checking the rural depopulation.—A. J. Dadisman.

13730. GRENIER, ALBERT. Aux origines de l'économie rurale. La conquête du sol français. [The origins of rural economy. The conquest of the soil in France.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2 (5) Jan. 15, 1930: 26-47.—The chief aim of paleolithic man was to catch and consume game, rather than to cultivate and possess the land. Men of the neolithic age, however, frequently lived in agricultural settlements, traces of which are still extant in France. These settlements were located either at the water's edge or were actually built up in lakes and marshy swamps. The main reason for this is that the primeval forest was too thick to allow the sun to assist man in his efforts to wrest a living from the soil. The land first tilled by man in France was frequently poor in quality, but light and easy to work. During the metal age man bethought himself of taking to war as a method of securing land already tilled. The surplus population of a growing community would organize military raids for the purpose of snatching cultivated soil from weaker neighbors. In the bronze age, the raising of cattle, already begun in the neolithic era, provided another means of livelihood. While the agriculturalists formed fairly compact groups, the cattle raisers, as their burying-places reveal, tended to live in small, dispersed units. The tumuli which mark their burying-places are thinly scattered over the country side of France. At the time of the Roman conquest of Gaul, most of the improved agricultural land was in the hands of large proprietors. Authentic traces of collective ownership are practically nonexistent. The landowner was also the virtual ruler of the community. The Roman conquerors set the seal of legality on the existing form of land tenure and established a system of land surveying, the object of which was to secure the payment of military tribute. The actual work of cultivation was done by serf-like peasants, and their families, traces of whose tiny habitations are still to be seen in France, hewn out in the rocks or in the soil itself. The barbaric invasions of Gaul in the fourth and fifth centuries in no wise altered the methods of cultivation and land tenure. The barbaric conqueror became the new landowner if the old proprietor was unable to repulse the invader.—Grace M. Jaffé.

13731. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. and CORSON, JOHN JAY, 3rd. The migrations to towns and cities, #6. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 402-408.—Minnesota studies, confirmed by studies in Virginia, reveal that the order of birth in the family has causal relationships with rural-urban selection, since the oldest male child tends to stay in agriculture more frequently than all children of farm families. Factors associated with order of birth making it a factor in urban selection are the great vitality and cohesion of the rural family which seeks for an agricultural succession at its home shrine, and the greater likelihood of the eldest child, due to maturity, to be patterned after the mold and to assume family responsibilities. Facts which help to establish the plausibility of these factors are found in the farm family as a procreative, economic, educational, recreational and religious unit. Subjection of the older child more than others to family wishes is due to receipt of property by primogeniture as among the rural aristocracy, and as a "forced" succession, among the poorer families, under the influence of family duty. Since this selection tends to keep one or more representatives of each type of family in agriculture it constitutes a racially hygienic process tending to keep rural-urban populations closely related in all strata. The theory of a

qualitative selection of urban population from the better stock of the country districts becomes less and less probable. Urban recruits are, on the whole, as often selected from the lower strata of the population as from the upper. If there are any biological differences in the population, the differentiation of the economic and social ladder in agriculture will tend to segregate more of the better qualified in the upper classes than in the lower, and vice versa. Urban characteristics which appear to give an urban society more of the refinements and embellishments of living are to be explained either by environmental processes in the urban society or by the biological processes in the same urban society, rather than by its selection of a superior type from the rural districts to the relative rejection of other types. (Tables).—W. R. Tylor.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 12745, 12799, 12833)

13732. DALY, C. D. The psychology of revolutionary tendencies. *Internat. J. Psycho-Anal.* 11 (2) Apr. 1930: 193-210.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 12819, 12835, 12904, 13759)

13733. BALTZER, OTTO. Judith in der deutschen Literatur. [Judith in German literature.] *Stoff-u. Motivesch. d. Deutschen Lit.* 7 1930: pp. 62.

13734. MANNING, CLARENCE A. Die slavische Wissenschaft in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Slavonic studies in the United States.] *Ost. Europa Z.* 5 (3) Dec. 1929: 171-178.—Interest in Slavonic studies is only partially developed in America. Slavonic literature in the United States has been confined to (1) newspapers serving agricultural and industrial workers rather than intellectuals; (2) publications of the Orthodox Church; (3) isolated studies of the social role played in America by groups of different nationalities; and (4) to the compilation of specialized dictionaries. The teaching of Slavic languages, history, and institutions in America has been given special attention in the state universities and specific institutes, while Russian émigré scholars have, since the war, contributed much to the study of Slavonic problems. The progress now being made by such agencies bids fair to bring Slavonic studies in America up to the same standards of achievement as attained by other modern language and historical studies.—M. W. Graham.

13735. NIELSEN, ALFRED. Moslem mentality in the Syrian press. *Moslem World.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 142-163.—Damascus papers during the last four years show that Moslems are paying great attention to actual (not theoretical) status of women, to social questions (such as sanitary regulations, public education, and the problem of religious institutions), and, on the religious side, to the pilgrimage and various aspects of the fasts and religious feasts. The relations of Islam to politics, to science and civilization, and to Christian missions, are all discussed with noticeably little sense of historical criticism or logical reasoning. One vivid impression which emerges is that, along with a strongly self-righteous attitude, there are at present too deep cleavages in the ranks of the Moslems themselves to make possible for some time to come any League of Moslem Nations, or even any wide-spread movement of pan-Arabism.—H. W. Hering.

13736. SCHWEDLER, W. Die Zeitungen in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Newspapers in the United States.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14 (25) Jun. 21, 1929: 1056-1062.

13737. SMEDLEY, AGNES. Mosquitos turned guerilla warriors. *New Freeman*. 1 (11) May 24, 1930: 253-255.—When the Nanking government decreed a rigorous censorship of the press, there arose a formidable underground movement, known as the "mosquito press." It is said to sell by tens of thousands of copies. Individual papers are frequently suppressed, but they rise again over night. The mosquito press records personal scandals as a political weapon, its sources of information being myriad. At the same time it is the real moulder of public opinion in China and the only reliable guide as labor attitudes and social conditions. As such it is read very widely by government officials, editors, in fact by all literate Chinese. Only the foreigners read the censored press, because they cannot read Chinese.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

13738. UNSIGNED. Cuban books and libraries. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 64 (5) May 1930: 451-460.

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 11973, 12022, 12221)

13739. SNEDDEN, DAVID Aspirational notions of leadership. *School & Soc.* 31 (803) May 17, 1930: 661-664.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12439, 12731, 12737, 12842, 13291-13292, 13673-13674, 13676, 13678, 13724, 13734, 13738-13739, 13803, 13805, 13814)

13740. ADLER, ALEXANDRA. Technik der Erziehungsberatung. [The technique of educational guidance.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 (13) May-Jun. 1929: 196-202.

13741. DURAND, EMILE. Chez les ruraux de France. [Among the rural population of France.] *Stockholm*. (1) 1930: 51-57.—The rural population of France now constitutes less than half the total. Most of these people do not attend the public schools after the age of 13 or receive religious instruction. To meet this need the churches have adopted a definite program of secular education in which the young people of country districts are gathered together for regular courses one Sunday a month for five to ten months and generally extending over several years. The instructors give their services free and the only charge is a small registration fee. These are survey courses which deal with the most important fields of knowledge. Religious education also has its place. The courses are regularly attended by large groups.—*G. T. Oborn*.

13742. EAST, EDWARD MURRAY. Selling science to the public. *Forum*. 83 (3) Mar. 1930: 172-175.

13743. GREENLEAF, WALTER J. Self-supporting college students. *Vox Studentium*. 6 Oct.-Dec. 1929: 175-179.

13744. GRIEDER, PAUL A. English public speaking in the colleges of the new China. *Educ. Rev. (China)*. 22 (2) Apr. 1930: 207-212.

13745. LEPP, A. Alg- ja keskkoolid 1928/29 o/a. [Primary and secondary schools during the academic year 1928-29.] *Eesti Stat.* (99-2) Feb. 1930: 75-99.—The data given include numbers and classification of schools, classes, and pupils in Estonia, regularity of attendance, and progress in learning. In the higher classes of the secondary schools certain specialization takes place. About two-thirds of the pupils in these classes have chosen the social sciences, while about one-third have chosen sciences of more practical nature such as commerce, domestic science, teaching, agricul-

ture, gardening, drainage, irrigation, etc. All secondary schools are chiefly supported by the state and by fees from the pupils; only about one-sixth of the expenses are borne by provincial and local governments and also by private sources.—*Peter A. Speek*.

13746. READY, MARIE M. The camp in higher education. *U. S. Office Educ.*, Pamphlet #1. Feb. 1930: pp. 31.

13747. REIS CAMPOS, MARIA dos. Education in Brazil. *School & Soc.* 31 (801) May 3, 1930: 585-589.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 12406, 12438, 12442, 12466, 12473, 12486, 12492-12494, 12498, 12500, 12502, 12504, 12506-12511, 12514, 12515, 12517-12519, 12524-12526, 12528, 12530-12537, 12539-12540, 13684)

13748. DONTCHEFF, NICOLA. General review of cultural Bulgaria. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* 19 Mar. 1930: 10-12.

13749. HARRIS, JOHN H. Slave trading in China. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (770) Feb. 1930: 174-180.—Buying and selling children, especially girls, still persists in China under the form of adoption.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

13750. HORNBERGER, THEODORE. The automobile and American English. *Amer. Speech*. 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 271-278.—During the last 35 years many words have been introduced into our language through their use in connection with the motor car. Many of these are here recorded.—*G. H. Doane*.

13751. RAUSHENBUSH, WINIFRED. Fifteen million women can't go nude. *New Freeman*. 1 (11) May 24, 1930: 250-251.—The "fashion mill" creates 25,000 new models each year for winners of beauty contests, the "typical figure," but it does nothing for the "atypical figure." Between the ages of 20 and 44 the fashion mill regards 50% of American women as merely "difficult customers." They must take to home sewing or the "little dressmaker." This is at the basis of the growing protest of women against "fashions" and the steadily downward grade of the fashion mill, as Paul H. Nystrom pointed out in *The Economics of Fashion*.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

13752. RUDWIN, MAXIMILIAN. The devil-compact in tradition and belief. *Open Court*. 44 (888) May 1930: 292-303.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 12496, 13328, 13513, 13741)

13753. FOSDICK, HARRY EMERSON. Are religious people fooling themselves? *Harpers Mag.* 161 (961) Jun. 1930: 59-70.

13754. HOWELLS, THOMAS H. A comparative study of those who accept as against those who reject religious authority. *Univ. Iowa Studies. Studies in Character*. 1st ser. #167. 2 (2) Nov. 15, 1928: pp. 80.

13755. ROLLAND, ROMAIN. The gospel of a Hindu monk. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 30 (7) Jul. 1930: 501-506, 523.—Vivekananda, first interpreter of India to the West, embarks for unknown Chicago.

13756. SCANLAN, ARTHUR J. The training of the priest for social service. *Catholic Charities Rev.* 14 (13) Mar. 1930: 69-72.—Pronouncements of great Catholic leaders concerning the preparation of priests for Christian social action are given, with suggested methods of training. This should include not only

general and specific knowledge, but practical training with the St. Vincent de Paul organizations, and playground and club leadership.—*Alice L. Berry.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 11432, 11962, 12079, 12093, 12094, 12191, 12229, 12261, 12263-12264, 12268, 12270-12273, 12281, 13397, 13449, 13547-13548, 13552, 13554, 13602, 13605, 13682, 13737)

13757. DULLO, ALICE. *Jugendgerichtshilfe.* [Assistants in the juvenile court.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 97-101.—In 1923 the position of assistant in the juvenile court was created. The function of this office is: (1) the investigation of educational conditions in the home; (2) well-considered advice for the juvenile court judge, and (3) the following-up of court decrees with educational assistance. Psychopathological and ordinary problems of the juvenile court are considered. Cases are given in which the assistant has been able to accomplish much and which mere court judgments left untouched.—*B. Reiss.*

13758. GLUECK, SHELDON. Significant transformations in the administration of criminal justice. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(2) Apr. 1930: 280-306.—Criminology was advanced by a fourfold heritage from the 19th century, namely, (1) the rise of medical investigation, (2) psychiatry, (3) statistics, and (4) programs for the treatment of crime. To these attainments the 20th century has added mental hygiene, social work, mental testing, and several minor but significant innovations in the scientific analysis and treatment of crime. Some future needs are (1) separation of the judicial procedure in discovering guilt and in sentencing, (2) a detention institution with suitably equipped laboratories, (3) a similar equipment at each stage in the administration of criminal law, (4) a wholly indeterminate sentence, (5) centralized control of the machinery of criminal justice, and (6) extensive use of the principles of mental hygiene.—*H. A. Phelps.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 12473, 13290, 13730, 13750-13751)

13759. HAMOU, ABDELKADER HADJ. L'Islam est-il immuable? [Is Islam really unchanging?] *Mercur de France.* 219(765) May 1, 1930: 599-611.—The chief factor in the awakening of Islam has been the Arab press, while ignorance and its foster-child, fanaticism, are disappearing with the progress of education, especially in the French Moslem colonies. The new Islam is a resultant of a reinterpretation of the spirit of Islam wherein is found the justification for the democratic spirit everywhere present today in the Moslem world.—*H. P. Lattin.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 13394, 13552, 13554, 13581, 13602, 13608, 13673, 13702, 13720, 13757-13758, 13787)

13760. FRANKEN, Dr. Kurze Betrachtung über Ursache, Beweggrund und Zweck mit Bezug auf die verbrecherische Tat. [A brief consideration of cause, motive and purpose with reference to the criminal act.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 207-211.—This investigation deals with three questions: (1) What relation do

cause and deed bear to each other? (2) in what relation do motive and act stand to each other? and (3) in what relation do purpose and act stand to each other? The formulation of these questions determines the method of treatment. The following possibilities exist with reference to the relations between the personal and extra-personal forces to each other: (1) The forces of the subject of the action are active with passive remaining individuals and material forces of the objects of the action. These subjective forces can raise themselves against the individual passive forces as crimes against the individual or against the moral order or against both. (2) Active individual forces of the object of action activate the originally latent individual, subjective forces. (Illustration: The passionate criminal kills his challenger.) (3) Quasi active material forces of the objects of action activate the latent individual, subjective forces. (Illustration: A fellow traveller, a criminal, plunders foreign articles of baggage on the occasion of an accident.) (4) Active personal forces encroach on active extra-personal forces and vice versa. (Illustration: A criminal setting out on a course of plundering travels for that purpose and plunders a wrecked train.) Cause (*Ursache*) is then the designation for the unity in the chain of causal happenings as a totality of the personal and extra-personal factors. Motive (*Beweggrund*) is the designation for the dissolving force unity in the chain of the causal happening as a totality of personal and extra-personal factors. Purpose (*Zweck*) is the constructed, abstract view of the consequences. It follows on the reconstruction of the lost, past, psychic equilibrium. This is derived through the totality of all force unities.—*L. D. Weyand.*

13761. MUEHLBERGER, C. W. The scientific estimation of alcoholic intoxication. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 206-215.

13762. TERSIEV, N. Die Bewertung ihrer Taten seitens der verurteilten Mörder. [The evaluation of their deeds on the part of condemned murderers.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 198-207.—The author gathered materials from personality studies of 130 criminals who were held for punishment by the prosecuting attorney in the city and province of Moscow. The study was confined to murderers on whom sentence had been passed. The cases were gathered from the period, 1922-1928. Changes in the estimate of their acts occur most frequently between the committing of the deed and the rendering of judgment. As cases dismissed or those having completed their period of punishment cannot be studied this study is based on the attitude of murderers while serving sentence for their deeds. Of the estimates 27 were regarded as untrustworthy and excluded from the report. From the standpoint of criminal psychology the estimates are characterized according to their contents by two principal marks: (1) whether the criminal justified or condemned his murder; (2) from what motives did he do this. The assumption is that the examinee condemns his deed if he regrets having done it. In all other cases the assumption is that he justifies his act. If the criminal at one time condemns and at another justifies his act the predominating tone is determinative. Of the 103 examinees, 90 condemned their acts and 13 justified them; 69 unconditionally disapproved of their deeds; 21, with reservations. Of those who justified their acts, the estimates of three were unconditioned; in ten cases it was with reservations. The motives from which the criminal justified or condemned his act are divided into four groups: according to whether he was ruled by (1) egoistic motives; (2) egoistic and altruistic motives, with stress on the first; (3) same as (2) with stress on the latter; (4) altruistic motives. Examples are given to illustrate each type. Of the 90 who condemned their acts, 45

examinees were ruled by egoistic motives; 31 by both with emphasis on the first; 8 by both with emphasis on the altruistic; and 6 by altruistic motives.—*L. D. Weyand*.

13763. WOLFF, FRIEDRICH. Der Fall Neckermann. Ein Beitrag zur Psychologie des Lustmordes. [The Neckermann case. A contribution to the psychology of rape and murder.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 212-226.—*L. D. Weyand*.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 13580, 13696, 13699, 13710, 13716, 13799, 13801, 13809)

13764. BUJWID, ODO. Warunki zdrowotne Brazylji. [Health conditions in Brazil.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 619-705.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13765. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. The influence of weight on certain causes of death. *Human Biol.* 2 (2) May 1930: 159-184.

13766. FREYD, ALEKSANDER. Patologja Amazonji peruauńskieij. [Pathology of Amazonia in Peru.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 706-760.—In 1928, a Polish expedition visited the regions bordering the river Amazon, Tambo and Urubamba, in order to examine the possibility of Polish colonization there. The author, a member of this expedition, reviews in this article the sanitary conditions and the diseases frequent in those countries.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13767. HEDRICH, A. W. The corrected average attack rate from measles among city children. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 11 (3) May 1930: 576-600.

13768. MEYERS, JEROME. Cancer death rates, smoke and topography. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20 (6) Jun. 1930: 581-588.—There is a considerable unexplained variation of cancer death rates between countries, states, and even adjacent cities. Various investigations seem to point to a distinct influence of topography and the combustion products of fuel on cancer death rates. Other statistical, chemical and experimental data point to the influence of smoke and fumes of tar on cancer.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

13769. PEREZ, MANUEL. An anopheline survey of the State of Mississippi. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 11 (3) May 1930: 696-710.

13770. UNSIGNED. Union of South Africa Tuberculosis Survey. *Bull. de l'Union Internat. Contre la Tuberculose.* 5 (3) Jul. 1928: 210-231.

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 12366, 13722, 13725, 13786, 13790, 13797)

13771. DOSHAY, L. J. Evolution disproves heredity in the mental diseases. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 131 (4) Feb. 19, 1930: 194-197.—The social protection given the insane and their children in the past has been chiefly custodial, and has been entirely insufficient to account for the survival of insanity through the ages and its steady increase in proportion to the "fitter" elements. A study of the offspring of the insane indicates either (a) that this trait could not possibly have been inherited, since as an inferior trait it survived so successfully, or (b) that it was inherited as a superior trait, carrying success in the struggle for existence. We know the former statement is not true, hence the latter must be. The following conclusions are justified: (1) No evidence has been produced, to date, other than

superficial genetic speculations based on observation of the greater frequency of insanity in psychotic families; (2) the present theories on psychic disease inheritance contradict one another; (3) Castle, and other outstanding genetic students, deny that mental diseases are inherited according to Mendelian laws; and (4) the verified evolutionary laws of selection and survival of the "fittest" contradict any possibility of mental disease inheritance. Since inheritance could in no way account for the steady increase in such a pronounced inferior trait, and its survival through the ages, we must conclude that the neuropathic constitution trait is not an inherited but an acquired trait, resulting from unhealthy accidental influences of environment.—*R. E. Baber*.

13772. POPENOE, PAUL and BROUSSEAU, KATE. Huntington's chorea. *J. Heredity.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 113-118.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 11962, 12188, 12263, 13024, 13675, 13681, 13756-13758, 13783, 13812)

13773. FARNELL, FREDERIC J. The psychiatrist in social work. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* 71 (4) Apr. 1930: 397-408.—*L. A. Merrill*.

13774. FRANKEL, EMIL. Social work among Negroes in New Jersey. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 339-346.—The result of a study made by the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work. Particular attention was given to social and health activities. The findings indicate that if more adequate services were available, the economic and cultural level of the New Jersey Negro could be materially raised.—*Alice L. Berry*.

13775. KELLOGG, PAUL U. Twice twenty years at Hull-House. *Survey.* 64 (6) Jun. 15, 1930: 265-267.

13776. LORIMER, FRANK. Eugenic social work. *Eugenics.* 3 (3) Mar. 1930: 93-96.—Visionary and dogmatic eugenics, divorced from economic and social concerns, is futile; but it is not any more so than short-sighted and unscientific social work, divorced from considerations of size of family and hereditary factors. Eugenics and social work can both become more adequate through the achievement of a closer entente cordiale. Eugenic social work constitutes an essential and neglected phase of any adequate program of social reform.—*R. E. Baber*.

13777. POPENOE, PAUL. The Institute of Family Relations. *Eugenics.* 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 134-137.—The purpose of the new Institute of Family Relations (Los Angeles) is to focus in one place as much as possible of the information that will make for success in marriage and parenthood. It is similar to the bureaus and clinics which have operated successfully in a number of European countries in the last ten years. Its work falls naturally into three parts: (1) public education, (2) personal service, (3) research. It deals with at least six aspects of marriage and family problems: (a) genetic, (b) psychological, (c) medical, (d) sociological, (e) legal, (f) religious. The Institute cooperates closely with existing agencies, and avoids duplication.—*R. E. Baber*.

13778. TOWLE, CHARLOTTE. Changes in the philosophy of social work. *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (2) Apr. 1930: 341-368.—*H. A. Phelps*.

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 13024, 13746, 13784)

13779. MEDARY, BESS H. Social service—its place in hospital organization. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 317-324.—Experience has demonstrated that the department should be directly responsible to the superintendent. There should be an Advisory Committee composed both of influential community members, and representatives from the Board of Directors, the medical staff, and the Superintendent of Nurses. Although the social worker may be used well in determining the amount that each patient should pay, it is not advisable when organizing a new department to add such administrative duties. These may be assumed later as minor responsibilities. Examples of legitimate functions are supplementing medical care by arranging convalescent care, procuring apparatus such as braces, and removing obstacles in the home and social environment in general so that the patients can carry through the treatment recommended.—*Alice L. Berry.*

13780. SWEET, LENNIG. Boy's work. *Educ. Rev. (China).* 22(2) Apr. 1930: 147-154.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 13460, 13573, 13726,
13775, 13778, 13792)

13781. ABBOTT, GRACE. The county versus the community as an administrative unit. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(1) Mar. 1930: 11-16.—Local responsibility for our social welfare program is inherited from England, where each parish was responsible for its own poor, and it is also in line with current political thinking which has come to associate local responsibility with democracy and robust individualism. At a time when the movement for local self-government, usually urban, was growing in popularity, and the state government was losing power and prestige, the state was given new duties in social work and in the promotion of public health. It has however become increasingly clear that the functions of the state and of the local community must be a correlated state and county responsibility. With the growth of interest in prevention, the efficient functioning of the local unit in health and social service has become more important. At the present time experts in both the health and the social field favor the development of the county for local administration, in order to serve both rural and urban communities. In general the state departments of health and of public welfare are taking the leadership in promoting the establishment of county units and are developing a new technique of service to the counties. The collection of funds from the state and their redistribution to the counties can help equalize financial differences between counties and thereby approximate an equality of treatment. At the same time in planning for the administration of these services the resources and values of the community may be fully utilized.—*W. R. Tylor.*

13782. TODD, FREDERICK G. Though slums are bad, the cure is simple. *Munic. Rev. Canada.* 26(4) Apr. 1930: 146-147.

13783. UNSIGNED. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Milbank Memorial Fund. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 8(2) Apr. 1930: 25-33.—Established in 1905, the Milbank Memorial Fund has contributed almost seven million dollars to social work and, more recently, to public health work.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 11786, 11791-11792, 11957, 11975, 12093, 12095, 12191, 12271, 12285, 13486, 13568, 13570, 13576, 13813)

13784. UNSIGNED. Care of the aged in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 100-102.—The above review summarizes the findings of Bulletin #489, *Care of the aged persons in the United States* recently published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau studied 1,037 private homes for the aged. It estimates that these institutions have facilities for the caring of some 80,000 old persons in the country. These are outside the public almshouses which house a population of about 86,000. The study discloses that these homes are most numerous in industrial sections and are very scarce in the agricultural parts of the country. Eligibility in these homes varies considerably; generally, membership in the group supporting the home is required. Nearly half the homes studied are maintained by religious organizations. The age requirements are generally 60 and 65. The matrons of these homes, according to this study, are "of a type above the average." The report also summarizes the extent of prevailing pension systems in the United States. It estimates that about 550,000 persons are receiving pensions of whom 468,000 are in receipt of Federal pensions. As against over 15,000 pensioners of the individual states and almost 29,000 pensions of municipalities, less than 11,000 were receiving pensions provided by employers and a somewhat larger number from labor organizations. Altogether, it is estimated that the amount spent for annuities in one year by all agencies approximates \$286,000,000.—*A. Epstein.*

13785. UNSIGNED. Maternity legislation for working women in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 53-56.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 12745, 13581, 13779,
13792, 13800)

13786. FULLER, RAYMOND G. Expectation of hospital life and outcome for mental patients on first admission (Civil State Hospitals, New York). *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 295-323.—The records of 2,400 patients were studied over a period of 15 years as to elimination by death or discharge. Elimination from all causes was greater during the first year after admission than in any other period during the 15 years. The death rate varied greatly in the different groups. Among the manic depressives, 7% died during the first year after admission; among the dementia praecox patients, 3.8% died during the first year; among the senile dementia patients, 43.6%; cerebral arteriosclerotic, 43.6%; alcoholic, 11.8%; general paralysis, 38.9%; and all psychoses, 19.9%. Among manic depressives, 41.1% had been discharged at the end of one year; among dementia praecox patients, 18.5%. Discharge of alcoholics slightly surpassed that of manic depressives while the discharges of patients with senile dementia, cerebral arterio-sclerosis and general paralysis were low.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

13787. SLEEN, W. G. van der. De interneeringskampen aan den Boven-Digoel. [The internment camps at the Upper Digoel.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1(28) Apr. 1930: 227-228; (30) 1930: 252-254.—A description is given of the camps in New Guinea where a number of communist rebels have been interned some years. One camp, Tanah Merah, has developed into a real colony where 800 people are living who are willing to work; it consists of *kampongs* with well built houses, a school, etc.; there is a government official

and a military garrison. The forest and swamp coast makes it difficult to escape so that a heavy guard is not necessary. There is a special camp, Tanah Tinggi, where the unmanageable people have been interned. The conditions in this camp are not hopeful because the colonists are unwilling to do regular work.—*Cecile Rothe*.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 13758, 13773, 13786)

13788. BRANHAM, V. C. Can rural districts carry out an effective mental hygiene program? *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 186-203.—In cities, social and medical welfare agencies have been regarded as a necessary basis for a mental hygiene program. In rural sections, the lack of well-organized social welfare agencies makes the problem more acute. The traveling clinic is economical and provides easy accessibility even to remote villages, but follow-up work is apt to be inadequate and clinicians lack understanding of local situations. Districts around state hospitals have been served by the hospital. Hospital clinicians tend to become institutionalized, however, and cannot always handle community cases, and the overcrowded condition of most state hospitals prevents a proper extension of the services. By the county budget plan two or more counties may maintain a clinic, which is permanent and whose clinicians may understand local conditions. The difficulty is to secure recognition on the part of essentially rural counties that psychiatric work is needed.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

13789. BROWN, SANGER, II. Child guidance problems in rural and village communities. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 179-185.—In smaller communities certain phases of child welfare have been introduced, such as a visiting teacher, a nurse, or part-time psychiatric service. But these phases of child welfare work have been introduced without a definite program.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

13790. CUMMING, HUGH S. Mental disorders and the public health. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45(14) Apr. 4, 1930: 726-734.—The need for preventing and treating mental disorders has become increasingly pressing with the increase in the number seeking public care. During a fifty year period the rate of persons under care in state hospitals for the insane has increased from 81 to 220 per 100,000 of the population. The work of the United States Public Health Service in controlling the situation includes examination of immigrants at point of origin, surveys of feeble-minded in public schools and special provision for their care, study of venereal disease and some control of treatment, care of ex-service men, study of narcotic drugs.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

13791. JONES, ERNEST. Psycho-analysis and psychiatry. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(2) Apr. 1930: 383-398.—The relationship of psychoanalysis to psychiatry resembles that of histology to anatomy, one studying the details, the other the gross outlines. Psychoanalysis is thus a connecting link between medicine and psychology.—*H. A. Phelps*.

13792. KLINE, GEORGE M. A state program for feeble-minded and mentally sick. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (180) Mar. 1930: 120-128.

13793. MAYER, FELIX. Das Formale in der Psychoanalyse. [The formal side of psychoanalysis.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherap.* 3(3) Mar. 1930: 132-141.

13794. PECK, MARTIN W. Psychoanalysis and humankind. *Survey.* 64(3) May 1, 1930: 127-130, 165-167.—*H. A. Phelps*.

13795. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. What may be hoped for in the prevention of mental disease. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 227-234.—Preventive measures may proceed along four lines. Assistance through

clinics and properly trained parents and teachers may be given to children who are not well-adjusted. Better training should be given to parents in order that they may provide better social conditions for the rearing of children. Certain causes of organic mental disease may be eliminated and controlled, e.g., accidents, syphilis, alcoholism, drugs. Information concerning mental hygiene should be more widely disseminated.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

13796. PRATT, GEORGE K. Twenty years of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(2) Apr. 1930: 399-428.—There have been three periods of growth in mental hygiene work conducted by the National Committee. From 1909-1917 investigations into the problems of mental hygiene and information of the public were the principal tasks. From 1917-1919 the war occasioned an interruption of this program, focusing attention upon military activities. From 1920 to the present there has been an application of knowledge through the operation of clinics.—*H. A. Phelps*.

13797. SHANAHAN, WM. T. What is to be hoped for in the prevention of convulsive disorders? *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 215-226.

13798. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. Finding a way in mental hygiene. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(2) Apr. 1930: 225-257.—The growing proportion of the mentally ill and emotionally unstable stimulated mental hygiene to develop and extend its resources into the community. As it passed through the period of diagnosis and classification of cases, it proceeded with the organization of treatment programs. During the last 16 years two important guides have been discovered. One is that emotional instability is a frequent accompaniment of many social problems; the second, that mental disease does not occur suddenly but symptoms far into childhood reveal its probable development. The psychiatrist has set for himself the tasks of discovering the type and occurrence of these predisposing symptoms, the social problems complicated by their presence, and adequate treatment both for the welfare of the individual and the community.—*H. A. Phelps*.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 12744, 13312, 13569, 13575, 13579, 13583, 13764, 13769-13770, 13779, 13783, 13790)

13799. BLOODGOOD, J. C. Cancer as a world problem. *New York State J. Medic.* 30 Mar. 1, 1930: 255-259.—If the present means of diagnosing and treating cancer were universally applied, at the earliest period, the actual incidence of cancer should be reduced from 80% to 17%, and the actual cure should be increased from 10% to 60%. Encouraging evidence is that in recent years the actual percentage of recognition of such non-cancerous internal tumors is on the increase, and they are being recognized and removed before the cells have become cancer. Some cancers will be inaccessible, and many will never be recognized until metastasis has taken place. Recent events seem to show that cancer treatment is being forced upon the health departments. They are rapidly taking up the educational aspects. Diagnostic clinics, cancer hospitals and research laboratories are being established.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

13800. BOLT, RICHARD ARTHUR. The cost of obstetric service to Berkeley mothers. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 94(20) May 17, 1930: 1561-1565.

13801. BOLT, RICHARD ARTHUR. Municipal expenditures for public health in cities of the United States of 70,000 population and over for the year 1923 in relation to their infant mortality rates. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 11(3) May 1930: 601-618.

13802. BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM. Inter-Chamber Health Conservation Contest. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(6) Jun. 1930: 633-637.—Recognizing health education work as a field of vital interest to organizations of business men, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with the cooperation of the American Public Health Association, the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the U. S. Public Health Service, as early as 1926 began to work on a health conservation program. On June 20, 1929, an Inter-Chamber Health Conservation Contest was launched in order to give the health activities of the member commercial organizations the stimulus of competition. The success of the Contest may be judged by the fact that more than 130 cities, representing 38 states, the District of Columbia and the territory of Hawaii, participated. Of these cities, 108 sent in records of their 1929 health conservation activities.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13803. COULSON, AUSTIN R. The development of the school health program of the city of Albany, N. Y. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(9) May 1930: 519-526.

13804. EASTWOOD, FLOYD REED. A study of subject matter, materials, and methods in health. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(9) May 1930: 536-545.

13805. HINSCH, GEORG. Körperpflege im Schulunterricht ausserhalb der Turnstunden. [Physical care during school hours outside of the period devoted to physical exercise.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43(8) Apr. 15, 1930: 209-214.

13806. HUIZENGA, LEE S. Leprosy control in the territory of Hawaii. *Friend.* 100(4) Apr. 1930: 78-80.

13807. JACKSON, LEWIS E., et al. Improved practical and economical methods of mosquito control. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(6) Jun. 1930: 628-632.—This is a report of the Committee on Mosquito Control of the American Public Health Association.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13808. KAYSER, CURT. Die Presse im Dienste der hygienischen Volksbelehrung. [The press in the service of dissemination of hygiene information.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(12) Mar. 22, 1929: 491.

13809. TROTTER, FREDERICK E. and HIS-COCK, IRA V. Health and welfare in Honolulu, Hawaii. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(6) Jun. 1930: 589-597.—Responsibility for public health work in the city and county of Honolulu is divided between the Territorial Board of Health and the City and County Board of Supervisors. The former supervises hospitalization of cases of leprosy, mental disease and tuberculosis, while food and milk establishments are supervised by both. Much of the public health nursing, dental treatment and child hygiene as well as clinics and recreation are carried on at Palama Settlement, the major voluntary public health agency, while the Department of Public Instruction is largely responsible for dental hygiene and nutritional work among school children. The physicians of the county have an active medical society which cooperates in all public health activities. In 1928, in Honolulu, a resident birth rate of 39.7 and a general death rate of 14.7 were recorded with an infant mortality rate of 64.0.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13810. UNSIGNED. Internationales Sanitätsabkommen vom 18. März 1930. [International Sanitation Convention of Mar. 18, 1930.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl., Beiheft.* 3. Apr. 9, 1930: 179-259.

13811. WAKEMAN, B. R. Health administration of Panama Canal Zone. *New York State J. Med.* 30 Mar 1, 1930: 274-279.—The Panama Canal Zone is one of the few places in the world where a health department not only does preventive work but also practices medicine and surgery. The department employs approximately 1,000 persons. Of this number

over 50 are physicians and approximately 100 are nurses. It supervises a population of approximately 130,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the expenditures of the health department amounted to \$1,520,199. The earnings of the department were \$723,426, making the department 48% self-supporting, receipts being from fines, hospital fees, quarantine fees, laboratory fees, the care of the insane and lepers from the Panamanian Government, etc. Three hospitals and five dispensaries are maintained on the Canal Zone. Mosquito control embraces by far the largest activity of the Canal Zone Health Department. Yellow fever has not been present since it was stamped out by Dr. Gorgas in 1905. The rate of malarial infection in the zone and terminal cities has touched the lowest point ever reached since the United States began operations on the Isthmus. In the zone and cities (1928) there were 1,250 cases of malaria reported, with no deaths.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 12278)

13812. LEWIS, RUTH E. Contribution of social service to the medical control of venereal diseases. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(5) May 1930: 272-278.—Since the venereal diseases are chronic and require treatment of approximately two to three years duration, usually beyond the point where the patient is conscious of distressing symptoms, the individual's responsibility to others must be recognized and the patient must be brought into direct contact with the physician or clinic. It is in this connection that the social worker may be of assistance. She can secure for the physician the necessary knowledge of the patient and interpret to the patient what is expected of him so that both physician and patient know the situation which confronts them. The social worker also can assist by going over in greater detail after the first explanation from the physician the part the patient must play in his own treatment. The clinic interview with the social worker should mean a stressing of the hopeful outlook rather than the disasters that may result without treatment. With this foundation the problem of following up is comparatively simple. Mechanical means—form letters, personal letters and visits are of value but only as secondary to the individualization of each patient. With attention first directed toward each patient as a separate entity, constant analysis of group results is also necessary in order to discover the points at which emphasis should be placed. From the social hygiene point of view the social worker's responsibility for securing examination of contacts is as important as keeping the original patient under treatment.—*L. A. Merrill.*

13813. PAPRITZ, ANNA. The German law for combating venereal diseases and its effects. *Shield.* 6(2) Apr. 1930: 85-89.

REHABILITATION

(See also Entry 13302)

13814. ROLLIER, A. The international factory—clinic for indigent patients suffering from surgical tuberculosis. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 96-103.—Recognizing that work is one of the essentials of a normal life, the Heliotherapeutic Establishment at Leysin, Switzerland has achieved excellent results through the work cure. It is now building a factory-clinic of 120 beds. The patients will benefit by a model technical organization which secures orders for the manufacture of special articles to be used in factories and workshops. They will be able to earn their livelihood by easy, remunerative work while continuing solar treatment. Swiss factory heads are working out plans for practical collaboration.—*Alice L. Berry.*

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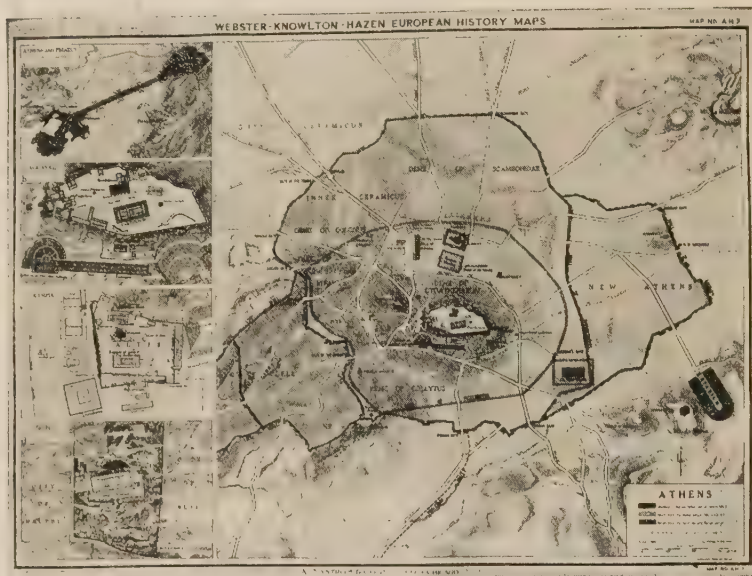
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